

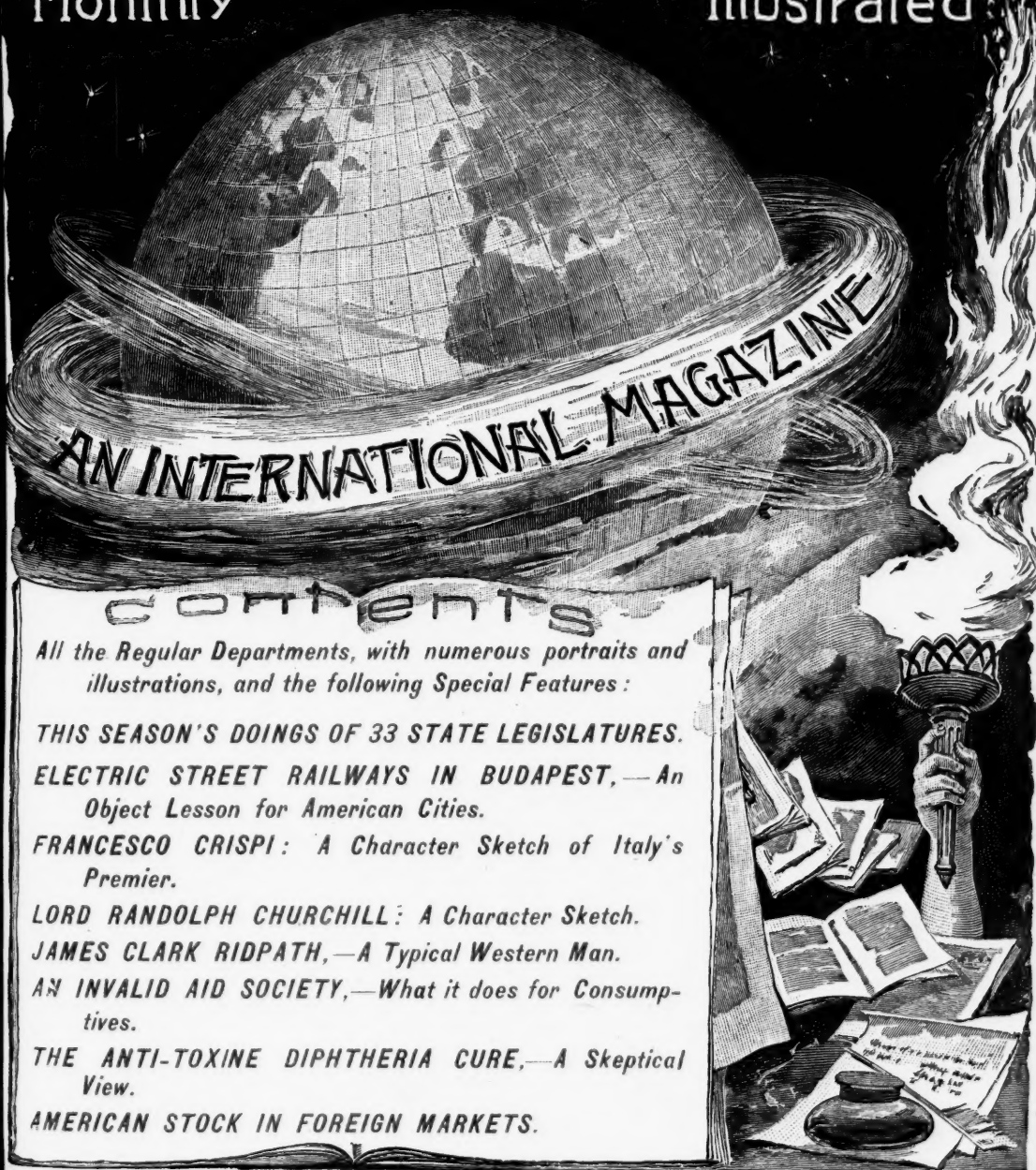
# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

: March, 1895 :

Monthly

Illustrated



## Contents

*All the Regular Departments, with numerous portraits and illustrations, and the following Special Features:*

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

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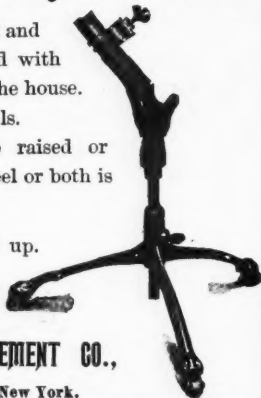
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

## CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1895.

### The Meeting of Scott and Burns.....Frontispiece.

### The Progress of the World—

A Cold Winter and its Victims.....	259
Loss of the <i>Elbe</i> .....	259
Collisions and Rules of the Road.....	260
Safety of Oceanic Travel.....	260
A Third Government Loan.....	261
Buying Gold from the Rothschilds.....	261
What's in a Word? \$16,000,000.....	262
A Record of Incapacity.....	262
What of the Future?.....	262
The Future of Gold Production.....	262
The Confidence of the American People.....	263
Engineers and Public Works.....	263
Our Governmental Architecture.....	264
What Might Have Been.....	264
Some New Edifices at Home and Abroad.....	265
Decorative Art in Boston.....	266
Col. Waring and the New York Streets.....	266
New York's Transformed Administration.....	266
Street Railways and the Public.....	267
The Brooklyn Strike.....	267
The Companies' Responsibility.....	267
The Real Issue.....	268
Street Railway Finances.....	268
The Victorious Japanese.....	268
Trying the Hawaiian Conspirators.....	269
A Successful Arbitration.....	269
A British Arbitration Apostle.....	269
British Politics.....	269
The London Council Elections.....	270
French Affairs.....	270
The Late M. de Giers.....	271
The Absolutism of Nicholas.....	271
Crispi and His King.....	271
Three Englishmen of Note.....	271
The American Obituary Record.....	273
George Peabody.....	273
Perpetuating the Memory of Putnam.....	273
Quabang's Awakened Pride of History.....	274

### Record of Current Events..... 275

With portraits of Charles A. Gayarré, Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray, Prof. Arthur Cayley, and Mr. George Clausen, A.R.A.

### Current History in Caricature..... 279

With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.

### The State Legislatures..... 283

### The Electric Street Railways of Budapest:

An Object Lesson for American Cities..... 287

—With illustrations.

### The Service of an Invalid Aid Society..... 290

By C. F. Nichols, M.D.

### Anti-Toxine Cure for Diphtheria..... 292

By the Editor of the London *Star*.

### American Stock in Foreign Markets..... 293

By Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D.

### John Clark Ridpath: A Typical Man of the Ohio

Valley and the Old Northwest..... 294

With portrait.

### Francesco Crispi: A Character Sketch of Italy's

Foremost Statesman..... 297

By G. M. James.

With portraits of Signor Crispi at different ages.

### Lord Randolph Churchill: A Character Sketch ... 304

With portraits and other illustrations.

### Leading Articles of the Month—

Mr. Gladstone on the Tariff.....	312
The Economists and the Public.....	314
Penology in Europe and America.....	315
The New Pulpit.....	316
Have the Hebrews Been Overrated?.....	316
What is Judaism?.....	316
"Social Evolution".....	316
Immigration and Naturalization.....	317
Ethics of Co-operative Production.....	318
Why Gold Is Exported.....	318
A Graduation Budget.....	319
Politics and the Farmer.....	319
The New Remedy for Diphtheria.....	320
The Outlook for Decorative Art in America.....	321
Municipal Cleansing.....	322
Where Shall Americans Study Art?.....	322
The Paris Exhibition of 1900.....	322
The Evolution of Orchestral Conductors.....	323
Mr. Steinway's Recollections of Rubinstein.....	324
Recollections of Steve. son.....	325
Stevenson and His Samoans.....	326
How Marion Crawford Became Famous.....	327
How Stanley Weyman Writes Romance.....	327
Mr. Froude as Man of Letters.....	328
The Grimm Brothers.....	329
Reminiscences of Dickens.....	330
Realism versus Romance.....	330
Dr. Pusey the Ascetic.....	331
Dr. McCosh as a College Lecturer.....	332
The Mongol Triad.....	332
The Architecture of Municipal Buildings.....	334
Fighting the Locusts in Cyprus.....	334
Councils of Women.....	335
The United States Geological Survey.....	335
The Dutch Prototype of Tammany.....	336
Life Aboard an Ocean Flyer.....	336
Concerning Our Cooks and Dinners.....	337
How to Buy a Horse.....	338
The South of Coal and Iron.....	339

### The Periodicals Reviewed... 340

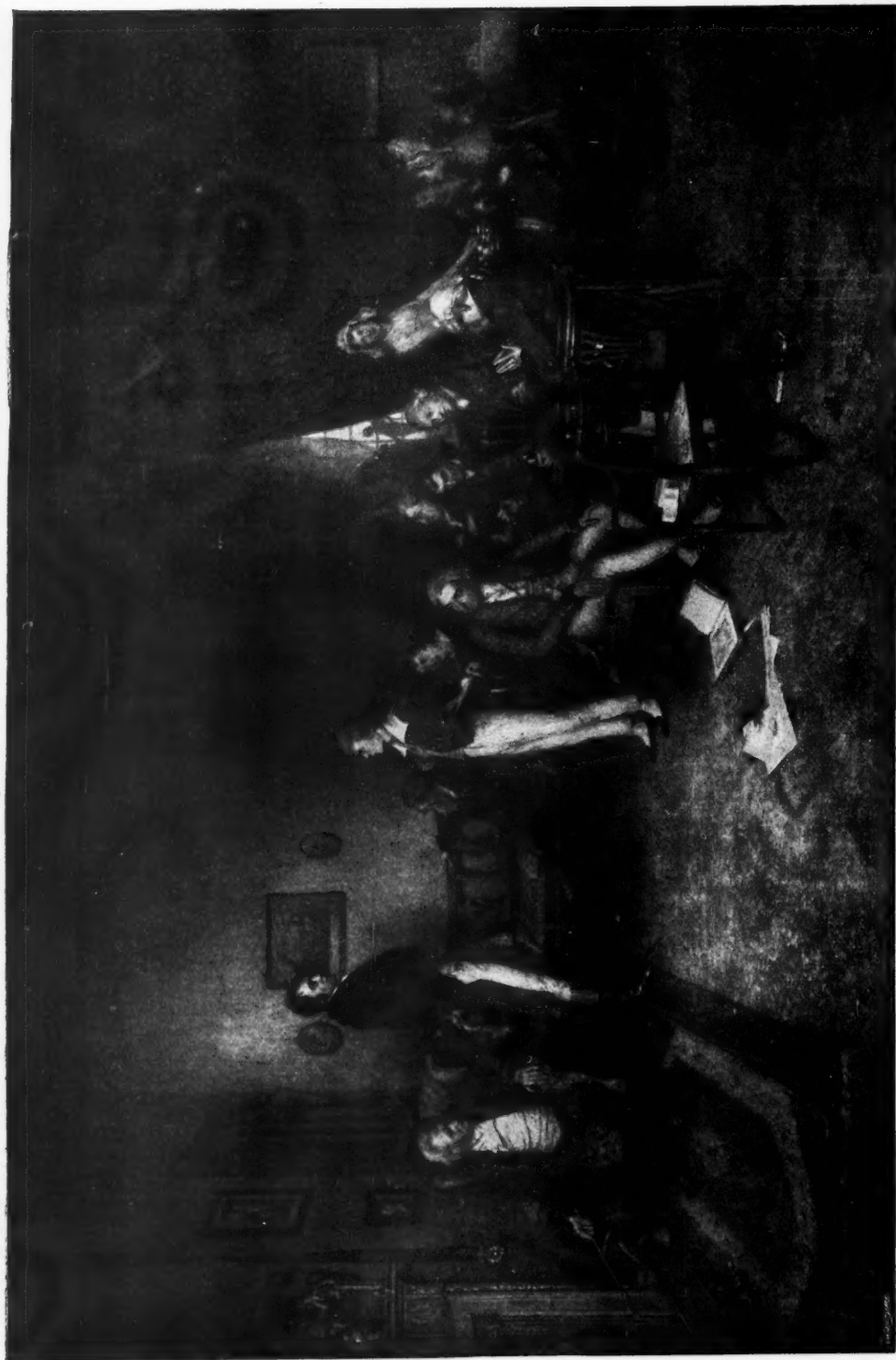
### The New Books ... 351

### Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 357

### Index to Periodicals..... 365

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ADAM FERGUSON.  
BURNS.

SCOTT.  
FERGUSON, JR. JOSEPH BLACK (Chemist).  
DUGALD STEWART. ADAM SMITH. JOHN HOME.  
JAMES HUTTON (Geologist).

# THE MEETING OF BURNS AND SCOTT IN SCIENNES HOUSE, EDINBURGH, THE RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR ADAM FERGUSON.

From the painting by Mr. C. M. Harlie, exhibited in the Royal Academy 1865

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1895.

No. 3

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Cold Winter  
and  
Its Victims.*

The months of January and February, 1895, will be memorable for the severity and wide extent of their storms, which took the form of great cyclonic disturbances accompanied by heavy snowfall and by almost unprecedentedly low temperature. Earlier storms had spoiled the prospect of the orange crop in Florida, and the later visitations of King Boreas completed the work. The "balmy" resorts of the South—European as well as American—have for once known something of the rigors of a northern winter, without being equipped with northern means of protection. In certain portions of the West the suffering from long weeks of extreme cold and of heavy snow has been the more intense on account of the failure of the last season's crops, and the consequent lack of means to buy sufficient supplies of winter clothing, fuel and food. The precise truth regarding the amount of suffering in western Kansas, western Nebraska, and parts of the Dakotas, has been hard to obtain. Suffice it to say, we are assured that those states deem themselves entirely able to cope with their own local emergencies and to provide adequate relief. In Kansas and Nebraska, if not in other western states, the immediate demands for relief have been met by gifts from all directions. Georgia and other parts of the South responded with quick sympathy to the reports that food was needed in the sparsely settled counties of Nebraska. Chancellor Canfield, of the Nebraska State University, has informed the country that Nebraska as a whole is in no stricken condition, that the state has a vast area, and that the suffering on account of last season's drouth has been confined to a few counties which are very scantily inhabited and whose people are for the most part recent comers from the East. Seed grain will be provided in the spring through the agency of the state and county governments. Fortunately, the industrial conditions in our great population centres are much improved in comparison with last year, and while public and private charity has a heavy task devolving upon it, there is no such appalling demand for emergency relief as existed one year ago. It has been a good winter for the experiment of helping one's poorer neighbors in the items of fuel and rent. The plan may be safely continued in March.

*Loss of  
The Elbe.*

The effects of the great storm were most severely felt at sea. Many casualties occurred along the Atlantic seaboard, and many transatlantic steamers were delayed long enough to occasion deep anxiety for their safety. The most terrible catastrophe of the month with which our present record deals was the loss at sea of the well-known passenger ship *Elbe*, of the North Ger-



Photograph by Falk.

THE LATE CAPT. VON GOESSEL.

man Lloyd line, plying between New York and Germany. She was crushed in the North Sea by a small British steamer on the morning of January 30. The colliding vessel struck the *Elbe* amidships and drove so great a hole in her side that she went to the bottom after a very few minutes, carrying down with her 335 men, women and children. The attempt to launch her lifeboats was particularly unsuccessful.

ful. Only one boat availed anything for rescue purposes. Twenty people by means of this boat reached the British coast in safety, only one of these being a woman, and nearly all of them being members of the ship's crew. Although harsh criticisms have been called out by the fact that seamen rather than passengers escaped, it should be remembered that practically the whole force of officers and sailors went down with the brave captain. It does not appear from the testimony of survivors that Captain Von Goessel came short of his duty in the few moments that remained after the collision, or that the sacrifice of the few that escaped would necessarily have resulted in the saving of any other lives.

*Collisions and  
the Rules of  
the Road.*

If the collision had taken place in a dense fog it would have seemed nevertheless to have been avoidable with the proper use of sirens, fog-horns, and fog-bells, and with the reduction of speed that prudence always requires when lights are not clearly visible. But this accident seems unquestionably to have occurred when there were no exceptional conditions of fog or storm, and when each of the colliding vessels must have been perfectly aware of the approach of the other. So far as now appears, the accident was solely due to a misunderstanding as to the rights of the road, or to an unwillingness on the part of one navigator to alter his course for the accommodation of the other. The facts as to these matters must all come out in the admiralty courts in connection with suits at law for the recovery of damages. It happens that a new treaty which has been signed by the United States and a number of the principal European countries,—although not yet signed by Great Britain,—goes into effect on the first day of March, and deals with signaling at sea and with many matters affecting what may be called the rights and usages of the road. In view, however, of the frightful object lesson presented by the loss of the *Elbe* it is evident that public opinion will demand a more exacting code than has ever yet been devised, in order to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the chances of collision at sea.

*Safety of  
Oceanic  
Travel.*

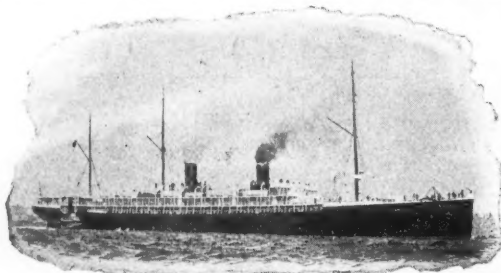
But for the possibilities of collision, which under existing rules it should be remembered are exceedingly remote, oceanic travel would now be considered as the safest by far of all existing modes of transit. The New York

or Chicago suburban resident who employs cable cars, elevated lines, or ordinary suburban railway trains to go back and forth between his office and his home, incurs larger risk of accident in the course of seven or eight consecutive days than the man who takes passage from New York to Europe. The dan-



CAPT. BAUDOLON, OF "LA GASCOGNE."

gers involved in stormy weather at sea are no longer considered by experienced navigators as particularly formidable, in the case of well-built modern ships. The experience of *La Gascogne* of the French line has given a fresh illustration of the staunchness of the typical transatlantic liner. *La Gascogne* left her French port on January 26 and was due at New York on February 3. Owing to the exceptional storms which had prevailed, her tardiness excited little anxiety for two or three days. But her protracted failure to put in an appearance, and the lack of any information about her from vessels which in going one way or the other might have been expected to sight her, at length created a feeling of uneasiness that grew more intense from day to day and from hour to hour. Finally, however, on the afternoon of February 11, *La Gascogne* came slowly within signaling distance of Sandy Hook, and a few hours later was safe in the shelter of New York Bay. The enthusiasm in New York over her arrival surpassed all precedents. She had broken an essential part of her machinery of propulsion, and her engineers had experienced great difficulty in maintaining a sufficient state of repair to enable the engines to



THE FRENCH LINER.



drive her at reduced speed against adverse winds and waves to her far-off destination. It was the testimony of her gallant captain and of all her officers and passengers that the ship was at no time in danger and that the only inconvenience experienced was due to the loss of time, while those on board were anxious only because they appreciated the uneasiness of their friends on shore at lack of any tidings. A good ship, with plenty of searoom, in the hands of experienced navigators, is altogether likely to keep afloat. As a practical moral, it may be remarked that there is nothing in all this recent history of disaster at sea which should cause the heart of any man or woman to sink or to fail who has been planning a journey across the sea for pleasure, instruction, or business ends. Recklessness is not courage, and foolhardiness is not to be praised; but on the other hand longevity was never attained by any man or woman as a result of a cowardly shrinking from the risks that attend

measure whatsoever. As for the Senate, it became even more plainly evident that under its present rules any conceivable proposal would incur enough opposition to prevent its passage before the close of the session. At length, on February 8, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress declaring that the government had made an arrangement by which it would sell four per cent. long-time bonds to the amount of some \$65,000,000, unless within the course of ten days Congress should enact legislation which would give the President and Secretary of the Treasury power to borrow without the embarrassing restrictions which are imposed by the existing statute of 1875.

*Buying Gold  
from the  
Rothschilds.*

The bargain that Secretary Carlisle had made with prominent New York bankers was, in fact, concluded with those financiers as representatives of the Rothschilds and other large European investors; and our government



MR. AUGUST BELMONT, OF THE BOND SYNDICATE.

the performance of the ordinary tasks of life. To avoid danger is often to rush into its very face. Fortunately, modern travel is not extra hazardous.

*A Third  
Government  
Loan.*

The eyes of the whole world were turned during the last weeks of January and the first weeks of February upon the American financial situation as focussed in Washington. The withdrawal of gold from the treasury had continued at an unprecedented rate for shipment abroad, and it became evident that unless Congress should come to the relief of the Secretary of the Treasury it would become necessary for the Administration on its own authority to make another issue of bonds in order to buy gold. Mr. Springer and the Ways and Means Committee were absolutely unable to carry through the House of Representatives any financial



LORD NATHAN MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

was allowed a premium which made the interest rate equivalent to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. When it is remembered that Secretary Windom only a few short years ago was readily able to borrow money on the credit of the United States at 2 per cent., and that he actually did extend at this low rate large blocks of bonds which were about to become payable, it is deeply humiliating to reflect that now in a time of profound peace, when the comparative stagnation of private enterprise has piled up both in Europe and America vast quantities of capital seeking safe investment in public securities, our government should be compelled to pay  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. All of our outstanding bonds are payable in "coin," and as a matter of fact our government has never attempted to pay off any of its obligations in any other than the very best kind of dollars in existence.

What's in a  
Word?  
\$16,000,000.

But these foreign bidders for our proposed new loan declared that if we should change the word "coin" to the word "gold" in the new bonds, they would take them on the basis of 3 per cent. rather than  $3\frac{3}{4}$ . This difference on so large an amount would mean for the whole continuance of the bond issue a saving of more than \$16,000,000 in interest. We have never paid our bonds in anything cheaper than the gold dollar, and there can be no reason for thinking that the people of the United States, having made a loan for the express purpose of procuring gold, would be disposed to pay that particular loan back in anything of lesser value. It does not seem to us that any very serious point of principle would have been yielded in saving this \$16,000,000 by making the bonds expressly payable in gold. But on the 14th the House emphatically refused to adopt the President's recommendation. The whole situation is deplorable and humiliating in the extreme. During these years when steady reduction of the public debt ought to have been easily accomplished, and when the revenues of the government ought to have been sufficient for every purpose of a generous and enlightened public expenditure, we have witnessed the spectacle of a Democratic Congress looking on, half recklessly, half vacuously, while a Democratic Administration has been compelled to make bond issue after bond issue in order to pay current bills and maintain the public credit. Nobody knows whether or not this third recent issue of bonds will be any more successful than the first and the second in giving the treasury a stock of gold that it can keep.

A Record  
of  
Incapacity.

Strong superlatives are seldom justified. Nevertheless it would not seem ill-advised to declare that the whole financial history of modern nations furnishes no instance of incapacity so great, of statesmanship so utterly wanting, of common sense so pitifully abdicated, as our own country has shown in the past two years. There has been frittered away the highest public credit that any nation had ever attained; and this change has been wrought when no difficulties whatever existed except the one difficulty that the party in power could not agree upon any policy. Whatever President Cleveland and the New York banking interests may think, the people of the United States do not want long-time interest-bearing bonds issued in times of peace. The people would unquestionably have preferred an issue of short-time treasury certificates of one sort or another to meet temporary exigencies, and a prompt levy of sufficient new taxes to bring current revenues up to the point of meeting amply both the current expenditures and also all further tasks imposed by the necessity of maintaining the gold reserve and the interchangeability of all sorts of money. It is to be regretted that everybody at Washington might not have been willing at least to agree upon some plan which would prevent the use of the outstanding greenbacks as an endless chain for drawing gold out of the treasury.

What of  
the Future?

The present Congress expires by limitation on the fourth day of March, and its successor will be overwhelmingly Republican in the lower House, while, as we explained last month, neither Republicans nor Democrats will have a clear majority in the Senate. The two parties, it must be remembered, are not squarely arrayed on different sides of financial questions. The lines of cleavage are in the main sectional; and, except for the compact little Populist handful, the party name signifies nothing as to views upon currency and coinage questions. The entrance upon the scene, therefore, of a new Congress, whether called to meet in special session or not, can give us no assurance of any definite dealing, whether wise or unwise, with the overwhelming issue of the year. If the Democratic party,—owing to radical differences of opinion between the East, as represented by the President and his faction, and the South and West, as represented by more than half the Democratic senators and representatives,—has found it impossible to solve financial questions, it does not by any means follow as a foregone conclusion that the Republican party in the present state of confused and discordant national opinion would have very much better success if it were suddenly entrusted with the complete responsibility. Republican statesmen are evidently sober enough in view of the future.

The Future  
of  
Gold Production.

While our southern and western statesmen are still bent upon securing the free coinage of silver, it is at least worth while to note the fact that the relative scarcity of gold may be considerably affected by new conditions of production. The distinguished editor of the *Economiste Français*, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, has recently predicted that the annual production of gold in the coming quarter century will be double that of the average of the past twenty or thirty years. He has given close attention to the opening up of the South African gold mines and anticipates an enormous output in that region. In this connection, it is also interesting to observe that certain experts in Denver—which has been the very heart and center of the free silver movement—now declare that Colorado has already reached a point in the production of gold where her mining interests as a whole would sacrifice more than they would gain by the free coinage of silver. Colorado's production of gold and silver last year was approximately \$24,000,000, equally divided between the two. Not to repeat the arguments that are advanced in order to convert Colorado from its free silver doctrines, it is evident that some impression upon local public opinion is likely to be made by the increase from year to year in the output of the western gold mines. M. Leroy-Beaulieu contends that the present is a highly opportune time for the United States to change its policy, to abandon its predilection for silver and to proceed to absorb its full share of the world's stock of gold. It might be argued with some seriousness that if the

free-silver men should agree for the time being to join hands with the so-called "goldbugs," this country could in a few years control the bullion market in such a fashion that overtures for international bi-metallism would come from the other side of the sea.

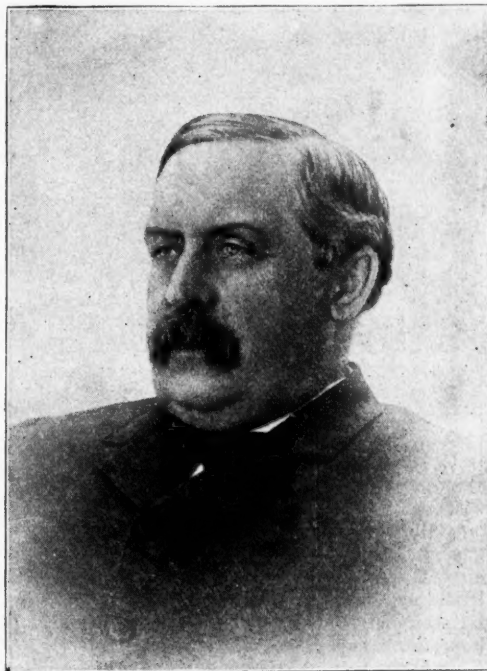
*The Confidence  
of the American  
People.*

Meanwhile, beneath all the confusion that prevails and all the uncertainty as to the legislative outcome, there is one good sign that is clearly visible. That sign is the unshaken confidence of the great mass of American citizens. They believe in the ultimate triumph of their own governmental institutions and policies. They do not for a moment doubt the essential good faith and integrity of the President, the Cabinet and both houses of Congress. In many ways they show their unwillingness to permit the distracted state of the public treasury to interfere much with their buying and selling and ordinary transactions. Potentially, as everybody knows, the United States government has unrivalled resources. A man worth a million dollars may find himself away from home with an empty pocket, and may be subjected to considerable inconvenience in getting money enough to pay his hotel bill. The staunchest business concerns not unfrequently find themselves, through some miscalculation or unforeseen conjunction of circumstances, compelled to borrow money for temporary purposes at a rather high rate of interest. The people of Europe will make a very grotesque mistake if they assume that our American treasury situation at the present moment signifies anything comparable with the collapse, two or three years ago, of the treasury and the public credit in the Argentine Confederation, or the bankruptcy that has overtaken little Greece and threatens Italy. Our government will weather these disturbances of the financial atmosphere, and the result will be, in the course of a very few years, an improved banking and currency system; a public revenue adequate to the public necessities; and a public policy which will make it a matter of perfect indifference to the United States treasury whether—in the mutations of commerce and exchange—the stream of the world's gold should be flowing from London to New York or from New York to London.

*Engineers and  
Public Works.*

The very great interest that American public opinion has begun to show in the idea of a Nicaragua canal constructed by the government, in a national cable line to the Hawaiian Islands, in deepened channels between the Great Lakes and the eastern seaboard, and in other large projects of engineering, may well make the country thankful for the superb training which West Point, Willett's Point and our other army schools has given to the accomplished corps of men who belong to the United States military engineering service. One of these eminent army engineers, Col. William P. Craighill, retired in January from the presidency of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His

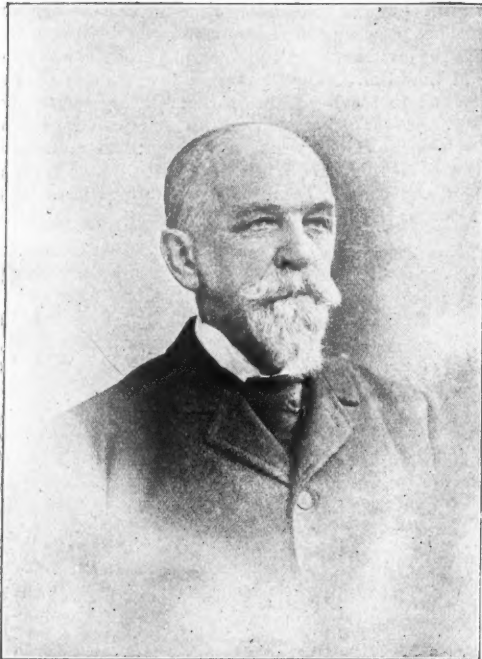
incumbency has done much to promote a closer relationship between the government's engineering corps and the civilians of the engineering profession. It is said that Col. Craighill may, a few months hence, succeed to the headship of the military engineers. His successor as president of the American Society is Dr. George S. Morrison, a distinguished civil engineer of New York. While the United States government and the great railroad corporations have been fortunate in the quality of the engineering talent at



DR. GEO. S. MORRISON.

their command, the American municipal governments, vast as their engineering and architectural tasks have been, as a rule have wasted much money and sacrificed many great opportunities through the lack of adequate professional advice. The Rapid Transit Commission of New York, who are about to decide upon the final routes and plans for an underground electric system, have recently shown excellent judgment by submitting all their preliminary proposals to the critical revision of a board of highly expert and authoritative engineers. The investment in this professional advice will in the long run have saved the public treasury many times the cost of the engineers' fees. Gradually our cities are learning to do public business in a business-like way. The principal American cities, in the aggregate, are spending several hundred million dollars every year in new buildings, street improvements, water works, sewerage systems, bridges, and various





COL. CRAIGHILL, OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

other public works. That they should fail to see the wisdom of making these permanent outlays only upon the strength of the very highest obtainable advice in technical and artistic directions, would seem incredible to a municipal administrator from Paris, Berlin or Vienna, not to mention Birmingham or Edinburgh. No investment in the making of public improvements pays so well as the preliminary investment in the best possible quality of professional advice.

*Our Governmental Architecture.* If the United States government has been fortunate as regards the engineering talent available for much of its public work, it has been far less fortunate in the architectural talent it has employed. The current statement that the United States government is from year to year engaged in larger building operations than any other public authority or private proprietor in the whole world, is probably true. Besides the great array of public buildings at Washington, the United States is represented by one or more structures in every leading city and town of the country. As smaller towns become large, it is the policy of the government to erect its own post office building rather than to use rented quarters; and the necessity for United States court rooms, internal-revenue offices, branch pension offices, public land offices, United States marshals' headquarters, and local shelter for other governmental agencies and services,

affords excuse for the erection of buildings of considerable magnitude in a great number of towns. The growth of federal business in the larger cities requires new buildings from time to time. It is the policy of the government that all its buildings shall have a character more or less ambitious, ornate, and monumental.

*What Might Have Been.* The amount of money thus expended for governmental structures in the thirty years since the close of the Civil War reaches a stupendous figure. Inasmuch as the vast array of public buildings which stand in evidence as a result of all this outlay make conspicuous architectural pretensions, it is not unfair to pass criticism upon the results. Considered as a whole, these buildings are sorry failures from the artistic point of view. The World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, hastily extemporized for the transient shelter of a six months' international exhibition, showed our own citizens, as well as the artists of Europe, how great and beautiful was the work that American architects could do if they had the opportunity. Why should not the same quality of genius that the World's Fair directorate was able to secure for temporary structures, be employed by the United States government in its far greater outlays upon monumental public buildings that must stand for many decades if not for centuries? It is evident that something is wrong in the system at Washington. Leading American architects are

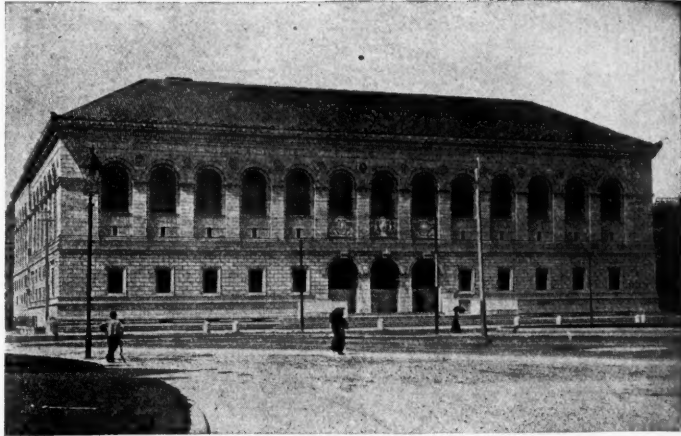


A GLIMPSE OF THE VIENNA CITY HALL.

protesting against a system that deprives the government of the artistic talent which it might readily command. Instead of a series of ugly failures from the artistic standpoint, our public buildings might have been wondrously beautiful without having cost a single additional penny. Indeed, under a strictly professional and businesslike system, instead of a partisan and spoils system, incomparably better results from every point of view might have been attained with a saving of millions of dollars.

*Some New Edifices, at Home and Abroad.*

The new Library building at Washington, which this REVIEW described and illustrated last year, is a fortunate exception to the rule of unsuccessful government architecture. Best of all, we have at Washington in the Capitol itself the most dignified and imposing governmental structure to be found in any country. The new Reichstag building at Berlin, which resembles somewhat our new Congressional Library, comes far short of being the splendid and imposing edifice that the German Empire might well have reared for



BOSTON'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

its law makers. But the recent government buildings in Vienna are a triumph of glorious architecture, every great type and school being adequately represented. The City Hall, in particular, is a marvelous adaptation of Gothic principles to civic construction. The citizens of Hamburg are this year putting the finishing touches upon a very beautiful new City

Hall, which will form one of the chief ornaments of that great commercial emporium. Some of the English cities also have of late erected very noteworthy municipal buildings. No city in the world, it may be guessed, has ever spent a fraction of the amount upon a city hall that Philadelphia has invested in the huge structure that now approaches completion. But words of praise for Philadelphia's monumental building are few and faint. It does not find favor in the eyes of disinterested critics. One does not like to contemplate what architectural transformations might have been accomplished for the city of Philadelphia if the precise amount of money that has been poured into the City Hall could have been placed at the disposal of the architectural talent which created the White City at Chicago. We may only hope that a wiser era is about to dawn for Philadelphia, and for all the rest of our American cities.



THE PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL.



MR. E. A. ABBEY, MURAL DESIGNER FOR BOSTON LIBRARY.

*Decorative  
Art  
in Boston.*

The new public library building of Boston, upon which a very generous outlay has been made, illustrates the possibility of a general revival in these matters of American civic art and architecture. Not only is the building itself most worthily and intelligently designed to meet the objects in view, but its architecture wins approval from art critics, while it is also setting a good example for our civic administrators by employing the best American talent to decorate its interior with artistic mural designs. The city of Paris has lent great encouragement to a noble form of art by engaging great French artists to paint decorative designs for the interior walls and ceilings of a number of public buildings, even including the public schools. Boston has now entered upon a policy in this regard which it may well continue to pursue.

*Col. Waring  
and the  
New York Streets.*

New York has not given much official encouragement to art as yet, but it has at least permitted an art association, at no expense to the public treasury, to place some worthy decorative designs upon the walls of the new criminal court building. In engineering, however, if not in art and architecture, official New York has in these last weeks made a vast forward

movement. If Mayor Strong's administration should have been productive of nothing else except the appointment of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., as the chief of the Street Cleaning Bureau, all the trouble and effort involved in his election would have been amply repaid. There are ill-informed persons who suppose that the cleansing and sprinkling of the streets of a great city, the removal of heavy snowfalls, the systematic collection of domestic garbage, and the final and effective disposition of the daily mass of refuse and sweepings, is a simple matter and one of the minor tasks of municipal administration. As a matter of fact it is one of the foremost tasks, and it requires administrative and executive talent of a very high order, to which also the attainments of a civil and sanitary engineer may be added with immense advantage. Col. Waring's accession has been marked by the most extraordinary improvement in the cleansing service of New York City. Exceptionally heavy snowfalls have tested the reorganized department very severely, and Col. Waring has won a great triumph. His ordinary force consists of some three thousand men, to which two or three thousand temporary employees must be added when a heavy fall of snow creates an emergency. In Paris and other foreign cities, the very flower of engineering talent is employed in the direction of the work of municipal cleansing. Under Col. Waring New York may hope to rival some of these European cities in the decency of its streets, although it will take a little time to bring the department's plant up to the highest pitch of efficacy.

*New York's  
Transformed  
Administration.*

Street cleaning in most foreign cities is facilitated by the superior quality of the street paving. It is to be hoped that the incumbency of Mr. William Brookfield, who becomes Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Strong, may in the course of the next two or three years result in a great average improvement in the condition of New York's pavements. Mr. Brookfield is an anti-Platt Republican politician, but he is also a business man and citizen of the highest repute, and it is believed that he will have no desire whatever to make a political use of his exceedingly important practical department. Though not an engineer himself, he may be expected to employ the best available engineering talent. Mayor Strong's hand has been strengthened by the passage through the Legislature at Albany of a bill giving him power to remove com-



missioners and other officials appointed by his predecessors. The result in the aggregate has been somewhat amazing. From its low estate as a municipality whose departments had been largely in the hands of obscure and corrupt Tammany henchmen, New York suddenly finds itself enjoying an administration conducted by well-known and highly-respected citizens, who bring good motives, good methods and high intelligence to the conduct of the community's affairs. The municipal civil service is under the supervision of a new board composed of such experienced and obdurate reformers as Mr. Godkin, of the

factory financial returns for the privileges conferred; to protect specifically the wages and the hours of street railway employees; and to retain for the municipality a very large measure of supervision and control. Contracts no less favorable than Toronto's have in like manner been secured by most of the large English and Scotch municipalities, in consequence of which the traveling public enjoy low fares, school children and workingmen may buy special tickets at half rates, an ample number of cars must be provided, no crowding or hanging to straps is permitted, the wages of conductors and drivers are duly protected, and strikes are practically unknown.



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COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

*Evening Post*, and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler. No better civil service board can be found anywhere in the world. The difficult question of police reorganization is still pending at Albany, but so far as the other branches of administration are concerned, the people of New York City are congratulating themselves upon the prospect of substantial and widespread benefits from their electoral victory in November.

A few months ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS presented as an object lesson for the towns and cities of the United States the exceedingly favorable terms upon which the Toronto authorities had disposed of the street railway franchises. The city government of Toronto, it was shown, has found it entirely feasible in bargaining with the street railway company to secure a great variety of advantages for the citizens; to obtain satis-

*The Brooklyn Strike.*

The great city of Brooklyn was the scene in January of a street railway strike that cost millions of dollars in the aggregate. The strikers were not successful. But they were stubborn, and they were immensely encouraged by the evident sympathy of the citizens and the municipal authorities. The popular desire for their success caused them to hope against hope, and to protract the contest with the aid of rioters and lawbreakers. The maintenance of order required the employment of some seven thousand militiamen in addition to the large force of regular and special policemen who were on duty. The business interests and the social convenience of Brooklyn are peculiarly dependent upon the street railway system, and the paralysis of traffic for several weeks entailed a frightful loss. To every clear-headed observer it should be obvious that the city of Brooklyn made a great mistake when it committed to private corporations so unrestricted a measure of control over what is one of the most essential of public services. In practical effect if not in law, the operating force of a street railway line is as directly engaged in a public service as the city's corps of firemen or its body of policemen. No corporation seeking to acquire rights to use the public streets for purposes of a public transit business should ever be given a charter or franchise in which the public nature of its services is not fully recognized.

*The Companies' Responsibility.*

The question of wages is eventually a question of demand and supply. If the Brooklyn street railway companies could give the people of Brooklyn a safe, efficient, and absolutely uninterrupted service with men employed at a dollar a day, it would not be for the municipal corporation or for the general public to interfere on sentimental grounds. But in taking the franchise, and agreeing to provide an efficient public service as a return for the great privileges conferred upon it, a street railway assumes responsibilities which it has no possible right to lay down or neglect in any degree for so trifling a cause as a difficulty with its men on some issue regarding hours or wages. The municipality has no dealing whatsoever with the employees, and it can only look to the company for the fulfilment of its contract. In failing to render full and uninterrupted service, the Brooklyn companies

had not the shadow of a proper excuse. The fact that they did not wish to accede to the prices that their employees demanded for their daily services, was a purely private matter, for which the public ought not to have been made to suffer. Unless they were already prepared to replace every striker with a thoroughly competent substitute, the companies owed a duty to the public which made it imperative that they should accede to the demands of their men in order to avoid a strike. These Brooklyn companies, in permitting a strike upon a very small issue, in which practically every disinterested inquirer declares that the demands of the men were reasonable, showed themselves to be utterly without respect for the public. They also showed themselves to be devoid of a wholesome fear of the summary consequences which in any well-governed municipality must have ensued.

*The Real Issue.*

It may be perfectly true that the men on their part ought not to have precipitated the strike; but the public had no concern with the men in their industrial capacity. It had a contract with the companies, having granted them enormously valuable privileges in return for the promise of efficient service. The companies were left without suitable men to operate their systems, and many days of advertising and effort were required to collect a new body of men from distant cities. The rioting and lawlessness of the strikers were intolerable, and should have been suppressed far more firmly than they were. But the companies' abnegation of their public duties was the moral cause of everything that followed. Let us for argument's sake admit that so far as his own bargaining with his own employees is concerned, Shylock is entitled to his pound of flesh. The trolley-car "magnate" may propose to his men any kind of wage schedule and time schedule that he can invent for his own advantage. But he must be held to his contract to give the public its efficient transit service, or he must forfeit his public franchises. This is the most elementary sort of business proposition. It is more important here than abroad, because the cities of other countries are not nearly so dependent as our American cities upon transit facilities. Their populations are far more compact; and the day's duties as a rule take men and women only a short distance from their homes. It would be a salutary and also a perfectly just proviso in every American street railway franchise that if the efficiency of the service were in any wise diminished through a strike or a lockout, the franchise should be absolutely forfeited if the service were not restored within twenty-four hours.

*Street Railway Finances.*

Street railways are not a private business, but a public service. They should not be allowed to issue any stocks or bonds against the estimated value of their public franchises nor should they be allowed to issue any securities in any form except as represented by actual paid-in capital. Upon this capital they should be allowed to earn a prescribed dividend, and all earnings in excess

of the dividend should be shared with the public treasury. There is no conceivable reason why, in return for the performance of so simple a public service as transit in the streets, the community should be obliged to pay interest upon \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000 for every \$1,000,000 that has actually been invested by the company. Almost nowhere else except in the United States is this speculative stock jobbery permitted in connection with a municipal service like that of street railways or gas supply. The gentlemen who lobby these local franchise measures through city councils, and who obtain for nothing the privileges that they proceed to capitalize for millions, have a singularly humorous habit of disposing of every one who criticises their methods by calling him an "anarchist." The American people do not seem to take eagerly or naturally to the idea of a direct public management of such public services as illumination and transit; and they recognize the simple truth that thus far our best business ability has been employed in private rather than governmental capacities. For that reason they have thought it wise to allow private companies to undertake such public services as the gas supply, the distribution of electric power and light, and the management of transit facilities. All that they care at present to demand is a fair recognition of the pecuniary value of the franchises which the public has at its disposal, and the proper safeguarding of the rights of the community which claims a cheap, efficient and uninterrupted service. In other words the community as a public corporation, in making a business contract with a money-making private corporation, should have its legitimate interests honestly and intelligently secured. In this connection let us refer to our account, on another page, of the Budapest electric railways.

*The Victorious Japanese.*

One of the great engagements of the war between Japan and China has resulted in the complete surrender of all the Chinese island forts and defenses in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei. The whole Chinese fleet was engaged, along with the numerous fortresses, in the defense of this great port and strategic point. The details regarding the almost complete destruction of China's naval resources, including the sinking by torpedo boats of her two huge armored battle ships, are as yet somewhat confused and contradictory. But as to the main facts of complete Japanese success, after protracted and unexpectedly vigorous and intelligent resistance, there is no dispute. The winter weather has been intensely severe, and has added much to the difficulty of Japan's operations in a foreign country under climatic conditions far more harsh than those to which the Japanese are accustomed at home. Nevertheless, nothing can now prevent the early occupation of Peking except the interference of England and Russia. It has been suggested that the pending peace negotiations may be concluded in time to save China from the humiliation of a foreign occupation of her capital. But it is evident that the Japanese have set their hearts upon making a demonstration at Peking,

and that they will not give up their plan unless Europe puts an effectual veto upon it.

*Trying the  
Hawaiian  
Conspirators.*

The suppression of the armed conspiracy to overthrow the Hawaiian Republic was followed promptly by court-martial trial of the participants. A considerable number of those engaged as leaders in acts of overt treason were summarily condemned to death. Others deeply implicated were ordered to leave the Islands. The plot was quickly traced to the door of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in whose house warlike munitions and dynamite were found, and whose diary, when seized, contained a large amount of evidence, not only against the ex-Queen herself, but also against others. Late in January, in order if possible to mitigate the fate of her unhappy followers, Liliuokalani with the advice and assistance of her legal counsel prepared a formal abdication of her royal claims, declared that President Dole's government is the only rightful and constitutional one, and proceeded to take the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic. In accordance with the laws and usages that prevail in all countries, the leaders in this treasonable plot are properly subject to the death penalty. But we do not believe that President Dole will permit the execution of any of them. Clemency will strengthen rather than weaken his position. No rulers on the face of the earth could be less bloodthirsty, or more humane and kindly disposed, than President Dole and his associates in the Hawaiian government. They have had a heavy burden to carry, imposed chiefly through the sinister policy of certain foreign governments which have for their own reasons desired the reinstatement of the justly deposed monarch. Many well-informed persons believe that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States cannot now be very long deferred.

*A Successful  
Arbitration.*

Several years ago the governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, which had for some time been in dispute regarding the rightful possession of a large strip of territory, agreed to present their claims and arguments to the President of the United States and to abide by his decision. It is said that Brazil had, in point of fact, exercised jurisdiction over this territory for two or three hundred years. But the Argentines had also made out in good faith a very strong case. Some days ago President Cleveland summoned to the White House the representatives of the two South American powers, and announced his decision in favor of Brazil. The result was accepted with good grace by the Argentine Republic, and thus a dispute which might easily have led to war was happily concluded for all time. It is now expected that Mexico will consent to submit her boundary dispute with Guatemala to some similar tribunal. The new President of Brazil, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, whose praises are in everybody's mouth, would make an excellent arbitrator for Mexico and Guatemala. Mr. Gray, our late minister to Mexico, was zealous in behalf of a peaceful settlement.

*A British  
Arbitration  
Apostle.*

So far as we can learn no disposition has been shown by Great Britain to respect the wishes alike of North America and South America regarding her boundary dispute with Venezuela. Mr. Cremer, an English enthusiast for arbitration, visited Washington last month carrying a petition signed by several hundred members of Parliament, which petition requests the government of the United States to take the initiative in negotiating a permanent treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. A rather blunt but very well-meaning Member of Congress asked the visiting Member of Parliament whether we were to understand that England would be disposed to settle by arbitration the pending boundary dispute between herself and Venezuela. Mr. Cremer could give no satisfactory answer to this unexpected and astonishing question. Mr. Cremer, like some other English advocates of international arbitration, seems to have no idea whatever of using arbitration as a means for securing justice to small powers as against great ones. According to the English papers, Mr. Cremer has reported in London that his visit to the United States was a brilliant success, and that it is to result in the prompt proposal by the American government of a permanent arbitration scheme with the government of Great Britain. But Mr. Cremer is laboring under a delusion. Until he, and those he represents, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the keepers of the Non-conformist conscience, are ready to unite in the most strenuous demands that their own government shall deal justly with Venezuela by granting its modest proposals for arbitration, the people of the United States will not give a moment's serious attention to the question of a permanent arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The United States has entered into standing arrangements of arbitration with Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. Inasmuch as Venezuela is one of our fellow members of the Pan-American arbitration league, it would be an unworthy act on the part of the United States to enter into an arbitration compact with Great Britain at the very moment when Great Britain is arrogantly and contemptuously denying arbitration as a means for settling a grave dispute regarding Venezuela's territorial rights. The American people have some sense of honor and self-respect in a matter of this kind. What seems in England a trifling matter, seems important in America for the principle involved.

*British  
Politics.*

The British Parliament entered upon a new session early in February. The programme arranged by Lord Rosebery and his colleagues puts emphasis upon the Irish land question and the relief of evicted tenants; but Home Rule is left in abeyance for the present. Nor does anything definite seem likely to result in the present session from the hostile attitude of the Liberal party toward the House of Lords. The disestablishment of the church in Wales is a measure that the government





THE LATE MARSHAL CANROBERT.

places very nearly at the forefront of its immediate programme; and Sir William Harcourt, who continues with great effectiveness to lead the Liberals in the House of Commons, has made himself the especial champion of the aggressive movement against the liquor interest, which is in alliance with the Conservative party. The legislation which the temperance reformers of England have now agreed to advocate takes the form of what is called the "local veto." Not to go into the details of the proposal at this time, it is simply demanded that the right be vested in parishes and towns to suppress liquor licenses altogether, or else to minimize the evils of the liquor traffic in ways that fall short of complete local prohibition. The simplification of electoral methods, and above all the abolition of the system which now gives additional votes to property holders who own land in different constituencies, is made a part of the official order of exercises. Nobody, however, believes that any of the important measures proposed by the Liberal party will receive the sanction of the House of Lords, and it is generally understood that a dissolution of the present House of Commons is a matter of only a few months. John Bull does not seem to be in a very energetic or reforming mood, and he is neither ready to abolish the House of Lords nor to make any other serious changes in existing arrangements. Consequently, the Liberals are likely to suffer defeat in the next election. In the long run, of course, their chief proposals will all be adopted. But time is a factor in British social and constitutional changes.

*The London Council Elections.* More interesting than Parliamentary matters is the approaching election of the County Council for London. If the present session of Parliament should succeed in placing on the statute books a bill giving practical effect to the chief recommendations of the recent commission on the unity and reorganization of the Greater London, a splendid piece of constructive municipal work would have been accomplished. The Progressive majority in the present London County Council has attained results which entitle it to the gratitude of all good citizens of the metropolis. The Progressives ought, therefore, to be returned with an increased majority.

*French Affairs.* President Faure seems to have settled himself firmly and solidly in the Elysée palace. One of the most satisfactory acts that marked his entrance upon his new duties was the vote of a general political amnesty, under which the eminent journalist Henri Rochefort promptly returned from London to Paris. His connection with the Boulangist movement had necessitated his exile, but he had continued to edit his Parisian paper, the *Intransigeant*, sending his caustic editorials every day from London. After repeated attempts, M. Bourgeois was unable to bring together a ministry, but where he failed, M. Ribot at length succeeded. The new prime minister is a moderate republican of experience and ability, but of no very pronounced qualities. M. Hanotaux, the remarkable young minister of foreign affairs, has by general consent been left in charge of the portfolio



M. RIBOT, NEW FRENCH PREMIER.



which was his under the former ministry. Ex-Premier Dupty has a place in the new cabinet, and so also has M. Poincarre, both of these politicians being men of exceptional ability. The socialists are giving effect to their announced policy of annoying and harassing in every possible way each new cabinet as it arises and each president who is called to the chief magistracy of France. It is easy to believe that the Ribot ministry will be very short-lived, but one may feel some confidence in the opinion that President Faure will show better staying qualities than his predecessor. Most people had forgotten that Marshal Canrobert, of Crimean fame, still survived. His recent death at an advanced age revived much interest in his career, and the Chambers accorded him a public funeral, against the insulting protests of the socialists.



THE LATE M. DE GIERS, OF RUSSIA.

*The Late  
M. de Giers.*

The news from Russia has brought two items that will take an important place in the permanent history of the empire. One of these events is the death of the aged foreign minister and chief adviser of the Czar, M. de Giers. For several years he had been in an enfeebled condition, and he had of late remained so far as possible behind the scenes, nursing his broken health. He had served his country for many years in diplomatic capacities before he became foreign minister. He was a disciple of his great predecessor, who was also his friend and relative, Count Gortschakoff. De Giers, like the late Czar whom he served so faithfully, was of a peace-loving disposition. But where the Czar was blunt and tactless De Giers was full of diplomatic resources and understood all the arts of conciliation.

*The  
Absolutism  
of Nicholas.*

The other important piece of news from Russia has been the assertion of autocracy in its most extreme form by the young Czar. He had entered upon his reign so amiably,

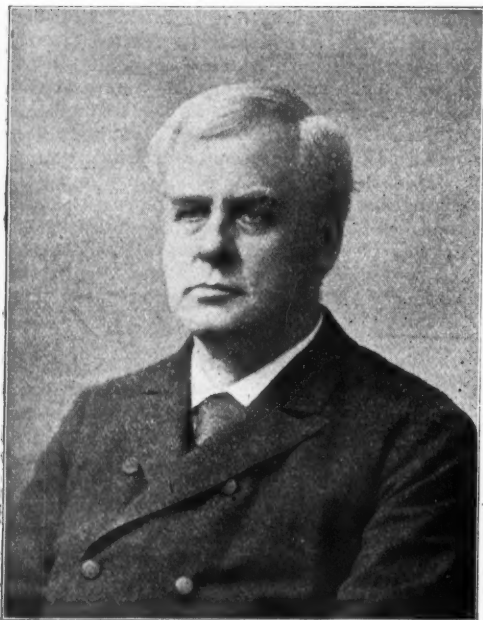
and in what seemed to be so reasonable and so tolerant a spirit, that it came to be hoped in some quarters that he might look with favor upon a slight further development of representative self-government in the provincial and local councils. But he has sternly rebuked all such aspirations, and has informed the nobles and aristocratic elements that he would stand firmly where his father stood and maintain the absolutism of the Czar without impairment at any point. It is just possible that he may live to regret this pronouncement. The grand difference between this young gentleman and his lamented father lies in the fact that Alexander had demonstrated his capacity and his faithfulness as an absolute ruler, while Nicholas has yet to give some evidence of possessing even average ability and character.

*Crispi and  
his King.*

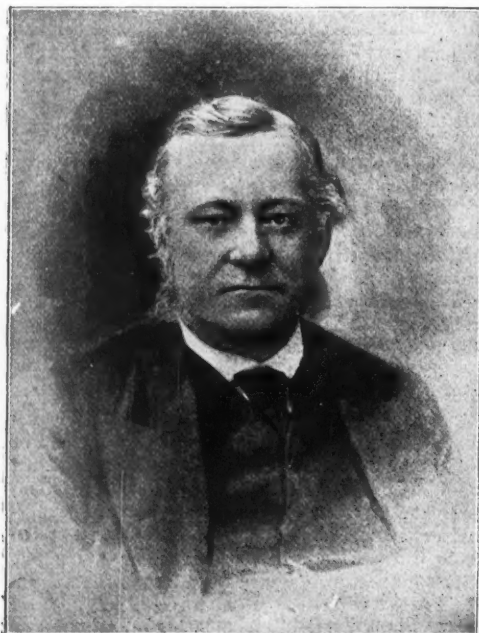
From Italy the news is conflicting, and Crispi still continues to overshadow both his companions and his sovereign. One of the events of the month—perhaps the event—was his marriage to a princess of old family. The Prime Minister and ex-Republican is now the son-in-law of a prince and the chief mainstay of his sovereign, but the ugly rumors of corruption continue to be consistently bandied about, and from southern Italy reports are rife as to the civil discontent which may at any moment come to a head. Crispi has so long contrived to swagger in the foretop of the state that people are beginning to feel as if he could defy all the machinations of his adversaries; but if he should go, there may be troublous scenes in the Peninsula, and it will be well for the land if King Humbert can show that he is not devoid of the governing faculty of his father. Elsewhere in this number we publish an instructive character sketch of M. Crispi, upon whom the eyes of all European statesmen are now fixed with intense concern for the immediate future of Italy.

*Three  
Englishmen  
of Note.*

Two great English scholars and university educators, both of whom were as highly esteemed in the United States as in their own country, have lately passed away. One of these was Professor J. R. Seeley, the great historical scholar, an apostle of Anglo-Saxon expansion in the higher sense of the idea, and a luminous and brilliant author. The other was Professor Arthur Cayley, one of the most eminent mathematicians of our age, and one of the best and gentlest of men. It will be remembered that Professor Cayley some years ago spent a semester at the Johns Hopkins University with his friend Professor Sylvester, for the benefit of American mathematical students. The death of Lord Randolph Churchill has brought to an untimely end a political career which once seemed to promise everything, but which failed as much through other defects as through Lord Randolph's physical decline. With all his political genius, Lord Randolph Churchill lacked steadfastness of character, and patient devotion to his tasks. At a remarkably early age he rose to the high post of leader of the House of Com-



REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D.

REV. <sup>William</sup>~~MURRAY~~ M. TAYLOR, D.D.

PROFESSOR J. R. SEELEY.



ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M.D.

mons, with every prospect that one day he would become Prime Minister of England. But through what seemed caprice of temper he abandoned his post, and his influence was never regained.

*The American  
Obituary  
Record.*

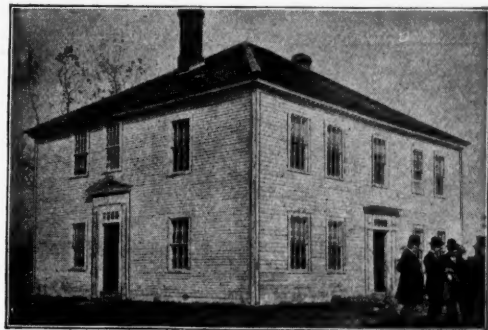
The obituary record for the United States contains the names of many people of great worth and of honorable public service; although in the month covered by our list, perhaps no names of international eminence are to be found. Mr. Gray, of Indiana, our Minister in Mexico, has died at his official post. In Boston the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, one of the most useful and most eloquent men in the American pulpit, has been called away in the very midst of his labors. The Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., of New York, had been completely disabled by paralysis two or three years ago. His death was, therefore, not wholly unexpected. Dr. Taylor had won great distinction as a Presbyterian minister and a religious author long before he was called from his British home to the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York. The late Charles A. Gayarre, who died on February 10 at New Orleans, having attained the age of 90, was elected to the United States Senate sixty years ago. He held various public offices in his own state, and spent many years in France, gathering materials for a history of Louisiana, which he published half a century ago. It has held its place as a standard work. Dr. Loomis, of New York, was a physician of the highest eminence.

On the 18th of February there was celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, a business man whose philanthropic disposition of his wealth has blessed the English-speaking world in manifold ways. Mr. Peabody was born in a Massachusetts town which has changed its name from South Danvers to Peabody, in honor of his benefactions. George Peabody's successful business enterprises took him to London, where he became a great banker. He bequeathed a large sum of money which should be held as a fund for the improvement of the dwellings of the working people of London. With the income of this fund, improved model tenements have been erected from time to time, until there must be now nearly 10,000 people living in the so-called "Peabody models." It would be an interesting subject of speculation to attempt an estimate of the number of people who will be living in the Peabody model tenements of London a hundred years hence, when the second centenary is commemorated. Of Mr. Peabody's philanthropies in this country the largest one took the form of an educational fund, the proceeds of which are used in the encouragement of schools in the southern states. This fund has been and remains in the hands of administrators of great wisdom and experience; and untold benefits have already resulted from the judicious distribution of its annual income. In the city of Baltimore there is a noble public edifice which is known as the Peabody

Institute. It contains a wonderful reference library of 100,000 volumes or more, an art gallery, a school of music, an auditorium for lectures and orchestra concerts, and rooms for scientific and literary classes and societies. This building was Mr. Peabody's gift to the city. The library has grown out of his endowments; and all the activities that centre in this fine institution are in like manner supported by funds which the great philanthropist provided. He founded a Peabody Institute of somewhat similar scope in his native Massachusetts town, and other philanthropies might be added to the list. George Peabody's public gifts were hampered by no restrictions which can ever make them obsolete. They meet present-day conditions as perfectly as if they had been planned to-day instead of many years ago. Few lovers of their fellow men have builded so wisely for the future.

*Perpetuating  
the Memory  
of Putnam.*

Last month we made reference to certain movements for the perpetuation of historical memories in Virginia. The recent death of the venerable Douglas Putnam at Marietta, Ohio, brings freshly to mind the circumstances under which his ancestral kinsman Gen. Rufus Putnam led the band of colonists who in 1788, —as an immediate consequence of their triumph in securing that great charter of liberty the Northwest Ordinance of 1787,—planted at Marietta the pioneer Ohio community. Out of the Northwestern Territory of Rufus Putnam's day have been evolved the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Not only at Marietta where he died in 1824 has there been shown an interest in the preservation of everything pertaining to Gen. Putnam and his planting of the first Ohio settlement, but also in Massachusetts the towns where Gen. Putnam lived have awakened to a realization of the greatness of that revolutionary hero. It was at Rutland, Massachusetts, that Rufus Putnam lived for some years previous to his removal to the mouth of the Muskingum river in Ohio; and the Putnam house, at Rutland, has lately been purchased by a public association, in order to preserve it as an historical memorial. The fresh appreciation of the services of Gen. Putnam has

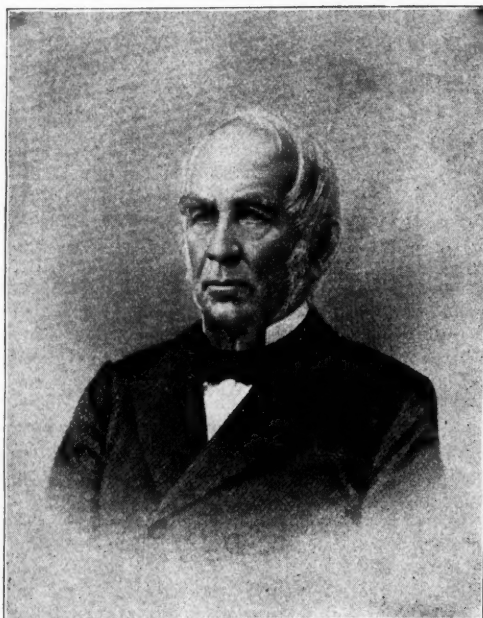


THE PUTNAM HOUSE AT RUTLAND.

been largely due to the efforts of Senator George F. Hoar and the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Senator Hoar is president of the Rutland Association, Mr. Arthur P. Rugg, of Worcester, is secretary, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, is treasurer. The old house is in an almost perfect state of preservation, its timbers being as solid as could be desired. It was bought the other day for the modest sum of four thousand dollars, and the title is to be placed in the hands of the Massachusetts trustees of public reservations. In this house, as we are informed, it is proposed to assemble as many as possible of the books, documents and pictures that relate to Rufus Putnam and to the Massachusetts men who co-operated with him in securing the Ordinance of 1787, and in settling Ohio, together with anything else that may illustrate the part that New England played in opening up the West. The plans for the settlement of Ohio were worked out in this Rutland house, shown in our accompanying illustration.

*Quabang's  
Awakened Pride  
of History.*

Rufus Putnam had not spent his whole life at Rutland, but he belonged rather to North Brookfield, where he had lived for twenty-five or thirty years. In the olden days North Brookfield was called Quabang. As one of the results of the awakened interest in Gen. Putnam's career, the Quabang Historical Society has been formed at North Brookfield, and it is engaged in collecting much valuable historical material. If it had come into being a few years sooner, it would have preserved the cottage in which so large a part of the life of Rufus Putnam had been spent. This cottage survived until 1885, when it was demolished. The Rev. J. J. Spencer, a young Ohio clergyman, now located at North Brookfield, has been particularly active in the development of the Quabang Historical Society, of which Mr. Robert Bacheller, an enthusiastic local archaeologist, is president, and in which Senator Hoar, Dr. Hale, Gen. Walker, Mr. Edwin D. Mead and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts are actively interested. It was in old Quabang that General Putnam lived during the Revolutionary war and the period previous to it; and the North Brookfield people may justly claim that it was their fellow citizen



THE LATE DOUGLAS PUTNAM, OF MARIETTA, O.

SEE PAGE 294.

who was Washington's compatriot and great friend. Indeed, this close friendship between Rufus Putnam and George Washington had perhaps more than anything else to do with the opening of the Northwestern Territory; for Washington had long dreamed of the future greatness of that region, and his early experiences had brought its possibilities within the range of his personal knowledge. Putnam, like Washington, had been a surveyor before the war, had pursued his vocation for a time in the South, and was the better prepared for a movement into the great wilderness. North Brookfield's new historical consciousness is typical of a mood that begins to prevail throughout Massachusetts and New England. Every locality must be made the better and the richer by the efforts it puts forth to honor and to preserve its own best memories and traditions.



RUFUS PUTNAM'S COTTAGE AT NORTH BROOKFIELD.



RUFUS PUTNAM'S HOUSE AT MARIETTA.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 21.—Congress : The Senate discusses the President's Hawaiian policy, and passes the Fortification appropriation bill (\$1,935,537) ; the House passes the Chicago Public Building bill, appropriating \$4,000,000.... The Nevada legislature meets.... Eugene V. Debs and his associates, in jail for contempt of court, are admitted to bail.... A separate receivership is ordered in the case of the main line of the Union Pacific ; the present receivers are appointed by the court at St. Louis.... M. Bourgeois announces his failure to form a Cabinet in France.... Extensive floods in the Thames Valley and southwestern counties of England.... M. Szilagyi elected President of the Hungarian Diet.... Welsh Land Inquiry Commission opened in London.

January 22.—Congress : In the Senate, the Hawaiian resolutions and the Nicaragua Canal bill are debated ; in the House, the Indian appropriation bill and the Gettysburg National Park bill are passed, and the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying the appropriation for the collection of the income tax, is agreed to.... The following United States Senators are elected : George C. Perkins (Cal.) ; Francis E. Warren, long term, and Clarence D. Clark, short term, (Wyo.) ; Isham G. Harris (Tenn.) ; Shelby M. Cullom (Ill.) ; Lucien Baker (Kan.) ; Horace Chilton (Tex.), and W. J. Sewell (N. J.).... The National Manufacturers' Convention meets in Cincinnati.... A bill to prohibit grade crossings of steam railroads by electric, cable or horse railroads becomes a law in Connecticut.... The Tricoups Cabinet in Greece resigns.... The Imperial Government authorizes the Governor of Newfoundland to give his assent to the bill removing the disabilities of members of the Assembly unseated for corruption.... Resignation of President Peña of the Argentine Republic.

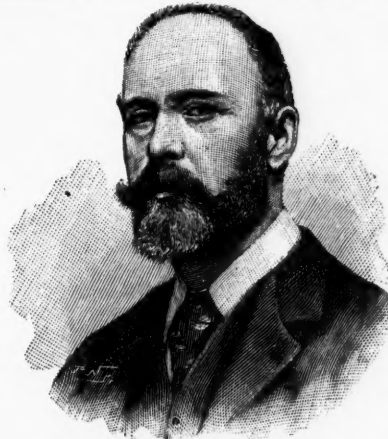
January 23.—Congress : In the Senate, Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) takes his seat, and two new financial bills are introduced ; the House considers the Sundry Civil appropriation bill.... The following United States Senators are elected : Knute Nelson (Minn.), Stephen B. Elkins (W. Va.), and Richard F. Pettigrew (S. Dak.).... Señor Uriburu sworn in as President of the Argentine Republic, and a new Cabinet formed.... The Chinese Northern fleet blockaded at Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese.

January 24.—Congress : The Senate debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill is closed ; the House continues consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.... Two banks are closed at Binghamton, N. Y., because of the embezzlement of funds by a man serving as cashier of each bank.... Twenty-nine Western railroads form a new rate association.... Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, decides that the Brooklyn Heights street railway company must run its cars.... Ex-Queen Liliuokalani abdicates all claim to the throne of Hawaii ; the trial of the conspirators against the existing government is begun.... Formation of a new Greek Cabinet with M. Nikolaos Delyannis as Premier.

January 25.—Congress : The Senate passes the Nicaragua Canal bill, by which the government receives \$70,000,000 of stock in the company ; the House passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill (\$39,037,721).... A run on the Binghamton (N. Y.) banks is forestalled by timely aid from the New York City banks.... The British and

Dutch governments agree to submit to arbitration the question of the indemnity in the Costa Rica Packet case.... Guatemala's reply to Mexico is received, but not made public.

January 26.—Congress : The Senate passes a resolution endorsing the President's Hawaiian policy by a vote of 24



MR. GEORGE CLAUSEN,  
The New Associate of the Royal Academy.

to 22 ; in the House, the bill to repeal the differential sugar duty is debated.... A snowstorm blocks railway traffic in many Western states.... Extensive cutting of trolley wires in Brooklyn.... An insurrection is reported in the United States of Colombia.... M. Ribot forms a new French Cabinet.... Legislative Council at Victoria passes the income-tax bill ; and the Assembly agrees to fix the Governor's salary at \$35,000.

January 27.—Emperor William's birthday celebrated throughout Germany.

January 28.—Congress : A message from President Cleveland urging immediate action for the relief of the national treasury is received in both branches ; in the Senate, the Bankruptcy bill is taken up ; in the House, the repeal of the differential sugar duty is further discussed.... The New York City militia is ordered home from Brooklyn.... The Papal encyclical to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is made public.... An anti-gambling amendment to the New Jersey constitution is adopted by the legislature at Trenton.... President Faure's message is read to the French Chamber.... The Colombian insurgents are defeated in the State of Cauca.

January 29.—Congress : The Senate debates the Bankruptcy bill ; the House passes the bill repealing the differential duty on sugar imported from bounty-paying countries by a vote of 239 to 31.... Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas, is re-elected.... The Rhode Island legislature meets and repeals the exemption of agricultural societies in the pool law of 1894.... Gov. Turney, of Tennessee, signs the bill providing for an investigation of the charges of fraud at the election in November, 1894, when H. Clay

Evans secured a plurality on the face of the returns.... It is announced that Guatemala makes concessions to Mexico which will end the boundary dispute.... The Manitoba school question is reopened by a decision of the Privy Council in London in favor of the parochial schools.... The conference of Australian Premiers meets to discuss federation.

January 30.—Congress: The Senate debates the financial question and ratifies the Japanese treaty, with an amendment under which it can be abrogated on a year's notice; the House considers the question of limiting debate on the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill.... Withdrawals of gold from the Treasury continue large.... The steamship *Elbe*, of the North German Lloyds, is sunk by collision in the North Sea, and 335 persons are supposed to have been lost; only twenty are saved.... Japanese land and naval forces capture Wei-Hai-Wei.... King Alexander and ex-King Milan entertained by President Faure in Paris.... M. Beernaert elected President of the Belgian Chamber.... Minister Willis writes a dispatch to Secretary Gresham stating that two Americans and one Englishman have been condemned to death at Honolulu for complicity in the recent revolution.

January 31.—Congress: The finances are discussed in the Senate; the Pacific Railroad bill is debated in the House.... The National Woman's Suffrage Association meets in Atlanta, Ga.... Emil Stang, Premier of Norway, and his Cabinet, resign office.... The French Senate passes the Amnesty bill.... The Australian Premiers' Federation Conference resolves to call a convention to draft a federal constitution, the delegates from each colony to be elected by the people.... A new English battleship, the *Majestic*, is launched by Princess Louise at Portsmouth.

February 1.—Congress: The Senate considers the District of Columbia bill; in the House, the Administration Currency bill is reported from committee.... Representative John L. Wilson is elected United States Senator by the Washington legislature.... The cruiser *Bennington* sails from San Francisco for Colombia.... Premier Greene, of Newfoundland, resigns office.... All the Wei-Hai-Wei land forts are taken by the Japanese.

February 2.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Mantle (Rep.), of Montana, takes his seat, depriving the Democrats of a majority; the House kills the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill.... The Delaware Indians in Indian Territory vote to dissolve tribal relations.... Colombian revolutionists are defeated by government troops.... Henri Rochefort returns to Paris from exile.... Thirty people are killed by the collapse of a building at Dortmund, Germany.

February 4.—Congress: In the Senate, the District of Columbia appropriation bill is further discussed; the House passes the Agricultural appropriation bill (\$3,277,150).... Gov. Morton places eight hundred employees of the New York State Department of Public Works under civil service rules.... Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, ousts ex-President Greenhut from the receivership of the Whisky Trust, and names Gen. J. C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell receivers in his stead.... A mass meeting is held in New York City to protest against the passage of the police bills introduced in the legislature.... The Colombian insurgents are again defeated.... Fifty-four men are killed by an explosion of firedamp in a French mine.

February 5.—Congress: The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill; the House begins de-

bate on the Administration's financial bill, Mr. Reed (Rep., Me) offering a substitute.... The National Farmers' Alliance meets at Raleigh, N. C.... The case for the defense in the Debs trial at Chicago is begun.... The British Parliament reassembles.... The steamship *Cienfuegos* is stranded near Harbor Island.... The trial of ex-Queen Liliuokalani for treason against the existing Hawaiian government is begun before the military commission at Honolulu.

February 6.—Congress: The Senate discusses an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill providing for a government cable between the United States and Hawaii; the House debates the Banking and Currency bill in Committee of the Whole.... President Cleveland decides the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic in favor of Brazil.... The President nominates Major-General Schofield to the grade of Lieutenant-General revived by Congress.... The *modus vivendi* between Spain and the United States providing for low tariff on American imports to Cuba and Porto Rico goes into effect.... Heavy snowstorms and gales are reported throughout Great Britain.... The proposed compromise measure in the German Reichstag is rejected.

February 7.—Congress: The Senate discusses the Hawaiian cable proposition, and confirms the nomination of General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General; the House defeats the Administration financial bill and all proposed substitutes.... Heavy snowstorms and intense cold prevail over most of the United States.... Fire destroys the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind.... Two Chinese warships are sunk.... Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, com. letes a Cabinet.

February 8.—Congress: The President announces a bond issue; the House begins consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.... Three men are drowned at the water works crib in Lake Michigan near Milwaukee, Wis.... The storm seriously delays transportation and mails in and about New York City.... Three more Chinese warships are sunk by Japanese torpedo boats.... The Liberal majority in the British House of Commons is reduced to twelve votes.

February 9.—Congress: The Senate passes the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, with the Hawaiian cable amendment; the House discusses the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.... Railway traffic in Pennsylvania is crippled by the storm.... William Brusseau confesses to the murder of Dr. H. E. Pope, in Detroit, Mich.... The German Reichstag continues to discuss the questions of socialism and labor.

February 10.—The revolutionary forces in Colombia are reported as surrendering.

February 11.—Congress: The Senate debates the Post Office appropriation bill; the House continues discussion of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill.... The French liner *La Gascogne*, eight days overdue from Havre, arrives off Sandy Hook, having been delayed by a break in machinery.... Severe gales in the North Sea and English Channel.... The centenary celebration to honor the memory of Karl Mikael Bellman, the great lyric poet of Sweden, is observed throughout that country.

February 12.—Congress: The Senate passes all the private pension bills on the calendar, and a free coinage bill is reported from the Finance committee; the House passes the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill (\$21,825,976).... The jury in the Debs case is discharged, owing to the illness of a juror; the new trial is

set for May 6.... "Bill" Cook, the outlaw, is sentenced to imprisonment for fifty years.... A petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners is presented in the British House of Commons.... In the Italian communal elections the Radicals and Socialists are defeated.

February 13.—Congress: The Senate resumes consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill; in the House, the Ways and Means committee reports a resolution indorsing the Administration's contract with the bond syndicate.... Mayor Strong, of New York City, appoints William Brookfield (anti-Platt Republican) as Commissioner of Public Works, and Francis M. Scott (Democrat) as Corporation Counsel; he also names four Civil Service Commissioners and three members of the Park Board.... The German Reichstag passes a socialist motion abrogating the powers of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.... Mr. Aisquith states in the British House of Commons that the Government will not grant amnesty to the Irish political prisoners.

February 14.—Congress: Proposed amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill are defeated in the Senate; the House defeats the Ways and Means committee's resolution providing for a 3 per cent. bond issue by a vote of 167 to 120.... Judge Taft, at Cincinnati, directs the Whisky Trust receivers to pay rebates due.... A committee of the New York City reformers submits a police bill.... The Attorney-General of New York denies the application that suit be begun against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to forfeit its charter.... The British House of Commons rejects by a vote of 299 to 111 the motion to reconsider the dynamiters' sentences.... Cholera is prevalent in Constantinople.

February 15.—Congress: The Senate passes the Post Office appropriation bill; the House begins consideration of the Naval appropriation bill.... A deep fall of snow takes place in the South.... The Reichstag debates the



THE LATE ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

question of the calling by Germany of an international monetary conference.

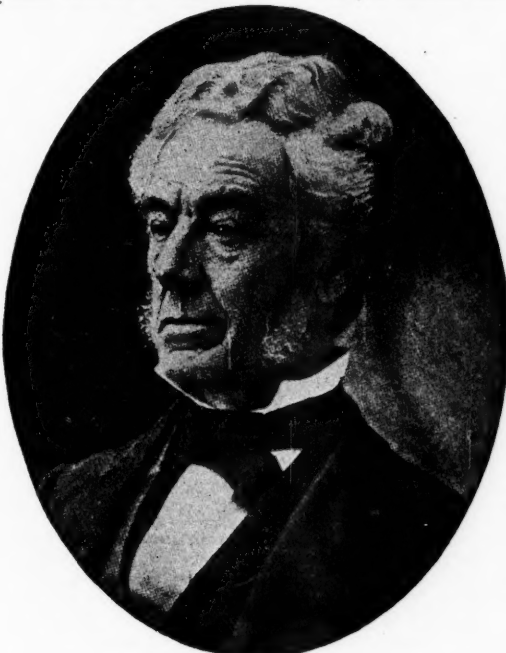
February 16.—Congress: The Senate discusses the bond issue; the House closes debate on the Navy appropriation bill.... The Miners' Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, exonerates President McBride from the charge of corruption.... The Standard Oil Company sends relief to the destitute miners of the Hocking Valley, Ohio.... The German Reichstag votes by a large majority in favor of an international monetary conference.

#### OBITUARY.

January 21.—Julien Florian Félix Desprez, Cardinal Archbishop of Toulouse.... Rt. Rev. Tobias Kirby, Rector Emeritus of the Irish College, a classmate of Pope Leo.... Major Henry Goodspeed, of Salt Lake City.... Col. William R. Remey, U. S. Marine Corps, ex-Judge Advocate General of the Navy.... Rev. Samuel Wilson, D.D., of Memphis, Tenn.... Berthold Neumoen, of New York City, an authority in entomological science... Gov. Palmer Mosley, of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

January 22.—George Azro Bingham, ex-Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.... Wells A. Hutchins, one of the oldest lawyers of southern Ohio.... Ex-Congressman E. F. Stone, of Newburyport, Mass.... A. T. Hay, of Burlington, Iowa, a builder of steel bridges.... Edward Solomon, composer of comic opera.... Charles Secrétan, Swiss philosopher.

January 23.—Dr. Alfred Lebbius Loomis, of New York City, a specialist in pulmonary diseases.... Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benét, U. S. A. (retired).... Mgr. Jules Cleret, Bishop of Laval, France.



THE LATE DR. CYRUS FALCONER.  
SEE PAGE 264.

January 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill....Gen. Eugene Riu, member of the French Chamber of Deputies....Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, chief of general staff, Japanese Army....Gen. Darius Allen, of Troy, N. Y.

January 25.—Robbins Battell, a generous benefactor of Yale University....Mgr. Isidor Carini.

January 26.—Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs....Prof. Arthur Cayley, the English mathematician....Gen. Francis Darr, of Pennsylvania....John Hulbert Gilbert, one of the compositors who worked on the original Mormon Bible of Joseph Smith.

January 27.—John Erskine, U. S. Judge of the District of Georgia (retired)....The Countess of Kinnoul....Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D.D., of Clifton Springs, N. Y.

January 28.—Marshal François Certain Canrobert, of France....Naval Constructor Samuel W. Armistead....Very Rev. Camille Lefebvre, Superior of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B....Sir James Cockle, ex-Chief Justice of Queensland....John W. Norton, theatri-



THE LATE CHARLES A. GAYARRÉ.

cal manager, of St. Louis....Dr. Cyrus Falconer, of Hamilton, O.

January 29.—Comte de Douville-Maillefeu, member of the French Chamber of Deputies....Albert Russell Cook, said to have been the oldest newspaper editor in Rhode Island....Dr. Jamin Strong, for many years superintendent of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum.

January 30.—Col. Nathan Ward Osborne, U. S. A....Thomas M. Acton, a well-known newspaper man of Atlanta, Ga.

January 31.—Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, Mass., ex-Member of Congress and U. S. Attorney-General....Ex-Judge Seth B. Cole, of Rockland County, N. Y....Paul Mantz, Parisian art critic....Hermann Gruson, the famous German iron founder and inventor of bombs and bomb-proof structures....Thomas Quarle, a veteran shipbuilder of the Great Lakes.

February 1.—Col. Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, of Alabama, ex-U. S. Commissioner of Education....Col. Alfred H. Taylor, ex-Assistant Adjutant-General of New York.

....Michael Shannon, Deputy Insurance Commissioner of New York.

February 2.—Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson Gordon, of Boston....Ex-Congressman Moses D. Stivers, of Middletown, N. Y....Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, O....Thomas Davidson, a pioneer shipbuilder of Milwaukee, Wis....Major Frank H. Blessing, of Hazelwood, Pa., veteran of the Crimean and American Civil Wars....Ralph O. Ruby, U. S. Vice-Consul at Belfast.

February 3.—Joseph A. Linscott, for many years treasurer of the Maine Central R. R....Col. Benjamin Ayerigg, of New Jersey....George Edward Curtis, well known in scientific circles at Washington, D. C.

February 4.—Theodore Weld, one of the last of the anti-slavery agitators Gen. Rufus Barringer, a Confederate cavalry officer of the Army of Northern Virginia....Gen. M. D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars and ex-Member of Congress....Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of East Orange, N. J., first president of the Federation of Women's Clubs....Gardner S. Chapin, a leading Chicago merchant....Prof. William Martin Chamberlain, of Rome, N. Y., a well-known instructor of deaf mutes....George Batiot, member of the French Chamber of Deputies for Vendee.

February 5.—Rev. Henry A. Coit, D.D., LL.D., rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H....Capt. Joseph T. Mason, of Petersburg, Va., formerly U. S. Consul at Dresden....Charles W. Copeland, a well-known marine and mechanical engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y....Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology.

February 6.—Ex-State Senator Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego, N. Y.

February 7.—Rev. W. P. Harrison, of the Southern Methodist publication house.

February 8.—Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, pastor emeritus of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City....John L.



THE LATE PROFESSOR ARTHUR CAYLEY.

Stevens, of Maine, ex-Minister to Hawaii....Prof. Reginald Poole, the British archaeologist....David Conklin, organizer of the band that drove the Mormons from Illinois....Edward Dunscomb, of Nashville, Tenn., last survivor of the Columbia College (N. Y.) class of 1827....J. K. Hoyt, an editorial and literary worker of New Jersey, compiler of a cyclopedia of quotations....John L.



Lathrop, general auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.

February 9.—Dr. Charles Bailey, of Pittsfield, Mass., once a partner of Dr. J. G. Holland.

February 10.—Charles J. Bridgman, a well-known Brooklyn artist....Prof. William Grauert, of Jersey City....Thomas Jefferson Lummus, of Lynn, Mass., who saw the fight between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* in 1813.

February 11.—Charles Arthur Gayarré, historian of Louisiana....Gen. Montgomery D. Corse, of Alexandria, Va., who fought through the Mexican War and on the Confederate side in the Civil War....Commodore Henry Bruce, retired, the oldest officer of the U. S. Navy, having entered the service in 1813....Mgr. Michael May, senior Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Long Island....Charles L. Walker, of Detroit, an authority on Michigan history....J. R. Reuton, secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada....Hilton Greaves, of Oldham, England, the largest cotton manufacturer in the world....Karl Abs, for many years the champion wrestler of Germany.

February 12.—Ex-Chancellor Landon Cabell Garland, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn....Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, the oldest minister in the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, who conducted the funeral services over Edgar Allan Poe....Philander Hickcox, an early settler in Chicago....John H. Gordon, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the patentees of the first combined reaper and self

binder....Dr. L. C. Rose, of Alliance, Ohio, inventor of a long-distance telephone....Baron von Thummel, Finance Minister of Saxony....The Duchess Stana Petrovitch, mother of the Prince of Montenegro.

February 13.—Gen. James Neil Bethune, a distinguished Georgian, once the owner of the negro pianist, "Blind Tom."....Prof. Luther C. Foster, Superintendent of Schools in Ithaca, N. Y....Rev. Dr. David B. Coe, of Bloomfield, N. J....Joseph Elliott, for many years sporting editor of the *New York Herald*.

February 14.—Isaac Pusey Gray, U. S. Minister to Mexico....Eben Carlton Sprague, a prominent Buffalo (N. Y.) lawyer....Henry D. Polhemus, a well-known Brooklyn club man....Charles Wheatleigh, a veteran actor, of New York City.

February 15.—Samuel Spencer Stafford, manufacturer of inks, New York City....Ex-Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa.

February 16.—Sevellon A. Brown, for twenty years chief clerk of the State Department at Washington....Major James Macfarlane, editor of the *Albany* (N. Y.) *Press and Knickerbocker*....Ex-Mayor Oswald C. Woolley, of Jeffersonville, Ind....Rev. André M. Garin, of Lowell, Mass., formerly a missionary to the Indians of the Canadian Northwest....Johann Friedrich Vogel, of Munich, a well-known German engraver.

February 17.—Captain Saul C. Higgins, of Gorham, Me., at the age of one hundred and one years....Dowager Lady Stanley, of Alderley, Eng.

## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



HIS WILD TEAM.

"I have Congress on my hands."—GROVER CLEVELAND.  
From *Judge* (New York).



## A BIPARTISAN SITUATION.

Father Knickerbocker's Dilemma.—From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



## I DARESAY.

HARCOURT AS LADY'S MAID (aside): "H'm! Fancy it would suit me a good deal better than it does her."—From *Judy* (London).



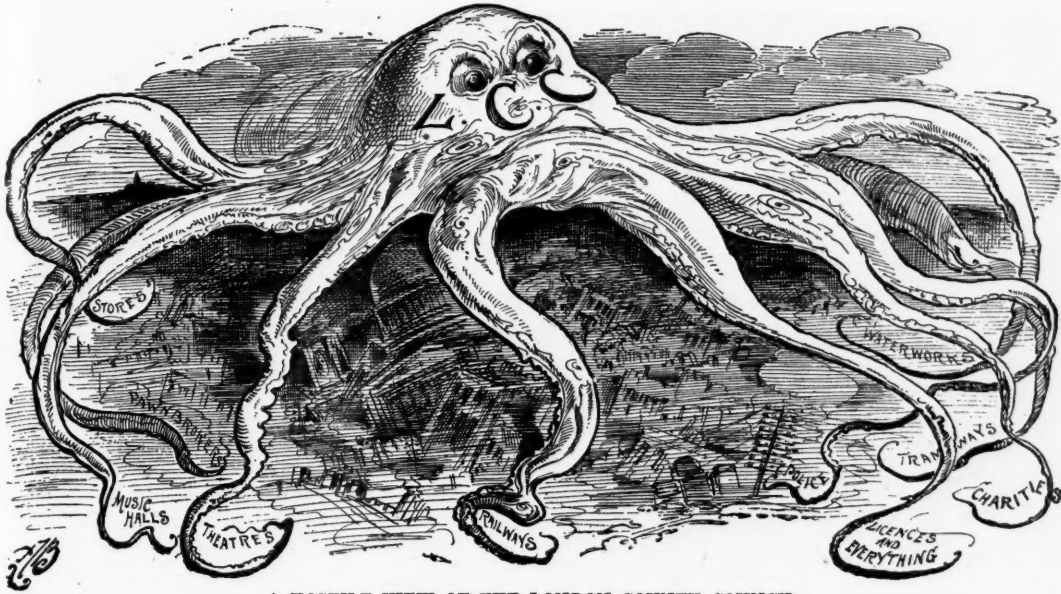
## MEAT! MEAT!

HARCOURT: "Now look 'ere—you just wait your turns—or you'll none of you get nothink!"—From *Punch* (London).



## THE UNTAMED SHREW; OR, WANTED A PETRUCHIO

"Her only fault (and that is faults enough) is, that she is intolerably curst, and shrewd, and froward."—*Taming of the Shrew*, Act I, Scene 2.—From *Punch* (London).



A HOSTILE VIEW OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
 "The London County Collarer!—We must scotch the monster in March."  
 From Moonshine (London).



BRITAIN'S STRONG MAN.

LIKA JOKO (addressing Cecil Rhodes): "Right Honorable Sir, why go back to your African savages? We have plenty for you to 'deal with' here."

From Lika Joko (London).





## THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

**I**N just three-fourths of the states and territories legislatures have been in session during January and February, and a majority of these legislatures will reach final adjournment in March. Except in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey, the sessions now in progress are biennial, and are supposed to complete all legislation needed until 1897. The choosing of United States senators was the first important duty of twenty-four legislatures, and in at least three instances this operation was so prolonged as to seriously interfere with the routine of State legislation. After the excitement attendant on these senatorial elections had subsided, the legislatures, as a rule, seem to have devoted themselves assiduously to the immediate needs of their respective states. There were threatening election contests in Tennessee and California. In California the Governor elected on the face of the returns was promptly seated by a legislature of opposing political faith, while in Tennessee the legislature refused to seat the candidate chosen on the face of the returns, and an investigation is now in progress.

The customary fads are going the rounds of the legislatures; this year chief prominence seems to be given to the subject of high hats in theatres. As usual, loud cries of "lobby" and "strikes" are heard in the land, and doubtless such charges are not without a basis of fact. Notwithstanding this, however, a great number of meritorious measures, to which no suspicion of corrupt motive or use could possibly attach, have been proposed in the various states, and are receiving fair consideration; some of these measures have already become laws, while others are in course of passage. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS presents herewith a brief review of the more important topics that have thus far engaged the attention of most of the legislatures in session this winter.

### IN NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts is given to long sessions; an adjournment is not to be looked for earlier than June, and very few measures have as yet progressed to a stage which would warrant any conclusion as to their ultimate fate. It may be set down as certain that many of the most important topics of debate are yet to make their appearance.

The agitation for biennial, in place of annual sessions seems to be quite as vigorous as in past years. This change will require a constitutional amendment. In New Hampshire, few bills of general interest have been introduced; a comprehensive road law and a law reducing the interest rate are perhaps the most important.

The first important contest of the present legislative session in Connecticut was over a bill providing

that no steam railroad in the State should be crossed at grade by any electric, cable, or horse railroad; this bill was rushed through both houses in order to block a proposed grade crossing in Bridgeport, and became a law late in January. Other important measures considered at this session relate to provisions against the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, the prohibition of "policy" playing, and changes in the regulations governing the licensing of retail liquor selling. In the neighboring State of Rhode Island, the General Assembly, on the very day it met (January 29), unanimously passed a bill repealing the second section of the anti-pool law of 1894, which exempted agricultural societies from the prohibition of book-making and pool-selling. The section which has now been repealed legitimized the evil at which the law was aimed in one of its most flagrant forms.

### NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

In New York the legislative session seems likely to continue into May. No one can now predict results with any degree of certainty. The first two months were very largely devoted to the preparation of measures affecting New York City. One of these, conferring on the Mayor the power of removing officers appointed by his predecessors, was made a law early in February. The bills for the reorganization of the police force reported by the Senate Investigating Committee seemed likely to encounter opposition in the Assembly, if not in the Senate; they were strongly opposed by the Committee of Seventy and various reform organizations of the city, mainly because of the proposed retention of the "bi-partisan" system of appointing commissioners and the failure of the bills to provide for a thoroughgoing change in the present force. Of bills affecting the State at large, the most important before the legislature is that providing for the adoption of the blanket ballot in place of the present cumbersome system of multiple tickets and pasters. The convict labor problem, always a very grave one in the State, is rendered still graver by the action of the recent constitutional convention in prohibiting the labor of prisoners, after January 1, 1897, in the manufacture of any article to be contracted or sold. It is doubtful, however, whether the present legislature will make any provision for the occupation of convicts in new forms of labor.

The crowded condition of the New Jersey prisons seems to demand some action this year at Trenton, and there is a strong sentiment among the Jersey lawmakers in favor of a State reformatory. The Assembly of that State has passed a bill providing that only native or naturalized citizens shall be employed on any State or municipal public work. A

constitutional amendment against lotteries and gambling has also been passed. Some action is likely to be taken for the protection of the Palisades of the Hudson, which are threatened with destruction by the quarrymen. A constitutional amendment making the judiciary elective is proposed. Several changes in the township school law passed last year are likely to be made.

#### OTHER EASTERN STATES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is considering the advisability of giving \$500,000 to the university at Philadelphia which is known by the State's name but which for more than fifty years has not received a cent from the State treasury for educational purposes, this aid to be conditioned on the raising of an equal amount by private subscription. The rapid development of the institution within recent years has suggested the possibility of a noble educational foundation on the plan of the state universities now growing up in our great West. The question of compulsory elementary education will also be dealt with by the present legislature. It is probable that a road improvement law of some kind will be passed, and an effort is being made to secure an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to be expended in country districts. Additional legislation for the care of the State's insane seems to be demanded.

Speaker McMullen, of the Delaware House of Representatives, informs the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that the question of a local option liquor law will be considered in that State during the present legislative session. Besides the election of a U. S. Senator, the legislature is charged with the duty of choosing a State Treasurer and an Auditor of Accounts. The legislature will be asked to grant a new railroad charter at this session. It will be necessary to provide for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention which is to be held in accordance with the desire of the voters expressed at the last election. It is probable, also, that an effort will be made to improve the election and bribery laws, in accordance with the recommendation of the retiring Governor.

#### THE MIDDLE WEST.

Indiana's lawmakers have devoted considerable attention to a reorganization of the militia system of the State, based on the New York plan of organization. Much interest has been developed, also, in a bill designed to do away with the use of screens in liquor saloons; this measure is strongly advocated by the temperance people. There is a quiet movement in favor of improved election laws, and the various "voting machines" have their champions in the legislature. A proposition to compel street cars to be constructed with vestibules to protect employees against the cold has met with some favor. A liberal appropriation has been made for a State soldiers' home.

Illinois, like New York, is concerned with the problem of metropolitan police organization, and at least

three bills dealing with that problem are before the legislature at Springfield; one of these proposes to place the appointment of the head of the Chicago force in the hands of the courts. A general civil service law, to apply to Chicago and the State at large, has prospects of passage at this writing.

Municipal affairs have also monopolized much of the time of the Michigan Legislature; the chief distinction of this body is derived from the fact that it contains only one Democrat. The Mayor and an apparent majority of the citizens of Detroit are arrayed in antagonistic camps in a fight over a health commissionership, and the strange spectacle is presented of the inhabitants of the chief city in the State petitioning the legislature to have their municipal boards appointed by a State commissioner instead of by local authority. The perennial woman suffrage question is again at the front in Michigan.

In Wisconsin, on the other side of Lake Michigan, the less exciting question of tax reform is before the legislature; one proposed measure abolishes the exemption heretofore granted to church property, and another institutes a tax on collateral inheritances. The subject of arbitration is also receiving much attention in the Wisconsin Legislature. A proposition for a geological survey of the State is under consideration, and a "good roads" bill meets with favor.

#### BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Minnesota is wrestling with the question how to regulate primary elections, four bills having this object in view being now in committee. There are also numerous amendments to city charters before the legislature. A plan of conciliation in disputes without the intervention of attorneys seems to meet with some favor. A bill has been introduced looking to the protection of forests and the prevention of forest fires. (Similar legislation is proposed in Wisconsin.)

Missouri is one of the states in which the elections of 1894 caused a change in the political complexion of the legislature. The present Republican majority began the session with a determination to enact radical reform legislation. Among the measures of this character having a place on the legislative programme arranged by the party leaders, Speaker Russell, of the House of Representatives, mentioned the following:

Improvements in the registration and election laws of the State, especially provisions for securing non-partisan boards of registration and review and changes in the manner of selecting judges and clerks of election, to the end that both of the leading parties may be fairly represented; amendment of the criminal procedure laws looking to more speedy trials and fewer changes of venue; the reduction of fees now paid to certain State and county officials, and a repeal of the statute which confers on the Governor the power to appoint police boards in large cities. Other bills thus far introduced in the legislature relate to the subjects of State reformatories, the sale of cigar-

ettes to boys, the improvement of highways, and the State University at Columbia, from which it is proposed to separate the agricultural school.

From Arkansas, Missouri's neighbor on the south, comes a novel "power of removal" proposition, in the form of a bill granting to circuit judges, in certain cases, authority to remove from office offending mayors and police justices. The Legislature of Oklahoma Territory seems chiefly concerned with an investigation of the agricultural college, in which large misappropriations of funds have been discovered.

The first action of the Kansas Legislature consisted in the passing of anti-lottery and anti-gambling bills, which were promptly signed by the Governor. Then followed an appropriation of \$100,000 for sufferers in the western counties of the State, one-half of this amount to be expended at once for the purchase of food, and the other half to be spent for seed-grain.

Nebraska is also making provision for the farmers in drouth-stricken counties by authorizing such counties to issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds to supply seed for the spring sowing; a direct appropriation for relief will also be made by the legislature; Speaker Richards, of the House of Representatives, states that most communities in the State are able to care for their own destitute inhabitants. The question of improved irrigation laws is a pressing one in Nebraska, as it is believed that such laws will do much to foster diversified farming in the western counties, where the suffering has been most extreme.

#### NEW STATES.

The same problem relative to irrigation systems is before the Legislature of South Dakota, but is overshadowed by financial problems and by the agitation (in both Dakotas) for resubmission to the people of the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic, which has obtained in both states since their admission to the Union. In South Dakota, resubmission has been voted, but in North Dakota, it was postponed. Before the people can vote upon prohibition in North Dakota a resolution for resubmission must have been passed by two successive sessions of the legislature; so that now a popular vote cannot be had before 1899. It is not improbable that women may have obtained the franchise by that time, as a law to that effect is regarded as certain to be passed by the present legislature. The accession to the anti-saloon ranks of a large number of woman voters would doubtless prevent the repeal of the prohibitory section of the constitution. The passage of the suffrage law by the present legislature, and its ratification at the next general election, would suffice to bestow the ballot on the women of the State, as the constitution so provides. A strenuous effort is making to extend the required term of residence in North Dakota preliminary to divorce proceedings from ninety days to one year. The laxity of the present law has made the State notorious. Nevertheless, South Dakota,

where the same law was in force until two years ago, when the required term was increased to six months, has this year restored the old statute, except that fraud is guarded against by requiring personal service to be made in every case. Legislation looking to a reduction in railroad freight rates, and new methods of taxing railroad corporations, is among the possibilities of this winter's session at Bismarck. A free text-book bill has passed one house.

Among the important duties of the Montana Legislature will be the adoption of revised codes, with amendments thereto. The irrigation problem will again demand consideration. There is an active movement in the State in favor of more stringent laws against bribery at elections. This winter affords the not unusual spectacle of a contest in the legislature over school text-books; the leading educators of the State desire to have the selection of books left to the State Board of Education.

In Wyoming, as in Montana, revision of the statutes is the first item on the legislative calendar. As regards irrigation, Wyoming's plan for disposing of the million acres of land granted the State by the national government under the terms of the Carey act is as follows: That all lands reclaimed under the act shall be sold to settlers, in tracts of not more than 160 acres to each settler, for 50 cents per acre; that the individuals or companies constructing irrigation works, for the reclamation of these lands, shall dispose of the works to settlers; or, in other words, shall sell them perpetual water rights, at prices and terms to be decided upon before they are allowed to commence construction of works, and before the lands selected for reclamation shall be withdrawn from settlement, under the present land laws, the individuals or corporations constructing the works to be secured by first liens upon the lands.

The Colorado Legislature of 1895 has won immortal renown as the first lawmaking body in which women have participated as members; Mrs. Holly's bill to raise the age of consent from sixteen to twenty-one years has the honor of being the first legislative measure originated and formally presented by a woman. The main object of financial legislation at present is to provide for assessments corresponding more nearly to market values. The revision of the Denver charter will consume much time.

#### PACIFIC SLOPE.

The prolonged senatorial deadlocks in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, postponed definite action on nearly every question of special importance to State interests, and in fact practically excluded such questions from legislative debate. The Washington Legislature was the first of the three to extricate itself from the senatorial tangle, and as six weeks of its session remained, there seemed to be fair prospects that something would be accomplished, but we are unable to make an intelligent forecast of what the result will be. In the opinion of the Hon. Ellis

Morrison, Speaker of the House, code revision is one of the pressing needs of the State. In Oregon a woman suffrage amendment has been passed.

An investigation of the San Francisco police system, similar in scope to the inquiry carried on in New York by the Lexow Committee, is a project before the California Legislature in session at Sacramento. It is proposed that the work be intrusted to a commission to be appointed by the Governor, this commission to be composed of three members, representing the three leading political parties of the State. A road improvement scheme of some kind is likely to be evolved during the session, and there is some prospect of an important extension of kindergarten privileges in connection with the free school system. An extensive cutting down of appropriations has taken place. A woman suffrage bill seems likely to be passed in California, and a similar measure in Arizona Territory.

#### THE SOUTH.

In the far South, Alabama and Texas are the only states having legislatures in session at present. The South Carolina lawmakers, who meet annually, concluded their labors late in December, 1894. The legislature of Florida will assemble in April next, and that of Georgia in the October following. Louisiana and Mississippi, like Maryland and Kentucky, hold biennial sessions in the "even" years, while the Virginia sessions, also biennial, begin very late in each "odd" year and run over into the year following, the next legislative period falling in 1895-'96.

In Alabama, the chief interest centred in the passage of a bill regulating the conditions of voting at the stockholders' meetings of railroad corporations; the effect of the measure is to permit the Southern Railway to gain control of the Alabama Great Southern line. An important revision of the system of tax assessment in the State is under consideration; the chief changes are in the direction of placing the valuation of property in the hands of appraisers. A small franchise tax on corporations and a 5 per cent. collateral inheritance tax are also in contemplation. A bill designed to introduce in Alabama a liquor dispensary system somewhat similar to that of South Carolina is before the legislature, but another measure, prohibiting the sale of liquor outside of incorporated towns, seems likely to be enacted first. The subjects of convict labor and the regulation of insurance companies are also prominent matters of debate, and it is probable that some action will be taken regarding the holding of a constitutional convention.

#### NEW POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The proceedings of the North Carolina legislature derive greater importance, perhaps, than would otherwise attach to the doings of that body, from its present political complexion. The membership is composed of Democrats, Republicans and Populists, in almost equal numerical groups, with one Prohibitionist. The Republican-Populist fusion elected one Republican to the United States Senate, and one Populist; it controls the legislation of the session. Next to the repeal of the election laws and the present county government acts, the topics chiefly discussed thus far have been the various propositions to reduce the expenses of the State government, to consolidate the agricultural college with the State Department of Agriculture, to discontinue appropriations for the militia, and to improve the roads of the State by taxation and convict labor. A stringent law was enacted against prize-fighting. Several constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people at the coming general election, at which the question of elections will be hotly discussed. North Carolina's legislative record for the year certainly compares favorably with that of Tennessee, where the contest over the governorship has prevented the enactment of any legislation of importance.

West Virginia, like Missouri, has elected a Republican legislature after many years of Democratic rule. The purposes of the new majority have been thus set forth by Speaker Edwards, of the House of Delegates: "It will begin judiciously and wisely by increasing the efficiency of the common school system and giving the children an average of six months' school instead of only four as heretofore. It will seek to create a State system of public roads under the guidance of competent engineering skill; it may set its convicts to working the public highways as is done now in North Carolina, and as it is now proposed to do in New York and Ohio. It will probably enact a conservative statute providing for a more perfect organization of the State militia, and the more perfect protection of public and private property. It will decline to recognize the Wall Street lobby that seeks to intrude the long-ago-dismissed Virginia debt question."

From this rapid survey of the field it is evident that much important work has been mapped out in the different state capitals for immediate accomplishment; it is also to be remembered that about seven-tenths of our national population have some concern in the way this work is done, since their interests are directly affected.





THE RING-STRASSE LINE, AT CROSSING OF ANDRASSY-STRASSE.

## THE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS OF BUDAPEST.

### AN OBJECT LESSON FOR AMERICAN CITIES.

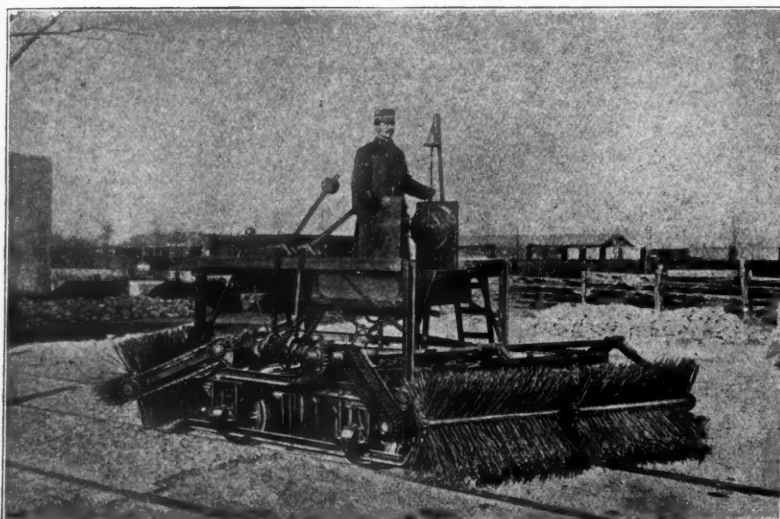
IT is singularly interesting at this time, when the electric street railway system of Brooklyn is under close scrutiny, to turn by way of comparison and contrast to the electric street railway system of another city so far from Brooklyn that it has reached its own results by processes which have come in no wise under American influence. The Electric Street Railway Company of Budapest, Hungary, opened its first line five years ago. It has steadily increased the number and extent of its lines, and is operating them to-day with what is locally considered to be a very high degree of success. When the Brooklyn horse-car system was permitted to change its motive power to electricity, the chief objections that were urged were directed against the use of the overhead trolley wires, which required the erection of poles in the streets and the suspension of a network of highly-charged wires, under circumstances which might prove in many ways to be both inconvenient and dangerous. But it was stoutly declared that no other electric system except the overhead trolley could be made to work, and the desire for more efficient transit carried the day.

Meanwhile, far down the valley of the Danube the municipal authorities of Budapest, a place with half a million inhabitants, had absolutely refused to permit trolley wires in the handsome and orderly streets of their progressive city; and the directors of the Budapest Electric Street Railway Company, desiring a franchise for the new boulevards, cheerfully undertook to dispense with all overhead structures. They

also promised not to employ the system—which had been experimentally tried at Berlin—by which the rails themselves are charged with an electrical current. Furthermore, they agreed not to make use of a third rail carrying the electrical current, this system having had some experimental trial, but having been considered objectionable. What they did agree to do was to place a conduit under one of the rails, carrying in that conduit an insulated wire or metallic strip which should convey the electrical power (together with a second one for the return current), and to make the connection with the motor or secondary dynamo of the street car through a slot in the groove of one of the rails.

In short, the proposed system was a highly improved underground trolley, with the live wire or metallic strips so placed as to be neither visible nor tangible, and insulated in such a way that the surface rails could never be dangerously charged, while telegraph and telephone lines should suffer nothing from induction. This brief description of the system is not for technical electricians, but for the unscientific reader. It is sufficient to say that it has stood the test of five winters and five summers with perfect success. Nor is there any reason whatsoever to believe that it would not be quite as successful in Brooklyn or in any American city as in Budapest.

The plain truth seems to be that, apart from the power houses, which take the place of horses and stables, the ordinary trolley system is an exceedingly inexpensive affair. It cost only a trifle to erect the



AN ELECTRIC SNOW SWEEPING MACHINE.

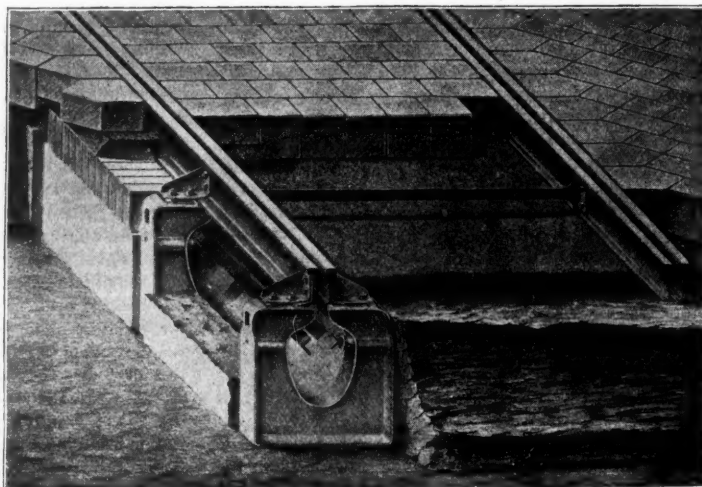
poles and string the wires. But it involves some expense to adopt the Budapest system and carry the wire underground. The expense of subsequent operation is likely to be less rather than more with the Budapest system; but the initial expense of converting a horse car system into an electrical system would obviously be much increased.

But over against this objection it may be urged that the Budapest system actually pays very well. Last year its stockholders received a dividend of 8 per cent., a good round payment was made to the municipal treasury as a rental for the use of the streets, and something was added to the reserve fund. It should be remarked that the accounts of the Budapest Electric Street Railway Company are as public as the accounts of any of the municipal departments, and that every feature of its income and outgo is open to the inspection of the whole world. The street railway business in a European place like Budapest, even if fairly profitable, is not nearly so lucrative as in an American city. The reason, then, why it was so easy for the Budapest company to earn 8 per cent. last year over and above its large tax account, its contribution to an insurance fund for its employees, its liberal payment to a reserve tax fund, its satisfactory payment

also to an ordinary reserve fund, and its provision for interest and sinking fund, is readily understood when it is stated that 4,000,000 florins, or \$2,000,000, is the sum total of its capitalization. An American street railway company would scarcely have been content to construct this Budapest system without watering its stock to the extent of a capitalization of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The Brooklyn street railway companies, or other companies similarly situated in the United States, could easily adopt the Buda-

pest system for the central portions of the town, and earn 25 per cent. dividends upon their actual investment. But unfortunately our American companies as a rule wish to earn a large rate of interest upon an enormously inflated and fictitious capitalization.

The illustrations which accompany these notes on the Budapest system will give some idea of its construction. The egg-shaped conduit which carries the electric current is about fifteen inches in its vertical diameter and twelve inches wide. It is constructed of iron sheets bent into lengths of perhaps four or five feet, which are easily riveted together. At con-



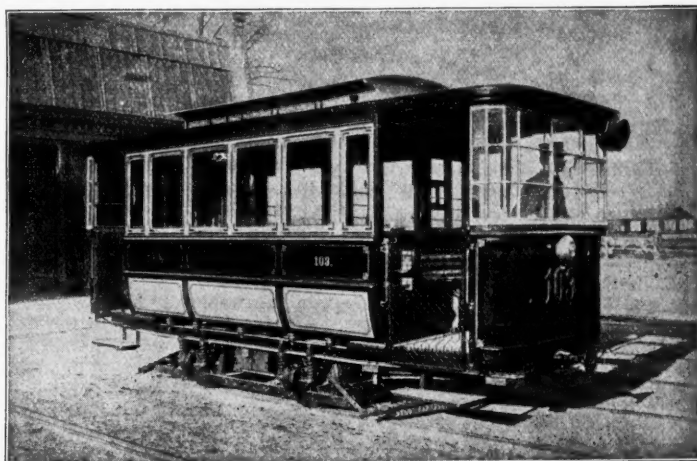
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILS AND CONDUIT.

venient intervals the water which collects in the conduit runs off into the sewers. The conduit is near the street surface and does not interfere at any point either with sewers, water pipes, gas pipes, or the conduits that carry telegraph and telephone wires and electric light cables. The street railway company has a convenient telephone system of its own, with the wires placed in the same elliptical conduit that carries the motive current connecting the central offices of the company with the car shops and power houses and with various waiting rooms and stations along the different routes.

There is nothing, in the climatic conditions of Budapest which makes it easier to operate this underground system there than it would be in almost any American city. The fact that Budapest experiences heavy snowfalls is suggested by one of our illustrations, which represents an electrical snow sweeper. The further fact that Budapest winters are cold is also suggested by the inclosed platform of the winter car, which protects the motorman behind glass windows.

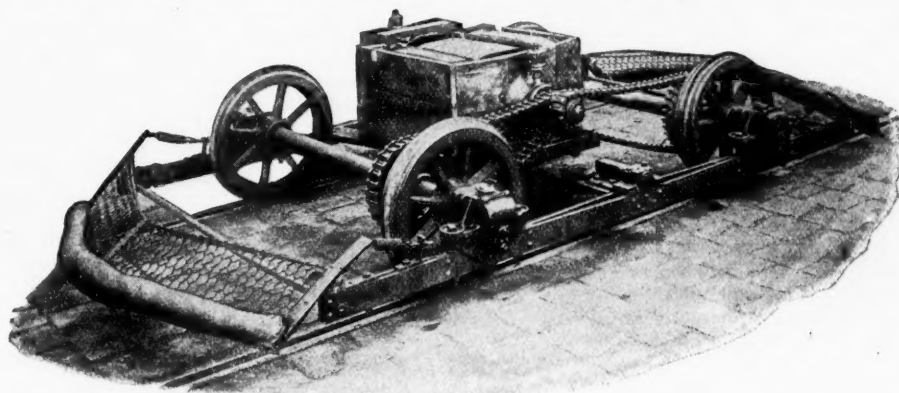
The illustration which shows the truck and motor also gives one a good idea of the kind of fender—with padded edge and with spiral spring connections—that renders it altogether impossible to crush pedestrians under the wheels. We are not aware of any complaints in Budapest on the score of accidents of the kind that have been so frightfully common in Brooklyn. The speed of electric cars in Budapest is carefully regulated, and the regulation is strictly enforced. In the central parts of the town the rate of speed is considerably less than that which has been customary in Brooklyn.

Along the Andrássy street, which is considered by many critics to be the finest modern avenue in Europe, no street railway has as yet been permitted to lay its tracks. The Electric Street Railway Com-



LATEST TYPE OF WINTER CAR.

pany, and its rival the horse railway company which has lines on many streets, have united in applying for a joint franchise under which they propose to construct and operate an underground electric railway beneath the surface of the Andrássy street. At last advices, the matter was under municipal advisement with the prospect that the municipal council and the joint local transit systems would soon agree upon satisfactory detailed plans for an underground road, and also upon the terms of an equitable charter. A millennial anniversary is to be celebrated at Budapest in the early future, and it is hoped that this underground line may be completed and in operation in order to facilitate the movement of passenger traffic during the celebration. It may be assumed as altogether probable that the Budapest underground line,—extending from the heart of the city into the most desirable suburban district,—will be a model of its kind from every mechanical and engineering point of view, and that the municipal council will reserve the proper measure of control over it as pertaining to an essential public service, while the two companies which join in the enterprise will carry it through on sound financial principles.



## THE SERVICE OF AN "INVALID AID SOCIETY."

BY C. F. NICHOLS, M.D.

INDISPENSABLE to race development is each successful movement to better the physical health of the People, witness Athletics, Holidays, Sanitary Laws, Hospitals. So jealously does *Vox Reipublicae* inquire into drainage, microbiology and all the 'pathies, that the doctors must of necessity themselves be alert to forestall certain inevitable conclusions from the premises offered by medical science.

For example, the *dictum* which asserts consumption to be contagious and propagated by the *tuberculum bacillus* has already alarmed a timid class. Such phrases are quoted as: "Consumption claims more victims than cholera," "A hundred thousand persons die annually from this disease in the United States," and behold! As fads exfoliate and selfishness finds pretext, the sufferers from lung disease in any form are likely to be shunned or ostracized as if infected by diphtheria,—this in a state of feebleness, dependency and flagging courage which calls for sympathy and encouragement of the most loyal, unaffected, fearless and persistent sort. To paraphrase an ancient saying, *pseudo-science is a dangerous thing*. One diligent reader of medical columns fears "tuberculous dust;" another shudders at "humidity;" "sputa" are inimical to a third; the next and the next abstain from pork, beef and milk—the trail of the microbe is over them all, until a King Lear has been found, ready to face the elemental storm of sex attraction,—who proposes to check by legal enactment marriages between consumptives.

While deprecating exaggeration and panic, there are indeed figures and facts which claim serious thought, such menace is there in the increasing mortality from tuberculosis. The present sanitary commission for New York City finds the disease to be so infectious that the Board of Health is urged to bring its subjects under rigid surveillance, with isolation of the sick and establishment of separate hospitals for their treatment. At Washington similar action is officially urged upon a National Health Board authorized to deal with all contagious diseases. Over six thousand phthisis deaths were reported last year for New York alone; the numbers differ but little in proportion for Chicago and Boston. As a matter of illustrative comparison, we find in France the Society for the Prevention of Consumption attributing to pulmonary disease one-sixth of the deaths in Paris. Unquestionably this disorder is more destructive than any modern epidemic or plague, and legislative action will soon be demanded by the representatives of the people, not only to secure protection from the sick at home, but also with wiser forethought to encourage by state aid the deportation of consumptives. Aside from the plea of humanity, the cost of harboring an unproductive class

is seen to be a burden to the state, for the figures above quoted might properly be quadrupled to represent the number of persons either unproductive or a large expense to the community during the many years of invalidism to which these helpless ones are doomed.

For consumptives are doomed, as long as they remain in the humid climates; phosphates, cod-liver oil, tuberculinum, turpentine, vacuum and quackery contend impotently,—their assumed cures are as unstable as mission conversions on Hawaii. Meanwhile, for the poorer classes thrown upon public or private charity, the means provided for comfort or refuge are inadequate. Refused at the hospitals, there is room for very few in the establishments thus far provided, and their fate, wherever received, is pitiful. Such as gain admission to homes for "incurables," perish in sad plight, huddled together and breathing their own poisonous exhalations. We have the same sorrowful history for most of the inmates of consumptives' homes: here persons but slightly diseased are exposed to others in stages far advanced. Fortunately, however, many of the patients remain contented and happy.

And yet the problem might seem to be of easy solution, for it has long been known that tuberculous disease does not flourish in certain localities. Hence arose the study of "climatology" in the medical profession, a matter of some opprobrium to outside observers, for the wisdom of experience was slowly gained, so many were the difficulties besetting a helpful application of the knowledge acquired. In 1862, Dr. H. I. Bowditch published his first work: "Consumption; Locality One of Its Chief Causes." This publication did little, at that time, for the consumptives, but it led to a general system of tabulation and comparison,—at first, in Massachusetts; where certain towns were found to be more unhealthy than others in that State, sections were mapped and marked, showing especial death rates for diseases of the lungs, and were finally seen to be *humid*. The sick were now recommended to remove a few miles away from seashore, swamp, or riverside. Some physicians, more executive, ordered their phthisical patients indiscriminately to our Southern states, there to contract ague, or suffer from insufficient food, or an "exceptional winter." Such as possessed means to travel took long sea voyages, or removed to the Azores, South America, Southern California, or the Sandwich Islands.

The subject slowly cleared, and rarefied air was now extolled. Denver and St. Paul were among the favored resorts. Regarding Colorado, likewise favored, and filled at first by the sick,—the gifted enthusiast, Helen Hunt Jackson, wrote vigorously, advocating its quickening air, until, discovering a treach-



erous quality in this stimulation, which frequently drops its victims by a fatal reaction, she devoted much effort in her later life to warning and retraction. An explanation of this mistake, long prevalent in Colorado, may illustrate the difficulties apt to confuse a climate-study, for it is known that many of the invalids who reached Colorado during the earliest history of the territory found health and preserved it. Says Dr. Roberts, Vice-President of the Invalid Aid Society: "At that time there were no railroads, and the emigrants pursued their journey along the sandy plateaus of the upper Arkansas; exposed night and day, in their partly covered wagons, they recovered strength in the rarefied air, and, growing gradually accustomed to the high altitude, were cured *before they reached Denver.*"

Thus the pursuit of climatology has been, in the profession, very experimental. Thousands of invalids, sent to climates but a trifle better than their own, have been sacrificed, as if driven into a Waterloo trench, that others might cross over; and it must also be confessed that at the present time the knowledge of the average medical man is most inadequate concerning climates specifically adapted to his patients. He is apt to forget the influence of expense, diet and homesickness on the person he is about to exile; if a few practitioners are better informed, as gifted physicians, or specialists, but a small proportion of the invalids, weak, ignorant and procrastinating, happen to consult a good doctor, or will follow his advice when given.

Perhaps the founders of the Invalid Aid Society builded better than they knew when, in the year 1892, an association of kind and thoughtful men and women (separating for the sake of pursuing their specific work from another body, the Health Resorts Association of Chicago, with which they remain in friendly co-operation) organized to assist by advice and, as far as possible, by money, in the removal of invalids, chiefly consumptives, to regions favorable to their recovery. This society, now incorporated, has already established or verified important data, and its practical experience has gone far toward solving the difficult problems of helpful climate and inexpensive care, while the mere existence of a reliable bureau of information mitigates the cruel uncertainty attending an invalid's change of abode.

The animus of the society may be inferred from its membership. Rev. Edward Everett Hale first made its object public by means of several published letters; Mrs. Livermore and Rev. Dr. Savage, with well-known professional and business men, are members of its advisory board; no prejudice of sex or sect appears, no plan to save souls, unless incidentally, no experiments nor connivance with new hotels, land agencies or railway corporations; the effort is to rescue without loss of time, the sensitive, dangerous bodies of consumptives. That a difficult question has been answered serviceably by laymen, where doctors differ, is not without ethical interest. Love, exercised as loving kindness or benevolence, has executive ability, and often finds the direct path,

where theory and self-interest wander in jealous rivalry; yellow corpuscles and comet-shaped bacilli may be left to themselves, they are merely diagnostic signs which become passive when cheeks grow red in pure air. Thus these laymen, alert and practical, sifting evidence, found the higher lands of New Mexico, Southwestern Kansas, Texas and Mexico to be free from phthisis, and curative to most invalids; it was the Voice of the Mountains

"Calling, calling, 'Come up higher';"

and forthwith the invalids were sent to these localities.

Undoubtedly, subtle, curative qualities, defying chemical analysis, pervade the earth and air of these dry, drained places. What Antæus found out long ago and fed to his own nervous waste, through simple contact with the Earth Mother, is formulated by science as transmutation of forces, "those radiant floods of power which fill the eternal spaces, bathing, warming and vivifying our planet, and originating all the physiological phenomena by which our organisms are kept alive." It is in the form of electricity or electro-magnetism that this regenerative force is assimilated by living organisms.

The association whose plan we unfold proposes, as soon as its means allow, to establish small colonies or sanitariums, of tents or isolated houses,—a hospital system which has been successful in Belgium and in army practice. Land is offered by President Diaz in Mexico, and by landholders in several favored neighborhoods. At present the society is much influenced in its choice of lands by the advice of Professor Denison, the accomplished meteorologist, whose climatic charts are accepted authority. These charts or climatic maps present in a most intelligible way the relative humidity, altitude, temperature, force of the wind, etc., throughout the country at each season of the year. Any observant person balancing these factors will easily estimate the general quality of the climate at a given place. Distribution of these maps has, aided by Professor Denison's generosity, become part of the missionary work of the society. Dr. W. P. Roberts, at Boston and Minneapolis, furnishes the maps and descriptive books, and conducts a monthly journal in the interests of this society.

The enterprise of the Invalid Aid Society is naturally regarded with welcoming interest by the native inhabitants, for profit may be forthcoming, and, unlike the remonstrance which meets the introduction of the immigrant criminal classes from across seas, there is no question of contagion in an atmosphere where the germs of tubercle are found to directly perish.

For most of the invalids deported, homes have been found, through an admirable system of correspondence. An arrangement was made some years ago by means of which a reliable person, usually the clergyman in each chosen town or hamlet, interests himself to find, in private families, board suitable to the patient, and at moderate cost. Many are the plans for colonization, communistic life, and tilling and

irrigation of the rich soil—now unproductive—all easily entering the future of an undertaking broadly planned. A well-conducted agricultural college at Las Cruces, New Mexico, is available for practical training in these affairs. And happy illustrations are already seen, where a prosperous business or an honorable professional life has superseded illness and dependency at home.

Is there not much to justify the hope that a movement, dignified by its emotion of pity for suffering which it aims to relieve, will soon attract wide attention from its economic aspect, and secure material aid? In the evolution of the "coming race," a commune, jarless, safe and peaceful, would require, for its happiest fulfillment, to be also poisonless, at least with regard to virulent and destructive disease.

## ANTI-TOXIN "CURE" FOR DIPHTHERIA.

*To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS:*

SIR:—It is to be regretted that English newspapers, in their comments upon the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria, do not always exercise the judicial caution of your REVIEW OF REVIEWS. At the conclusion of your remarks in the January number you say: "We have good reason to believe that official tests in these two great American cities (New York and Boston) will within a few months give us a conclusive demonstration of the question whether or not the much discussed new diphtheria cure is a practical and effective remedy."

It is precisely the absence of this "conclusive demonstration" that has provoked and justified opposition to the authorization of the anti-toxin treatment in the case of patients involuntarily confined in public hospitals in London.

The twofold contention of those who oppose the authorization of anti-toxin experiments upon the bodies of the ignorant poor is 1, that anti-toxin is not yet shown to be a cure; 2, that it is shown to produce noxious effects.

This contention may be established on the authority of the advocates of the treatment themselves.

At a recent meeting of the German Medical Society Professor Bergmann said that he had little hope of an early solution of the question as to the effects of the anti-toxic serum. He had made forty-six experiments, but he believed that it would be a year before a final judgment could be pronounced upon them.

Similarly, Professor Virchow, who is so friendly to the new treatment as to urge that every physician should employ it, nevertheless admits that the labor of years will be necessary in order to ascertain its precise value.

Professor Virchow has admitted also that there is a "possibility of certain attendant effects of an injurious character." His assistant, Dr. Hausemann, has stated before the Berlin Medical Society that the serum could not be regarded as harmless. The well-known facts that it caused pains in the joints, fevers and similar maladies were, he said, represented as trivial matters. But there were more serious cases in which diseases of the kidneys had set in. Dr. Hausemann mentioned the case of a child who, after the injection of serum, died in the Berlin Charity Hospital. It was found that the child's kidneys had undergone a change which had never been met with in cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Nor is this all. The anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria is directed against Löffler's bacillus. Dr. Hausemann denies that Löffler's bacillus is the originator of diphtheria. There have, he says, been cases of diphtheria where the bacillus was not present, and the bacillus has been present where there was no diphtheria. Here, we submit, are ample grounds for caution. If any further grounds were necessary they would be found in the previous history of "cures" by inoculation. You mention the fate of Dr. Koch's "cure" for consumption and M. Pasteur's "cure" for cholera. The same discredit attaches to inoculation for cholera in Spain, and inoculation for yellow fever. Yet each of these "cures" was, in its time, advertised and accepted with credulous enthusiasm.

The rate of mortality among diphtheric patients under one year old was, before the anti-toxin treatment was employed, 60 per cent., and among patients between ten and fifteen years of age only 10.5 per cent. In view of this enormous difference between the rates of mortality at different ages it is impossible to attach any meaning to statements like that which you quote to the effect that the anti-toxin treatment has "reduced the diphtheria mortality from more than 50 per cent. to about 10." And if it is necessary to distinguish the ages of diphtheric patients, it is no less necessary to distinguish the kinds of diphtheria from which they suffer.

Unfortunately the advocates of anti-toxin show, in Europe at any rate, little or no disposition to take the public into their confidence. It is hard to believe that no precise evidence has yet been obtained, yet only generalizations have been made public. If your Board of Health in New York and Boston give us the "conclusive demonstration" of which you speak they will confer a benefit upon mankind. Nothing is easier or more common than to misrepresent the opposition which has been offered to the anti-toxin treatment. Its critics do not contend, and have never contended, that no further experiments with the treatment should be made. What they contend, and will continue to contend, is that as the experiments may produce disease and are not proved ever to have produced health they should only be made upon willing objects.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, E. C., January 26, 1895.

## AMERICAN STOCK IN EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF THE "CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" MOVEMENT.

*To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS:*

IT has been my fortune, good or bad, according to the reader's point of view, to make several trips to England and the Continent during the past six years and to form many personal acquaintanceships with people of different classes of society in Great Britain, Germany and other parts of Europe.

Having but just returned from another visit to these lands, if the truth must be told, I found that respect for America and Americans has sadly waned within the last half dozen years. Not only is this true among the manufacturers of Bradford and the tin plate capitalists of Wales, who might be expected to harbor a grudge against America and whose slighting remarks could be easily accounted for, but the same spirit is observable in almost all circles.

Individual Americans are as popular as ever, undoubtedly. Individual authors and preachers and men of science are loved and honored, but America, as a whole, has undoubtedly fallen in the scale of nations of late years in the eyes of the people of Europe. It is a bitter thing for an American to hear the slighting remarks concerning his country and which he would give all his possessions to be able to resent if he could honestly say that there was no truth in them.

The reason for this change of attitude toward America is not far to seek. Our financial difficulties and business failures and railway complications of the last few months have touched many Englishmen and Germans in their tenderest spot,—their pocket-books.

Millions of dollars' worth of the stocks of the Atchison road, the Union Pacific System and the Northern Pacific are owned in Great Britain and Germany. The juggling with the accounts, the misrepresentations which have been sent forth concerning the value of the properties, and the appalling bankruptcies of these great systems of communication have given to thousands of people who have lost their little all, the impression that American railways are managed by swindlers and sharpers for the benefit of an interested ring.

In Frankfurt on the Main, a prominent banker who lived many years in America and who then conceived a great love for American institutions, informed me that he was almost the only one in that city of bankers to stand for America and Americans, that almost all other business men considered him a rash and deluded fool to continue to keep his property in American investments, and he further remarked that, had he not lived in America himself and known the absolute integrity and stability of many of America's business men, he should agree

with the other bankers and should be as loud in his denunciation of what they considered American swindling schemes as any one.

In Christiania, the capital of Norway, a few weeks since, I read a most fierce and bitter attack on American securities, warning the people to have nothing to do with them if they valued their property, and declaring that a foreigner who invested his money in the average American enterprise was about as safe as Farmer Wayback in a bunco steerer's parlor.

The accounts of the horrible lynchings of the past few years, for which all America gains the credit, and not simply the sections of the country where they occur, have also done much to lower our nation in the eyes of our neighbors across the sea.

It is scarcely enough to denounce those who investigate these atrocities as foreign meddlers and to tell them to look nearer home for similar outrages.

Moreover, the increase of crimes, the violence and destruction of property that attended the Chicago strike last summer; the frequent train robberies; the occasionally demonstrated weakness of state governments to quell disturbances, and, above all, the horrible depths of corruption which have been unearthed in several of our great cities, have combined to give a decided upward tendency to the noses of our transatlantic cousins when speaking of this "home of the free."

Doubtless those evils are exaggerated and many foreigners gloat over what they believe are the indications of the coming bankruptcy and disintegration of the one conspicuous representative of republican institutions. Yet there are many who grieve as sincerely over these recent sorrows of our land as the most ardent lover of the Stars and Stripes.

One cheering indication I noticed of a reaction from this tone of pessimistic despair of America, the significance of the November elections seemed to be well understood. It was not considered so much a victory for the political party which England most dislikes, as a victory for good government and righteousness in our great cities, a victory which sounded the first note of the death knell of municipal corruption.

Since that election in New York City any American abroad can hold up his head once more.

Then, too, it is recognized in many religious circles that there is a great uprising of Christian people, and particularly of the Christian youth of America, in favor of good government and a purer political atmosphere, and it is well understood that these millions of patriotic youth may be counted upon to do their utmost in the years to come to make this nation a people whose God is the Lord.

Over and over again this recent development among the young Christians of America was spoken of by English friends in earnest tones of sympathy and congratulation. Surely for the sake of our reputation, as well as for the sake of our character as a nation, in order that the enemy need not triumph over us, it is the part of Christian people everywhere to fan these glowing embers of devotion to country among our Christian youth into a flame, to thank God

for every aspiration and every prayer which goes up from those young hearts for their nation and for all for which she stands, so that before the close of this century, upon whose last half decade we have entered, America may recover her proud position among the nations of the world, and the Stars and Stripes be freed from every blot and stain.

FRANCIS E. CLARK.

BOSTON, 1895

## JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

### A TYPICAL MAN OF THE OHIO VALLEY AND THE OLD NORTHWEST.

FOR the complete annals of our national history there remains to be told one story of very marked significance. It is the story of the intellectual life and development of the Ohio valley. The region is fairly homogeneous and well defined, including southern Ohio, more than half of Indiana, a large part of Kentucky and a part of Illinois, and for its principal centres it has Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. Out of it have come, in the past fifty or sixty years, many distinguished orators and public men, numerous theologians and clergymen of a high order of talent, a long list of journalists, writers and educators, and many men of great qualities in the professions of medicine and law. But more of its remarkable men have staid at home than have gone forth. Elsewhere in this number we publish the portrait of the late Dr. Cyrus Falconer, of Hamilton, Ohio,—one of the heroes of Mr. William D. Howells' "A Boy's Town,"—who has within the month passed away at the ripe age of eighty-five, after fifty years or more of continuous practice in his town. In New York or London he would have ranked as one of the giants of his profession. At Marietta, where Ohio colonization had its beginning, a very distinguished citizen, the Hon. Douglas Putnam, has within a few weeks been removed at the age of eighty-nine from the scene of his useful career.

Dr. Falconer and Mr. Douglas Putnam were types of American citizenship at its highest and best. No country in any age of the world has produced men of grander qualities than these. Yet they have been content to live out their lives in their own communities, serving their fellow citizens with unflinching public spirit, and resting content in the esteem of those who knew them. Douglas Putnam had fostered the interests of Marietta College. Dr. Falconer was one of the group of intellectual Presbyterian laymen who for two generations had stood behind the group of educational institutions at Oxford, a few miles distant from Hamilton. With only the smallest degree of dependence upon any material, intellectual or moral aid from the East, there had grown into a flourishing life, long before the civil war, a group of excellent colleges, beginning with Marietta on the east; including the Miami University at Oxford and

other institutions in Ohio; Centre College, and others in Kentucky; Wabash, Asbury, and several others in Indiana. In those old days, Cincinnati was an active literary and scientific centre. But the men and women who were readers and thinkers were scattered everywhere throughout the pioneer farm districts; and they gave some intellectual character to the smallest hamlets.

To gather the materials with anything like completeness, and to tell the story with adequacy, would require no little devotion and much united effort. Yet it would be worth the doing, and unless it is done soon and with some measure of comprehensiveness, the future student of American life will not understand very much of the conditions which produced our Clays, Lincolns, Grants, Sheridans, Shermans, Harrisons, Whitelaw Reids, Halsteads, Wallaces, Alice Careys, Maria Mitchells, Egglestons, and hundreds of other men and women of every calling in life, whose characters and achievements have reflected credit upon the region drained by the Ohio river.

Perhaps the man above all others best qualified to perform such an historical task is Dr. John Clark Ridpath, of Greencastle, Indiana. Dr. Ridpath is himself one of the notable products of this region, and he has chosen to do his life work in the favored valley of his birth. The Marietta settlement at the extreme eastern edge of the region to which we have alluded, was of New England origin. But the region, as a whole, has been most strongly marked in its racial characteristics by the migration into it after the revolutionary war of Virginians and Southern Pennsylvanians, many of whom were descended from old English families and many from the Scotch-Irish stock. Dr. Ridpath's ancestors had come to Virginia from Berwick, and had made a farm home in the mountains. James Ridpath, the grandfather of the present John Clark Ridpath, lived to the age of one hundred and one, and his wife, who died at about the same time with her husband, was ninety-nine years old. Their son had married the daughter of a Virginian neighbor of well-known lineage, and had gone as a pioneer into the woods of what is now Putnam county, Indiana. It was there, within a very few





JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

miles of his present home at Greencastle, that John Clark Ridpath was born in 1841.

He had a right to grow up a thinker and scholar; for although his circumstances might have seemed adverse they were in reality conducive to a broad and independent development of the intellectual faculties. From the typical log cabin home he was sent to the typical log cabin schoolhouse. If the district school were somewhat crude, and its possibilities exhausted in the boy's eleventh year, there were at least a few books at home to fall back upon; and his father and uncle,—the uncle being a country doctor in the neighborhood,—did everything in their power to provide him with such reading matter as the region afforded. The history of his own country was the subject that appealed most strongly to him; but theology, philosophy, science, and to some extent

romance and poetry, were all eagerly seized upon in such forms and quantities as the circumstances provided. At seventeen young Ridpath was teaching in the district school, with many pupils older than himself. There was nothing unusual in all this, for in that part of the country almost every man of individuality and of subsequent distinction, whether local or national in its range, had precisely such an experience of good parentage in a log hut; of limited schooling in a one-room log schoolhouse in the woods; and of subsequent incumbency for a winter or two as teacher in that same schoolhouse.

But at Greencastle, the county seat, only a few miles distant, there had been established a pioneer college, known in those days as the Asbury University. It has more recently been transformed and developed into the De Pauw University. At eighteen, young Ridpath, with his father's encouragement and financial help, entered the preparatory department of the college, proposing to take the regular college course after two years of preparation, and to graduate in 1865, on completing six years of study. He was soon recognized as the

most promising student in the institution; and with his uncommon strength and maturity of mind it was an easy matter for him to round out the deficiencies in his preparation by rapid mastery of the requirements in Latin and Greek. Thus in four years he had accomplished with ease the work that was assigned in the curriculum for six years. He graduated in 1863, was called to good positions as a master in academies and high schools, and after two or three years was invited back to Asbury as professor of English literature.

Subsequently, in accordance with his own preference, he was given the chair of history and political science. He developed force and originality as a college lecturer, and quickly became one of the educational leaders of his state. Just twenty years ago, in 1875, after a successful preliminary trial or two

with school text-books, Professor Ridpath gave to the public his "Popular History of the United States," in one generous octavo volume. Scarcely ever has a book of comparable character had a more timely appearance. We were just entering upon the centennial year 1876; and this book was Dr. Ridpath's answer to a very wide demand for an intelligent, patriotic, well-written, and broadly conceived volume, presenting to the ordinary citizen and the average family a good account of our national origin, development, and progress. No other American history has ever been half so widely circulated.

Exactly how many copies of it have been sold we are not informed; but it is said that the number is between 350,000 and 400,000. It would be perhaps not extravagant to estimate that this book has been of more or less use to a million families, and to five million Americans, young and old; for it must be remembered that it was substantially made, and that in most of the homes which it entered nearly twenty years ago, in enormous editions, it has remained in constant use ever since, and will keep its place for years to come. It is chiefly in the homes of farmers and of village people that Dr. Ridpath's *Popular History* has been placed; and this fact is the more to the author's credit, for he was not attempting to supply historical scholars with a piece of critical work, but rather to give to the masses of the people a virile and sound book which should put them in possession of the results and conclusions that the special scholars had been able to reach.

Ten years later Dr. Ridpath's industry had produced a work of far more ambitious proportions, which has also had an exceedingly wide sale. This was his "Cyclopedia of Universal History." He had come to appreciate the fact that there is a great demand for general historical knowledge in households where a special historical library would be wholly out of the question, and where no public library is accessible. He believed that the same well balanced and judicious method which had made his "Popular History of the United States" so successful, might be applied to an account of the whole movement of history from the earliest known times down to our own generation. If it is possible to compress the outline of general history into school text-books, it must be possible to expand that outline, and to present the results in a series of readable volumes written from the point of view of a representative American citizen—the whole adapted to the average intelligent household. It was just such a work as this that Professor Ridpath, in his boyhood home, would most heartily have appreciated at the age of fifteen or sixteen.

The task was the more easily accomplished by Dr. Ridpath because he had for many years been teaching history. The proportions of the work were clearly in his mind. He had attained a literary style at once lucid, interesting and philosophical; and with

his perfectly methodical habit he was able to make rapid progress. There is a fine quality of discrimination running through this elaborate piece of historical writing, and the reader feels himself in the hands of an author who possesses not only a wide acquaintance with books, but also the corrective of a keen knowledge of men and human nature, and a singular breadth of view and sanity of judgment.

It was about this time that Professor Ridpath devoted himself to the laudable task of securing a satisfactory endowment, and the assurance of a large future, for the educational institution with which he was identified. To his efforts were due the re-establishment of the University upon the foundation of a gift of perhaps a million and a half or two million dollars from the late Mr. De Pauw, a wealthy Indiana manufacturer, whose name is now borne by the re-chartered institution. Every one heartily concurs in ascribing to Dr. Ridpath (he had received the well-merited degree of LL.D from an eastern university) the major part of the credit for the new expansion and prosperity of this excellent seat of learning. Having accomplished that memorable undertaking, Dr. Ridpath resigned his vice-presidency of the University and his professorial chair, in order to devote himself more uninterruptedly to his historical and literary plans. He has, in consequence, been enabled to produce a work more learned and philosophical than anything else that had previously come from his pen.

This last work is entitled "Great Races of Mankind," and it made its appearance in four large volumes last year. Dr. Ridpath's "Cyclopedia of Universal History" is a narrative dealing chiefly with objective facts and results in the life of the human family. This latest work deals, rather, with the characteristics of the races of men which have been the factors in the making of history. It is a work for which a colossal amount of reading was prerequisite and into every page of which Dr. Ridpath has put his own vein of philosophical thought and his easy and popular style,—a style dignified always, but never technical or tedious. The work contains thousands of pictures and will be a source of never-ending delight, particularly to young people and old people, in thousands of homes.

Doctor Ridpath has written biographies of James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine and has produced a great number of historical and descriptive papers and monographs. He is still in the prime of life, with vigorous health, fortunate surroundings, a cheerful optimism, a marvelous habit of effective industry, and every opportunity and incentive to continue in his literary and historical labors. Let us hope, as we suggested in our opening paragraphs, that among other projects he may think favorably of a history of the intellectual origins and developments of the general region to which he belongs.

# FRANCESCO CRISPI.

## A CHARACTER SKETCH OF ITALY'S FOREMOST STATESMAN.

BY G. M. JAMES.

IN a little book, at once of personal and public interest, and which deserves to become widely known by all who interest themselves in the politics of the past twenty years, "M. Crispi chez M. de Bismarck," an authentic record of the intercourse between these two great continental statesmen, Bismarck says to Crispi, "I have always believed that I was the man most hated in my time, but perhaps I have sinned in presumption, because your Excellency pushes me very hard" (*me fait réellement une concurrence sérieuse*). "We are certainly," replied the Minister, "the two men whom the French detest the most. But there is between us this difference: in the course of events you have been called on to hurt France, while I, for my part, am still obliged to ask what has obtained for me the hatred of the French, and what has given me the reputation of Gallophobe."

### WHY HE IS UNPOPULAR IN FRANCE.

The reply of the Italian statesman has hardly the quality of his habitual frankness, for unless the word "obtained" (*procuré*) be translated "merited," the unqualified rancor of the French against him is easily explained. The policy of all his predecessors in office has been to pay compliments to their allies and their friends on whose good feeling they thought they could depend, but to make all their acts agreeable to France, whom they recognized to be their enemy, and so "saved the goat and the cabbage;" while Crispi, on arriving at the direction of affairs, was the initiator of another system, and, having been from the beginning one of the most strenuous advocates of the Triple Alliance, now determined to maintain it in its full meaning, and, accordingly, to put the country in a condition to carry out its undertakings, and to submit to no more dictation on the part of France. So sudden a change, and in the opposite direction from all the tendencies of the past, against which Crispi had always protested, could only be accounted for at Paris by the hypothesis of a predetermination to provoke war, and the French journals raised a chorus of denunciation of the "Gallophobe Minister;" and as in general the impression of Italian affairs received through the French journals reaches the English-speaking public, while that of the Italian press, weak, discordant, and rarely actuated by interests beyond those of the various personages to whom the journals belong, has no influence abroad, it is the French public opinion that has prevailed, and, on no better authority than this, Crispi has always been regarded as a firebrand and a man dangerous to the monarchy, if not to society.

### MAZZINI'S PROPHECY.

To strengthen this impression a pretended prophecy of Mazzini is quoted to the effect that he had pre-

dicted that Crispi would be the last Minister of the House of Savoy. The fact is this: When Crispi, who is by conviction a Republican, became convinced that the unity of Italy would be sacrificed under the republican form of government, even if it could be possible to liberate the entire peninsula under that programme, he declared himself in favor of the House of Savoy, on the ground, as he expressed it in a *mot* become famous, "that the Republic would divide us, while the Monarchy unites us," Mazzini and he parted company, and the inflexible republican wrote Crispi that his ideas of government and projects of reform would not be accepted until it was too late, and that when the King called him in they could not be carried out, and he would only be the last Minister of the House of Savoy. Neither the one nor the other part of the prediction has been verified. The last of the great public men of the generation of revolutionists has been called to the head of the government, certainly not too willingly in the first case, and equally true is it that the King was glad to be relieved of him at the end of his first term; but in his second he was not only welcomed by general public opinion but by the King, as the only sure defense against anarchy, "the one strong hand, in a blatant land," and at this moment he seems to rule as securely as if there were no other.

### CRISPI'S REAL CREED IN POLITICS.

Crispi is a man born to rule, if any man is. Of inflexible character, and of uncompromising patriotism, his defects are those of strength, not, as is generally the case with Italian public men, of weakness and irresoluteness, if not of corruption; and to the programme he laid down twenty years ago he is still inflexibly tenacious. As the principal objection raised against Crispi has been his supposed tendency to the assumption of dictatorial powers, the quotation of this programme may serve to show his real creed in politics. It is contained in the programme letter of 1865:

Reduction of the bureaucracy by one-third; and to the servants of the state, chosen amongst the intelligent and honest, a living assured with fair pay, and the future guaranteed against arbitrary dismissal.

Emancipation of the public administration from its dependence on the executive power, and conferring on the magistracy that authority which it is deprived of by the government, by the system of transfers and conferring of honors.

Transfer of the police to the municipalities.

An income tax on all who reside in the kingdom, according to their possessions, only those being exempted who live by the labor of their hands or brains.

Organization and arming efficiently of the militia, and when Venice is free, its substitution for the standing army, and abolition of the conscription.



From a photograph taken in March, 1894.

FRANCESCO CRISPI.



Independence of the universities, and assignment of the primary instruction to the provinces and communes, with free and compulsory instruction.

Together with provisions for the extension of the petty banks and means of communication in the peninsula.

This is for internal affairs. For the reform of the central powers he proposed the following :

Absolute separation of the legislative from the executive, and therefore exclusion of the government employees from the Chambers.

Prohibition of the members of Parliament to accept public offices, and ineligibility of all who have taken contracts in which the State is concerned.

A Senate elective, as in Belgium, and not an emanation of the Prince.

The electoral franchise to all Italians of twenty-one who can read and write, and eligibility of all as Deputy at twenty-five, and to the Senate at thirty, with payment for service, to enlarge the accessibility of citizens to the legislature.

#### DISCIPLINE AND DECENTRALIZATION.

No man who aspired to dictatorial powers could support such a programme. People mistook the au-



SIGNOR CRISPI IN 1862.

thoritative, which insists on rigid observance of law, for the despotic; and Crispi has the strongest and most invincible devotion to the decentralization of political power, where the public security permits it, but also the most positive views of the necessity of civic discipline and deference to law. No Minister in the history of the kingdom of Italy has done so much to emancipate the people from the abuses of a too

centralized government and extend the exercise of political power to the people, but no one has at the same time insisted so rigorously on the maintenance of order and the obedience of the civil servants to the regulations, as Crispi. And as the want of discipline and respect for law is the dominant defect of the Italian character, so the attempt to enforce those qualities develops the greatest antagonism and causes the loudest outcry against Crispi's strong government, which, though the strongest of all that Italy has experienced, is also the most subservient to law and good discipline. No more preposterous accusation was ever brought against a public man than that of aspiring to dictatorship, brought against Crispi. It has no more basis than that of desiring to precipi-

tate Italy into a war to cover the financial consequences of his megalomania, for during three years of government, with such a popularity that when he came before the country with an appeal to the constituencies at the end of it, four-fifths of the candidates elected presented themselves as supporters of Crispi, there were not lacking ample provocations on the part of France to declare war if he had desired.

#### A SON OF THE SOUTH.

Coupled with this authoritative temper, Crispi has the southern quickness of temperament, and there are not wanting cases of ebullition, under grave provocation, the tendency to which has been artfully made use of by his antagonists, to his injury. The most notable case of this was that connected with his fall in 1890, when the united oppositions, consisting of the remnant of the old Right, his hereditary foe; the Radicals, who hated him for his abandonment of the Republican idea; the clericals, who regarded him as the enemy of the Church; the deputies in the pay of the banks, which Crispi proposed to reform; and all the opponents of the reduction of the huge army of employees of the government, combined against him. His position in the Chamber was still too strong to be attacked directly, and it was necessary to provoke him to some indiscretion which should justify an assault. Bonghi was sent to bait him, which he set about doing by insulting the Left and its administration of affairs in the past.

#### A FAULT OF TEMPER.

Crispi was not in a state to keep that control of his temper which is customary, in spite of his temperament, overworked and physically worn with too constant devotion to public affairs, holding two portfolios, with the presidency of the Council; and Bonghi's insults and the accompaniment of jeers and cries of his fellow conspirators threw Crispi off his guard, and he replied by a vehement defense of the Left, and a retaliating attack on the Right, which had led the country to Custoza and Lissa. In the outcry which followed, a vote was taken, and the Ministry remained in a minority. The King is reported to have become tired of the rigorous government of Crispi, always obnoxious to the Court, and accepted gladly his resignation, making the comparison of his situation with that of the German Emperor before Bismarck. Crispi returned to his law office, and the next day sent out his circular announcement of his resumption of business. From that time till the increasing confusion and financial disaster called him again to the helm, he took part in politics only to oppose or favor and vote on measures which were of importance to the country, taking no share in the combinations of parties or struggles for office which drifted the State toward ruin. Three years later he was called, like Cincinnatus, to what was virtually a dictatorship, if he had cared to make it such, to redeem the government from the consequences of the weakest and worst governments Italy had ever known.

## AN HONEST MAN.

Crispi's honesty and official integrity could not escape impeachment in the campaigns of slander and malevolence to which he has been subjected from the time when, as Garibaldi's right hand and sole adviser, he assumed the office of Secretary of State to the dictator in the government of Sicily, in 1860. Being opposed to all Cavour's plans for the unification of Italy, a Republican and Radical, he became the target of all the animosity of the Piedmontese party, and so laid the foundation for the hostility which has never since been allayed. Peculation, official corruption, bribery and all the well-known abuses of Italian politics, have been charged against him as a chief offender. He was accused of having used the funds of the banks for electoral and personal purposes, etc.; and when the great explosion of the Banca Romana took place, and the committee of the Chamber of Deputies was named to search the documents for evidence of official corruption, it was one of the principal motives of the movement to find some evidence against Crispi, and Giolitti caused the most minute examination to be made for this express purpose; but all that was discovered was that before he first entered into the Cabinet of Depretis, he had a debt of between £40,000 and £50,000 with the National Bank, which debt from that time forward has neither increased nor diminished. There is not a public man, with any knowledge of the facts, who does not know that Crispi's honesty is unimpeachable, as his patriotism is unquestionable. There is no man in Italian politics who has so many irreconcilable enemies or so many devoted and unselfish friends, and the one as the other class contributes to his reputation, for the confidence of his friends runs with the silence of his enemies as to all accusations of the kind. Nobody has ever dared make a specific charge of any act of dishonesty against him. His legal business gave him an average income of \$30,000; his official salary is \$6,000. The man can be hardly accused of venality who passed the best years of his life in exile and poverty, living by keeping accounts for any business man who would employ him, teaching languages, writing for newspapers, dwelling in garrets, and who, when Cavour, who knew his abilities, offered him a position on his own journal, replied, "Do they think a publicist is like a shoemaker, who makes shoes for all feet?" And as a Republican he went into exile from Italy, driven out of France, and found a safe asylum only in England.

## "I AM CRISPI!"

Petrucelli della Gattina says of him: "One day I asked Crispi, 'Are you a Mazzinian?' 'No,' he replied. 'Are you a Garibaldian?' 'No more,' he said. 'And what are you then?' 'I am Crispi!'" This inflexible individuality of the man throws him into a relief of the strongest kind against the indiscriminate mass of the politicians of contemporary Italy. He has been the imitator and follower of nobody. In the Sicilian revolution he was not a follower of Garibaldi, but the organizer of the move-

ment and its brain, as Garibaldi was its right hand. Garibaldi's military ability made a military success possible, but the preparation, the political conduct and the final success were due to Crispi. With the single exception of Cavour, there has been no man in modern Italian politics whose individuality was so strong as his. In the Chamber of Deputies he is always alone when not in the government—he forms no party, belongs to none of the groups which take the place of party organization in the politics of the country; half a dozen devoted friends always stand with him, but in any great crisis he has for years been regarded and spoken of by the men of all sections as the only one to face a grave emergency.

## "I CALL MYSELF TO-MORROW!"

His tenacity is as remarkable as his individuality, and when we compare him with Cavour, it is to be remembered that the Piedmontese statesman had wind and tide with him, king, court and fortune, while Crispi had to make his way against all of them. Beginning in 1848, he was the life of the Sicilian insurrection, which held its own a year against the indifference of Europe and the perjury of the Bourbons, was the first in the organization and last to leave the island. Republican from the beginning, he only accepted the monarchical formula when he saw that Italy was not ready for a republic, and that it endangered the unity which was more precious than any form of government, and he submitted silently to the persecution of Cavour even when he had so greatly helped to secure the Italianization of Sicily; to all the rancor and hostility of king and court, silently and patiently, knowing that his time must come. One taunted him with his political failure in the days before his day came, and he replied, "*To mi chiamo Domani*"—I call myself To-morrow.

## HIS SILENCE AND RESERVE.

Silent and secretive, no man has ever had his entire confidence, and any one gets it only as far as the needs of the moment demand. Mayor, who lived in his confidence as far as any one has, says of him that "Whoever has seen much of Crispi knows that secrecy is one of his characteristics, as silence is one of his forces. He resembles in that both Mazzini and Garibaldi. Like Garibaldi, in grave situations Crispi only takes counsel with himself; like Mazzini, he knows how to maintain an absolute silence as to the designs he entertains, or of which he already is urging the execution. When, after ripe reflection, his decision is taken, he does not seek objections, and if he foresees them he is silent. To this is owing that some of his acts seem abrupt, because they have not been anticipated; that blows and parries which seem improvised have been a long time contemplated, and the effect of them has been calculated in advance. Another characteristic Crispi has in common with Mazzini; he never tells the whole of his mind to any one. There remains in him always something impenetrable, and it is this something concealed which is felt to be what imposes and disconcerts the most.

Each one of his collaborators knows what it is necessary or useful for him to know, and is ignorant often of how much the others know. Each one holds in his hand one clue, and all the clues are united in the directing hand of Crispi."

#### A MAN WITH NO CONFIDANTS.

This, which is unquestionably true of Crispi in his relation to his direct subordinates, is not equally so in that to his colleagues in the Ministry, but it is a part of Crispi's nature not to confide uselessly, and this quality it is which enabled him to conspire with such complete success, without exposing himself to detection; and in this, too, he is like Mazzini. But this it is also which to a great extent has given the general impression in the political world that Crispi is a dangerous man, brooding over plots and plans which no one can fathom. His taciturnity offends men of the world who attempt to sound him on the topics in which his opinions are important—he almost never opens himself needlessly even to his most intimate friends, and to strangers, with whom he has no bond of sympathy, he is curt and close to irritation. Nobody ever draws him—he only tells his journalistic friends what he wants known at the moment, and as little as is possible, and no journalist has ever enjoyed his complete confidence.

#### HIS MARVELOUS MEMORY.

His reading on all political questions is enormous, and his memory so comprehensive that a reference to the most distant and obscure fact which has any interest for him in his position rarely finds him an instant in fault to give its exact terms; scarcely an incident or a decision of the English Parliament or courts is unnoted by him, and all the grave constitutional questions which arise in England are as carefully studied by him as by any English statesman, looking as he always does to England as the source of constitutional law. He has a habit of carefully noting the details of events and conversations which he has to do with and docketing them systematically for future reference, a habit which has often turned to good account in his controversies with antagonists of less precise method, for he is able to state the precise terms of matters which have escaped the memories of even the participants. There is scarcely a detail of the affairs of the administration of the State which he does not know, often even better than the Minister charged with the particular service. When in office, therefore, little escapes him, and when in opposition he is able to indicate precisely the omissions and mistakes of the men in office. The position of President of the Council is taken by him as a serious obligation, and the constant supervision of the operation of other ministries than that which he has charge of gave rise to antagonisms in the former term of office, it not being in the Italian custom to maintain thorough subordination of each department to the general direction of the head of the government; and when he insisted on his position as arbiter of the policy in general, he was attacked as dictatorial, and as the Cabinet was not his own, but was inherited from

Depretis, friction was not unusual. It was unfortunate for him, and for the State, that his supervision over the Treasury was not of this kind during the term that led to the bank crisis, for here was precisely the case in which he allowed himself to be overruled by his colleagues, when, in conformity with their assurances, he accepted the report of the officials, assuring him that the irregularities had ceased, so that by accepting the dicta of the colleagues on whom the banks depended, he was himself held responsible by public opinion for the catastrophe.

#### HIS REGARD FOR TRUTH.

Mayor relates a conversation on the subject of diplomatic lying, in which Crispi took ground that diplomatic controversies are hardly familiar with, and which, perhaps, explains Crispi's reputation as a disagreeable person to carry on negotiations with. He had been speaking of Depretis, who was characterized as an able parliamentarian and a clever manager of men, rather than a veritable statesman. "This led us, by an easy transition, to speak of falsehood in politics. Crispi said, in substance: 'Falsehood, in politics, belongs to the old school; it is an arm out of date, to be consigned to the arsenal of tricks out of fashion. One should never lie.' Some one objected: 'But there are the great falsehoods, the necessary falsehoods, the sublime falsehoods—the falsehood which saves the honor of a woman, which settles a difficult question, which decides the lot of a people.' The Minister listens and says again: 'One should never lie.' 'But in presence of an indiscreet question, or a captious one, how shall one avoid the difficulty?' 'Say nothing.' One of us reminds the Minister that he is generally accused of one of those sublime disguisings of the truth by which the fortune of a people is decided. According to the legend, adopted and confirmed by some historian, Crispi had, in 1860, determined Garibaldi, hesitating, to undertake the expedition which has immortalized him, and to embark for Sicily, by modifying a telegram which Nicholas Fabrizi had sent him from Malta to the effect that the Sicilian revolution was already subdued, and that the projected expedition had become useless. The Minister replied that he had really interpreted in his own way a cipher telegram, scarcely intelligible, from Fabrizi, but he had not hidden the truth. Fabrizi, at Malta, was ill-informed. The news which Crispi had direct from his native island was more sure. For he knew by his correspondents that the revolution, momentarily stifled at Palermo, held out in the provinces. Having prepared it, he knew its elements and the resources of which it disposed; he knew that a bold and heroic *coup de main* would multiply its forces tenfold where it still held out and revive it where it seemed extinct."

#### BISMARCK AND CRISPI ON DIPLOMATIC FALSEHOOD.

During the stay at Friedrichsruhe one of the company called up the subject of the foregoing conversation, saying, "Signor Crispi absolutely refuses to admit falsehood in any case. The Minister interrupted to say that, in his opinion, falsehood, all



question of morality apart, is in itself generally awkward and clumsy. We wait to hear what the Prince will say; he seems to be reflecting. Count Herbert intervenes, 'But pardon, Excellence. In certain cases one would be much embarrassed; you have sometimes to deal with people who ask you questions with a want of delicacy, with an indiscretion which puts you with your back to the wall: what can you do then?' 'Escape the question.' 'That betrays the embarrassment.' 'Be silent.' 'That is sometimes an avowal.' The Prince turns half way round and says, 'I do not like to lie; falsehood is to me odious. But I avow that sometimes in my political life I have been obliged to have recourse to it; I have been forced, and I have always felt angry with those who obliged me to it. It vexes me.'

#### HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

He would be a hardy man who would assert that Crispi has always acted up to this profession—it may or may not be, but he certainly merits the reputation of never hesitating to tell the most unpleasant truths, and his character is of a bluntness which is unvarying. He hides nothing, and has never had secrets relating to his life, and has therefore never had to dread disclosures. All the world knows the worst there is to be known—he has provoked scandal, and he has never tried to hide from it, for except in his life as a conspirator he has always been contemptuous of appearances. During his university life in Palermo, he contracted an attachment for a beautiful girl, the daughter of a widow with whom he lodged. His father disapproving the marriage, sent him into exile at a farm belonging to him in a remote part of the island. During this time the cholera broke out in Palermo, and made frightful havoc with the population. Young Crispi learning the condition of affairs, took the horse of his father's tenant and escaped to Palermo, where he found his beloved, living indeed, but alone with one younger sister, all the remainder of the family having died of the pestilence. He sold the horse and devoted himself to the support of the sisters, with the secrecy and tenacity that are his characteristics, until his father discovered where he was, and consented to the marriage. The young wife died two years after and Crispi has only recently remarried. The period of Sicilian insurrectionary development began soon after, and till 1860 it absorbed all his devotion. That is the whole story of his private life, told in its briefest terms—all else has been incidental.

#### HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

Recent events have called attention to Crispi's religious views. In the large and philosophical sense of the word, he has always been a religious man, not a believer in creeds, but in the ever present and overruling providence which sees no sparrow fall without its consent. His grandfather was a priest in the Greek Church, the family being Albanian of the emigration which about 1450 came to Sicily, and his sympathies, so far as they go with any ecclesiastical

organization, are with the old church of his fathers, but he has never taken part in any movement against the Roman Church, while defending when in official life the largest liberty of belief and observance, checking the "intolerance of reason" as well as that of the Church, and regarding any manifestation of the religious sentiment with benevolence. With the claims of the Roman Pontiff to political power in any shape he has not the least sympathy, or with any immixtion of the Church in politics. But a French prelate, who has passed many years in Rome and is a sincere admirer of Crispi, says that the affection of the lower clergy for him is unbounded; and the priest of the parish in which he lived said that in the education of his daughter the greatest care had been taken to insure the inculcation of sound religious sentiment. To combat the Catholic religion, as religion, in Italy, could only favor the spread of Atheism, and this to him is the greater evil. There is no root in the Italian temperament for a Protestant reformation, and any weakening of the moral influence of the Church could only result in a corresponding increase of skepticism. Therefore, when Crispi had to deal with the claims of the Papacy to infallibility and supremacy over the civil law, he appealed to the goddess Reason, the divinely given right to "examine all things and hold fast to that which is good," and the obligation to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" but when the appeal was against anarchy and irreligion, he invoked the protection of God on behalf of the State.

#### HIS RELATIONS WITH THE CLERGY.

The better part of the Italian clergy and many of the foreign, residing in Rome, render full justice to the fairness and liberality of Crispi in religious matters, and he has in the higher ranks of the churchmen more devoted friends than any public man in Italy. On his advent to the ministry a movement on the part of the Church, in which Leo XIII himself participated, toward a conciliation between Italy and the Church, was begun under the direction of Padre Tosti, but the pressure of the French government and the influence of the Jesuits prevailed, and Leo withdrew from the negotiations into the irreconcilable antagonism existing ever since.

An interviewer for an Italian newspaper gives the following testimony of the head of the new mission of the Catholic Church to the Italian colony in Africa, to the character of Crispi:

What impression has Father Michael brought from the conversation he had with the head of the Italian government? Excellent. He has said that Crispi is the only man who understands completely the civilizing greatness of the Word of Christ. He has a great admiration for the simplicity, unselfishness, and the traditions of our order [Franciscan]. To Father Michael he said that never as now, in a far away and barbarous country where the name of Italy and Christian civilization ought to shine and our lives give instruction, is it so necessary that the political authorities should work in accord with the religious. . . . How does Father Michael judge



Crispi? As a man who abhors war, and who trusts in love and the reciprocal interest of the nations to avert their mutual destruction.

#### CRISPI AS AUTHOR.

In his earlier life, the Sicilian despotism excluding all political activity, Crispi was greatly devoted to classical study, and he keeps up his classics with unabated affection; but during a half century divided between his legal practice—the first in Italy—and the cares of the state and political work, he has left little literary record. A large volume of papers, mostly on affairs of the state, was published in 1890. It includes a masterly study on the communes of Italy, and two historical papers which show the author to possess the comprehensiveness and judicial temper of a great historical mind, the study on "The Rights of the English Crown over the Church of Malta," and the "Letter to Giuseppe Mazzini," the former being a masterpiece of research into the ecclesiastical relations of Malta to its former governments, and the latter a contribution of the highest value to the history of the reorganization of Italy, and a reply to the reproach brought against him by the great agitator of having deserted the republic and his principles. It is a lucid and most complete study on the relations of the monarchy to the democracy, dispassionate and logical as a mathematical demonstration. In fact, when Crispi writes, and with rare exceptions when he speaks, it is with a cold and incisive style and acumen which are rare amongst Italian writers. He never intrudes himself. In the summary of the critical and daring campaign of Marsala, given in his letter to Mazzini, he describes the battle of Calatafimi, one of the most brilliant victories which Garibaldi ever achieved, and at the end of which Crispi was made colonel on the battlefield, in the following terms: "On the 10th of May we landed at Marsala, and on the 13th we were at Salemi, where on the morrow was proclaimed the dictatorship in the name of the King of Italy. On the 15th we conquered at Calatafimi, and the flag to which, dying, the brave Schiaffino clung, and which was torn to pieces by the balls of the enemy, had in the centre the image of Italy bearing in her right hand the shield of Savoy."

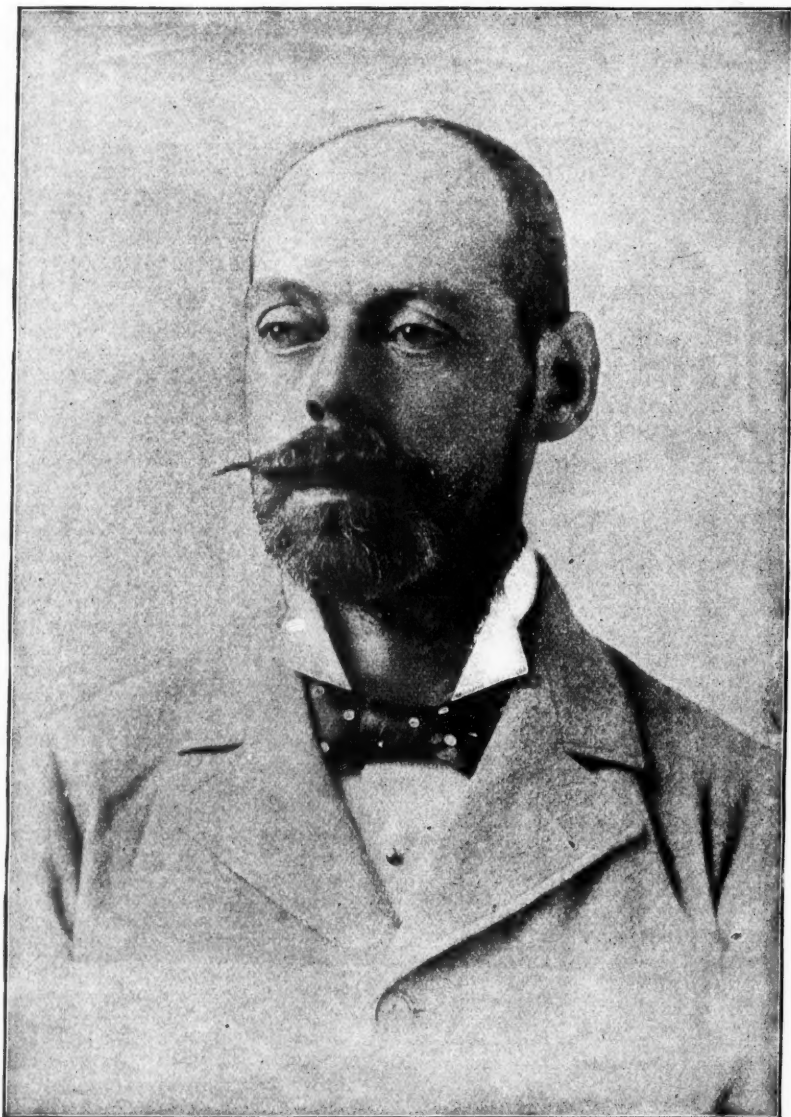
#### HIS DEVOTION TO THE MONARCHY.

The constancy and unity of purpose of the man, in spite of all that could be done by friend or enemy to divert him from following his convictions, can be found in the fact that, while he was abandoned by all his political allies, with the exception of the few unchanging personal friends, for what was characterized as his apostacy from the republic, and refused recognition by crown and court and all the monarchical party, as a dangerous Radical, whose

adhesion to the House of Savoy was sure to be fatal to it, he never flinched in his support of the institution, of which he said: "The monarchy unites us, the republic would divide us," and stood in almost polar solitude in the politics of the nation; and when there was no resource but to call him back to strengthen the weakening counselors of the crown; when one of the diplomatic corps said to the king: "Are you not afraid to have him in the ministry?" and the king replied dubiously: "We had better have him with us than against us," he returned to the position from which he had been, under circumstances of peculiar bitterness, driven out, without a word. And when after three years of the most solid government Italy has seen in this generation, he was met by a conspiracy which was mediæval in its treachery and meanness, the king willingly threw him overboard again, wearied of his republican rigidity of government, and glad to get rid of him, he went back to his cases without a word.

#### AN INDISPENSABLE MAN.

And when three years more of brooding anarchy left the crown no other resource but to reply to the voice of the nation by calling him back, and the king in dire distress sent for him, he laid his cases down and went to take up the burden of power under the most difficult circumstances in which the kingdom had ever been, to face bankruptcy and insurrection, with the same deference for the crown that he would have had if it had never deserted him. If Crispi had followed the natural resentment of a politician and gone back to the Republican party in 1891, 1893 had seen the end of the house of Savoy. And in spite of all the experience of the past, the same conspiracy, still sheltering itself behind the same influences of court, is again at work to drive him out of power; again besieges the crown with its urgency to return to a less exacting system of government. Privilege and the powers of corruption suffer, and this stern republican is not to the taste of courtiers. The conspiracies now are not merely republican, but also aristocratic, oligarchic. If the king should yield again to the interested opposition which is organizing against Crispi's government, and gathering together the forces, uniting for this occasion, of what a thoughtful cardinal has called "the black and red anarchies" with the venal and interested elements which constitute the front line of the opposition as thus far organized, and Crispi should again resign there is not in the country a leader capable of carrying it through the crisis in which it is now laboring. No man in our times has been so important to the safety and solvency of the country he has governed as is Crispi now to Italy.



From a photograph by Frank Davey, San Francisco.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: THE LATEST PORTRAIT.

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

### I.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, according to an enthusiastic admirer who writes in the *Saturday Review*, "was the greatest elemental force in English politics since Cromwell." The estimate is exaggerated, but it is probably nearer the mark than that of those who persistently refused to see in him anything more than a kind of perverse political Puck, an aristocratic Labouchere, younger and more unprincipled, a lightweight representing mere demagoguery. Lord Randolph was the latest of a long line of British Conservative statesmen who do Radical work. Whether it is the Duke of Wellington passing Catholic Emancipation, Sir Robert Peel repealing the Corn Laws, or Mr. Disraeli dishing the Whigs by establishing household suffrage, the history of Toryism in England is always the same. It is an unbroken record of successive surrenders.

#### IN THE LINE OF TORY TRADITION.

Whenever any institution becomes the special citadel of the Tory party, that institution is marked for destruction, not by the violence of its foes, but by the treachery of its own garrison. Lord Randolph grasped that fact in one of the hasty generalizations for which he was famous, and went one better than all his predecessors. They each gave up one stronghold; he would evacuate everything. They reluctantly betrayed position after position to the beleaguering forces of Democracy. Lord Randolph insisted upon going over to the enemy horse, foot and artillery, with bag and baggage, colors flying and bands playing. In English politics Lord Randolph Churchill's importance arose from the quickness with which he perceived that the game was up, and the resolution with which he acted upon that conviction. He was the grave-digger of the old Toryism. Mr. Disraeli had wounded it to the death; Lord Randolph administered the *coup de grace*. Henceforth there is no longer any old Toryism. To the palace of power, as the Duke of Devonshire last month declared, there is now no entrance save by the Democratic gate.

#### THE UNDERTAKER OF OLD TORYISM.

Lord Randolph Churchill, more than any other man, convinced the Conservative party in England that it was dead and ought to be buried. Time was that when the brains were out, a man would die, but that was a long time ago, and parties like churches are often crawling around unburied for want of some one to explain to them that they have really no right to cumber the ground any longer. This service Lord Randolph performed for his party. He would no doubt excuse himself on the ground that Mr. Disraeli had made the old position untenable when he established household suffrage, and that the only thing

possible for his successors to do, if they would escape destruction, was to abandon all the positions which could no longer be held under the new conditions. Of course, there is much that can be said in defence of such a view. The general who orders his troops to withdraw from positions whose flank has been turned is not a traitor. He is only acting with common sense. But there are evacuations and evacuations. A commander may concentrate his troops the better to defend the citadel, or he may, like Bazaine, surrender a fortress from motives hardly indistinguishable from high treason. Everything depends upon the motive. And the worst of Lord Randolph was, that no one could even pretend that he had any motive save that of playing for his own hand.

#### HIS EXCUSE.

Lord Randolph would no doubt have asserted that he found himself in a confused *mêlée*, surrounded by a stupid and confused horde of troops, whose nominal leaders lacked the sense to see that they were in a *cul de sac*, commanded from every side by the fire of their enemies. To remain where they were meant total destruction. It was necessary at any cost to extricate the rabble into which the Tory party had degenerated from a hopeless *impasse*, and to lead them out into a new field, where they could fight with a chance of success. Under such circumstances he had to do the best he could. He had to make the dolts around him recognize their position, and to do that he had to establish his right to command. This he did by such means as lay ready to his hand; nor must those who will the end be too squeamish as to the road thither. He found the Conservative party like a timid and fractious child in the hands of old bathing-women like Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith, who were trying to induce it to take a dip in the rising waters of Democracy—"a toe at a time, my little dear." Lord Randolph took the squalling brat by the scruff of the neck and flung it head over heels into the sea. The action was summary, and as the child survived, Lord Randolph considered his justification was complete.

#### "KILLING THE COW TO SAVE ITS LIFE."

There might be more said in defence of Lord Randolph's policy if he had even pretended that he wished to save the party in order to enable it to defend what was still tenable in its programme. Unfortunately, as there is nothing sacred to a sapper, so Lord Randolph succeeded in giving the impression that there was nothing in the British Constitution or the British Empire which he was not prepared to fling to the wolves in order to carry an election. If only his would-be followers could have felt that he believed in anything, it might have been different. But they could not. And if for a moment they persuaded

themselves that he did, before the year was out he would rudely disabuse them of their mistake.

#### THE SUPREME DEMAGOGUE.

Therein he differed mightily for the worse from Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Disraeli believed in the Jews and, in a kind of an histrionic fashion, in the British Empire. Lord Randolph had no Jews to believe in, and of his devotion to the Empire the less said the better. He professed, no doubt, to believe in nearly everything. But when the time came, there was nothing that he was not ready to part with for a consideration. He was a supreme demagogue, and, by a cruel irony of fate, it was in the Conservative party that this demagogue made his appearance, and the Conservative party which placed itself under his orders in the House of Commons.

#### II.

Apart from moral considerations, looking at his career solely from the point of view of dramatic interest, it is full of fascination. To begin with, Lord Randolph was young, and there is a perennial charm in youth. Then he never did exactly what any one expected, and there is a constant interest excited by the unforeseen. He played with heavy stakes, and something of the thrill of the gambler is communicated to the most unconcerned onlooker. Even his bitterest opponents felt that there was in him a latent possibility of greatness not yet realized, which unfortunately was never realized. Then there was undoubtedly a great natural hereditary intellectual gift in him which, combined with his extreme vivacity and alertness, made him a power in debate. The quickness and precision with which he would seize a point of parliamentary procedure, the energy with which he threw himself into every controversy as it arose, the *insouciance* and audacity which distinguished him on the platform and on the floor of the House, made him for some few years the most conspicuous and in many quarters the most popular politician on the boards. But it was a popularity as of the star comique of the music-hall, or of the stage hero of the drama. Lord Randolph played to his gallery. It was a vulgar gallery. But it was a noisy one, and the thunder of its applause drowned the mild protests of those who preferred less of the bill-poster in their politics.

The career of Lord Randolph Churchill, omitting the early years when he served Lord Rosebery as fag at Eton, and his university days, divides itself into three parts. The first, from 1874 to 1880, was of obscurity; the second, from 1880 to 1886, of rapid rise to the first position, which he seized and kept for a few short months; the third, and the most melancholy of all, was the period of decadence and decomposition, which has been closed by death.

#### A SWITCHBACK IDEAL OF LIFE.

No guiding principle of any kind can be discovered binding these three periods into one whole, save that of following the whim and caprice of the moment.

Lord Randolph's politics revolved constantly round Lord Randolph's person. He had no steady purpose in life save that of amusing himself. Like the favorite heroines in modern fiction, he spent his life in search of thrills, and he got what he sought. Whether in the *coulisses* of the Gaiety, on the racecourse, in foreign travel, at the gaming-table, or in the Parliamentary lobby, he was always the same—a man more or less *blasé* with excitement, always on the look out for fresh stimulant. In the end the over-stimulated nerve failed, paralysis supervened, and he died. But he had lived his life; he had made of his existence one long switchback excursion of rapidly recurring excitements.

#### A YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS.

When we try to estimate the value of his contribution to the national life we can put into the credit side of the account the extent to which he revived the



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IN 1868.

somewhat waning faith in the possibilities of youth. Political life in England when he entered it had passed almost entirely into the hands of old or middle-aged men. The greybeards were supreme everywhere. Nowadays, with Mr. Balfour supreme in one party and Lord Rosebery in the other, the hand of the old men no longer oppresses the imagination and chills the ambition of the rising generation. When Randolph arose it almost seemed as if the tradition was crystallizing into a law of the Medes and Persians that no man could be a Cabinet Minister until he had completed his half a century. Mr. Chamberlain's appointment was synchronous with Lord Randolph's advent on the stage as an active performer.



## HIS ATTACK ON THE G. O. M.

Another service which Lord Randolph rendered was much more invidious, but not less significant. After the General Election of 1880, Mr. Gladstone had achieved a position which practically made him supreme pontiff of modern politics. Alike in age, in experience, in achievements, in personal character, and in intellectual equipment, he was without a rival and without a peer. In the House of Commons, elected under his auspices and in response to the Midlothian trumpet blast, Mr. Gladstone soared like an eagle. The fear of him and the awe of his presence was felt even more strongly by his opponents than by his supporters. If they were compelled to speak with their enemy in the gate, they did so with bated breath and whispering humbleness. In the midst of a crowd of subservient members, Lord Randolph Churchill, suddenly stood up, and in the most insolent fashion chaffed and challenged the great Panjandrum to a bout of fisticuffs. The audacity of it first startled, and then amused the onlookers. It was as if some upstart little bantam but fresh from the egg were to challenge to a deadly combat some great old cock of the game whose spurs were dyed purple-black with the blood of his most formidable rivals. Landseer's "Dignity and Impudence" is not to be compared with the impudence of Lord Randolph, who sauntered nonchalantly up to the Grand Old Man, tweaked his nose and challenged him to the fight. Lord Randolph did it and survived. The Grand Old Man met the impudent young man in many an encounter, and did not always escape without punishment. Lord Randolph's style was not of the best. He often hit low. There was a loud brassy air about him, but he stood up when others laid down, he struck back when others shrank away. He always showed fight. "Who's afraid?" crowed the little chanticleer. "Have at him again!" And so he did, until at last, chiefly by dint of Lord Randolph's audacity and pertinacity, Mr. Gladstone lost much of his nimbus of unapproachable divinity and was recognized once more as a mortal man among mortal men. There was much that was pathetic and something that was very sad, almost revolting, in the process, but on the whole it tended to the development of what at one time threatened to be the crushed individuality of the cowering crowd of contemporary politicians.

## TORY OR RADICAL?

There is yet another service which Lord Randolph rendered his country. He did much, perhaps more than most men, to smash up the old hide bound traditions of parties. He put the old Tory creed into the melting pot, and recast the Conservatism of his contemporaries in a Democratic mould. If at any time between 1874 and 1880 any one had drawn up the following programme, and submitted it to the House of Commons, who would have been suspected of being its author?

1. In Foreign Politics, non-intervention.
2. With Russia. Friendship and good understanding.
3. Reduction of Army and Navy expenditure.

4. Household suffrage in the Counties.
5. Equal Electoral Districts.
6. For Quarter Sessions democratic elective Councils.
7. Abolition of the London Coal and Wine Dues.
8. Creation of London County Council.
9. Routing out of Dublin Castle.
10. Peasant proprietorship in Ireland by State Purchase.
11. Free Education.

There was not a single member of that old Parliament but would have declared this programme could not possibly have emanated from any one but a very advanced Radical politician. Yet it was the programme which Lord Randolph adopted as his own, and ultimately forced upon the "old gang," as he used to describe the official chiefs of the Tory party.

## THE INFLUENCE OF BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck's success dazzled Lord Randolph's imagination; and he believed that as the German



IN 1880.

statesman contrived to reconcile Conservative Imperialism with universal suffrage, so he might create and guide an English Conservative party on democratic lines. But he reckoned without himself—a fatal omission. Of these things—the belittling of Mr. Gladstone and the destruction of the old Conservative ideals—it is enough to say they must needs come, but woe to those by whom they come. The task of denigrating a great and illustrious statesman may be necessary, but it is hardly one of which a man can be proud; it certainly is not a task to which any noble soul can devote itself with jovial exuberance of enthusiasm. Neither is the abandonment of all the cherished faiths of one's party a particularly cheerful occupation. Still, if Lord Randolph had been able to appreciate what he was doing he could never have done it. Nature seems to have her bhāṅg with which she fits her appointed instruments for running amok.

## HIS VIEWS ABOUT IRELAND.

Another thing that deserves to be counted to Lord Randolph for righteousness was the extent to which he contributed to Home Rule by his colloquing with Mr. Parnell. Adversity makes strange bedfellows, and in the Parliament of 1880 these two men, each at the head of a small but resolute faction, found many opportunities of exchanging ideas and of arranging for mutual help. The son of a Lord Lieutenant, Lord Randolph had been too much behind the scenes to feel much reverence for the outwardly imposing fabric of Irish Administration, and he was almost the only Conservative member who practiced and de-

British Empire which outweighs a thousand of the frivolities and banalities with which he filled his speeches. And in like manner his visit to Russia, and his interview with the late Czar, told in the right direction.

But it is somewhat doubtful whether the service which Lord Randolph did in teaching his party sounder views of England's true power with Russia counts as much for good as his habit of constantly appealing to what may be called the rowdy music-hall element in his party counted for evil. For the element which he represented is the element that is the instrument ready to the hand of every Jingo ad-



LORD RANDOLPH DOES HIS LITTLE BEST TO WAKE THINGS UP.—HE HAS HIS WELL-WISHERS.  
From *Judy*, June 13, 1883.

fended the obstruction which Mr. Parnell made so powerful an engine of Parliamentary influence.

## SOME NOTES ON HOME RULE.

Lord Randolph led the Irish to believe that he was prepared to go far—very far—in the recognition of their demands. He professed himself an opponent of Coercion—although, as will be seen directly, he did not hesitate to speak in an exactly opposite sense in another quarter; he advocated an inquiry into the Maamtrasna murders; he denounced Dublin Castle root and branch, and was strongly in favor of a large concession of local government. The action taken by Lord Randolph Churchill in opposing the Battenburgist tendency of Lord Salisbury when that nobleman seemed perilously near quarreling with Russia for the sake of Prince Alexander, was a service to the

venturer. Nor would this mass of inflated passion and conceited ignorance be restrained from clamoring for war by the fact that its quondam master had placed on record his objection to such an enterprise.

## THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Randolph did yeoman's service, in concert with his mother and his wife, in forming the Primrose League. No other association has done so much to democratize English society and to promote the enfranchisement of women. The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph were foremost among the founders of the League, and there is no doubt that they acted largely under his initiative. He also, as chairman of the Conservative caucus, did much to place that organization on a democratic basis. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that, if

the Radicals of 1874 could have foreseen what Lord Randolph did from 1880 to 1886, without knowing who did it, they would have rejoiced with exceeding great joy, believing that one of their own number had gained entrance into the Tory citadel and was using his position for the purpose of destroying all that was distinctly anti-Radical in the enemy's lines.

#### AS MINISTER.

When Lord Randolph was in office he worked hard. He brought a fresh mind to the consideration of the problems of the India Office and of the Treasury. He delighted the officials by his receptivity and his industry. He annexed Upper Burmah when he was Indian Secretary, and when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer he prepared a heroic democratic budget, which fate, in the person of his own willful caprice, never allowed him to introduce. In the Cabinet he was imperious. Outside he believed he was supreme. He vetoed Lord Salisbury's Battenburg policy, although it was the special business of the Premier's own office. He began to believe that the Cabinet was his Cabinet, and that its policy should be his policy. And so it came to pass that his high swelling pride brought him to destruction.

#### III.

Every one had known that there had been differences in the Cabinet. But no one dreamed that Lord



AS LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



IN 1885.

Randolph would precipitate a crisis about a question of retrenchment in a department which he had expressly declared ought to be strengthened.

#### HIS RESIGNATION.

His reason for resigning the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer was thus given in the *London Times* of December 26, 1886:

We understand that the immediate cause of his Lordship's resignation was his unwillingness to burden the national finances with the sums deemed necessary by the Admiralty and War Office for the defense of the country. Lord Randolph Churchill considered the estimates of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty to be extravagant in view of existing financial difficulties, and not called for by the state of foreign affairs; but he failed to convince his two colleagues, who were supported in their demands by the authority of the Prime Minister. Sooner than place these estimates upon his budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resigned. We believe, moreover, that other circumstances have combined in the past few weeks to make Lord Randolph Churchill regard his position in the Ministry as a false one. He has not been satisfied with the shape which the legislative measures for Great Britain to be introduced next session have assumed after discussion in the Cabinet. They do not appear to him adequate to the requirements of the country.

#### LORD SALISBURY'S VERSION.

The following statement accurately embodies the version of Lord Randolph's resignation which the Prime Minister gave to his colleagues at the Cabinet Council specially summoned for the purpose on December 28, 1886:

About ten days previously Lord Randolph Churchill had informed Lord Salisbury that unless the total of the Army and Navy estimates were very considerably reduced below the total of last year he would refuse to continue any longer to act as Chancellor of the Exchequer.



A VERY CRAZY SHOT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "If he stands he will have the support of the Gladstonian section." LORD SALISBURY: "The Birmingham Conservatives would most certainly be strengthening the enemy by adopting Randy as a candidate. I've no patience with him! He appears to me to be guided by no principle whatever."—From *Judy*, August 21, 1889.

A demand so serious, backed by a threat of resignation, necessitated careful consideration. The matter was seriously discussed with Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord George Hamilton, the heads of the two departments whose estimates were assailed. When they declared that they could not be answerable for the safety of the Empire if their estimates were reduced, and when Lord Randolph failed to explain in what way such reductions could be made without impairing the efficiency of the services, it was impossible to accede to his demand for an arbitrary and sweeping reduction. The estimates proposed by the War Office and the Admiralty were not very large. Lord Salisbury's only fear on hearing the sums named was that they were insufficient for the needs of the Empire in the present critical condition of affairs.

On hearing this, Lord Randolph Churchill wrote a letter, which the Prime Minister received on Tuesday, December 21, resigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and entering into various arguments in support of his contention that the public interest would not suffer by the reduction on which he insisted.

To this letter Lord Salisbury replied, answering Lord Randolph's arguments, and stating that he would not take the responsibility of refusing the heads of the War Department and the Admiralty the sums which, after prolonged consideration, they thought necessary for the defense of the country. Least of all could he, as Prime Minister of the Crown, refuse the funds necessary for defending our ports and coaling-stations, which was the point to which Lord Randolph Churchill had taken the most objection.

Lord Randolph replied by a letter finally and formally tendering his resignation. In this letter of resignation he repeated and confirmed his complaint that the estimates of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty were extravagant in view of existing financial difficulties and not called for by the state of foreign affairs, and then went on to add that he had not been satisfied with the shape which the legislative measures for Great Britain to be introduced next session had assumed after discussion in the Cabinet. They did not appear to him adequate to the requirements of the country. He (the Prime Minister) was much surprised at this, inasmuch as Lord Randolph Churchill had never before alluded to this subject to him in connection with his resignation.

That letter was received at Hatfield after one o'clock on Thursday morning—only a few hours before Lord Salisbury read the announcement in the *Times*.

#### WHAT LORD RANDOLPH HOPED.

Mr. Harris, who knew Lord Randolph well, and talked with him much at Monte Carlo, has given a very vivid account of the fools' paradise in which Lord Randolph lived at that time. He says:

From Lord Randolph's point of view the letter could not have been better timed, nor could it have arrived more inopportunistically for Lord Salisbury than in the middle of a ball he was giving at Hatfield. At almost the same moment that Lord Randolph dispatched the letter he took the news of his resignation to the *Times*. This seems



an extraordinary thing for him to have done, and we should not wonder if some journalist sees in it another proof of Lord Randolph's unscrupulousness. Yet it was simply gratitude which dictated the step. Mr. Chinnery, the editor of the *Times* in 1880-81, had been the first to declare a belief in his ability. Now, at the height of his reputation and power, no argument drawn from convention or precedent could hinder Lord Randolph from paying his debt; he gave the *Times* the advantage of the astonishing announcement, and the *Times* devoted two columns to scolding him for resigning. Yet it seemed at first as if he had calculated justly; the newspapers of course, now treat his resignation as if it had been the acme of folly, but they are perhaps ignorant of the fact that immediately after his resignation, more than three out of every four Conservative members called upon Lord Randolph Churchill and renewed their assurances of support. For days it looked as if Lord Salisbury would be compelled to resign. Lord Hartington was brought back from the Riviera by urgent telegrams, and Lord Hartington refused to serve with Lord Salisbury. A day or two elapsed, and then we learned from Lord Salisbury's own lips that he was willing to serve under Lord Hartington; but the leader of the Liberal Unionists refused to accept even these terms. Then every one felt that Lord Randolph had won, and all day long the rooms at Connaught Place were thronged by obsequious members of Parliament, eager to deserve well of the new dispenser of patronage. At length, in his despair, Lord Salisbury found help. It was, we believe, his own inspiration. Without the Liberal Unionists he could do nothing; he could get neither Lord Hartington nor Mr. Chamberlain. Was there no one else? The news came to Lord Randolph at a luncheon party at Mrs. —'s. His hostess drew him aside after lunch and asked innocently, "Have you heard, Lord Randolph, that Lord Salisbury has asked Mr. Goschen to become Chancellor of the Exchequer?" Lord Randolph smiled and turned the conversation, and soon afterward left the house. More than once afterward he described the sensations of that moment. "I felt," he said, "as if I had been dipped in cold water. I was assured in my own heart that the news was true, yet who could have foreseen it?"

That no doubt is a true picture. The intensely self-conscious Randolph, who could not believe that he could be dispensed with, had forgotten the very existence of the man who was to take his place, and actually believed that he was strong enough to destroy the Administration and remake it again in his own image.

#### BEFORE AND AFTER 1886.

Mr. Harris, in the admirable article which he contributed to the *Saturday Review* after his friend's decease, writes with good feeling and genuine eloquence upon the dismal contrast between the close of Lord Randolph's career and the rocket-like brilliance

of his triumph when he led the House of Commons and almost dominated the Ministry. He says:

But what a picture of him might be painted, ought to be painted! His life reminds us of two famous pictures of Rembrandt in the Louvre; both of himself, and both as self-revealing as the Sonnets of Shakespeare. In the one, Rembrandt paints himself as a young man full of life and courage, and in all the bravery of rich garments; the little mustache is twirled up audaciously, the bright brown eyes are alight with the foreknowledge of victory. The other picture represents him as somewhere about fifty, prematurely aged; the dress is untidy, even dirty; an old cloth on his head; a discolored rag round his throat; the face heavy and coarse; the jowl red and lined; the mustache dragged; patches of red-gray hairs grow like sedge round the jaws; and the searching eyes have become intensely sad—darkened, as it were, by the shadow of inevitable death. It is in this way that Lord Randolph Churchill's career should be painted, period by period.

#### A MELANCHOLY END.

Lord Randolph, whether in his expedition to South Africa, or his vain quest after excitement on the turf or at the gaming table, is a melancholy figure. He had shot his bolt, and he knew it. He had quaffed the heady wine of success, and there was nothing left but the dull and muddy dregs. With the exception of his attack on Pigott, he did nothing worth doing after his resignation in 1887. For some time a tradition of his prowess lingered around the wreck of his reputation. Even to the last a few hoped that Randolph might some day be himself again. But it was impossible. The physical basis of success was sapped. He had lived fast, and he had to pay the penalty. Tobacco and stimulants, aided by more potent drugs, kept him going for a time. But paralysis overtook him. His speech was affected. His hearing was dulled. His manners, which at times were extremely brusque, became intolerably rude. But men saw and pitied and forgave. At last the Dead-alive left home, expecting to die abroad. It was almost as at a funeral feast that his friends assembled at the farewell banquet. But he survived long enough to be conveyed home more dead than alive, to die altogether, on January 24.

Such was the end of what at one time promised to be a great career.

The best thing about him was his devotion to his mother. Night after night he would go from the House to his mother's side, nor would he sleep till he had told her all the fortunes or the misfortunes of the day. As a son his filial affection seems to have been altogether admirable.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SABBATH.

THE March number of *McClure's* contains a brief "lay sermon" from Mr. Gladstone, on the signification and proper observance of "The Lord's Day." The conjunction of such an author and such a subject is, needless to say, of notable interest to thinking people,—all the more that the details of Sabbath keeping are now, even in very conservative and sincere minds, becoming steadily susceptible to broader interpretations.

One peculiarity of the question of Sabbath keeping, Mr. Gladstone points out, is that the necessity of a Seventh Day is realized and welcomed by large classes of people who have no part in the belief of a revealed sanction of the Day, and the higher motives which Christianity instills into its uses.

#### THE SABBATH FOR THE TEMPLE OF THE BODY.

"As to the first head, we have a class, or more than a class, who view the subject entirely from the natural or secular side, but who still believe, with a greater or less vivid clearness of conviction, that a periodical day of rest, which they reasonably associate with the one day in seven now become so venerable from its associations as well as its origin, is a necessity of health, as well for the brain of man as for the general fabric of his body; but at any rate, and in the highest degree, for corporeal health and vigor as commonly understood. I assume, and also very strongly believe, this to be generally true, although I am not aware that the opinion has ever been made the subject of sanitary statistics. It would, however, be interesting, if it were found practicable, to test the question through the case of that limited proportion of the British community who do not in one way or another enjoy at the least some considerable amount of relief from labor, bodily and mental, on the consecrated day, by a definite exhibition of results on health, through comparing their experiences with those of the community at large. This idea seems to be largely held among the masses of the people, apart from, as well as in connection with, the ideas of religious duty and of spiritual health. Even the most devout may thus think and feel without any inconsistency. It is probably both knowledge of, and participation in, this conception, which has greatly helped the continuance of Sabbath legislation, nay, the increase of its stringency, in the particular of public-houses, and the notable caution and self-restraint of the House of Commons as to administrative changes recommended on the ground of mental recreation and improvement for the people. There can be no reason why the firmest believers in the Christian character and obligation of the day should not thankfully avail themselves of the aid derived from alliance with this secondary but salutary sentiment."

#### FROM THE SEVENTH DAY TO THE FIRST.

But among those who think to approach the Lord's Day from the distinctively Christian point of view, Mr. Gladstone sees a vast amount of misconception and vagueness as to the origin, the evolution and the true meaning of the Day of Rest. "We do not in due proportion weigh or measure two facts which bear materially on the case. Two changes have indeed been imported into this law; one of them into its form, the other into its spirit. The first has been altered, by translation of the commandment, from the seventh day of the week to the first; the second, by imparting to it a positive and affirmative, in addition to its originally negative and prohibitory, sense. I am not aware that that restricted signification has been relaxed—and it has certainly been kept in very full view by the Church and by the State of England—but the ascent that the Fourth Commandment of the Decalogue has made, and the development and expansion that it has received under the Christian dispensation, have not been so prominently put forward. Hence, perhaps, it is that we have but imperfectly grasped what is implied in what we familiarly call the observance of Sunday. Possibly there may have been a concurring cause for this defect in the indisposition of many minds, after the crisis of the Reformation, to recognize any action of the Church apart from the Scripture. It is difficult, in a tranquil survey of the whole case, to exclude from it some admission of such action. But, so far as it has existed, it has been in obvious furtherance of the mind of the Bible, and it may equitably be considered not as raising any question as between clergy and laity, but as expressing the harmonious co-operation of the entire Christian community.

#### THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHANGE.

"The seventh day of the week has been deposed from its title to obligatory religious observance, and its prerogative has been carried over to the first; under no direct precept of Scripture, but yet with a Biblical record of facts, all supplied by St. John, which go far toward showing that among the Apostles themselves, and therefore from apostolic times, the practice of divine worship on the Lord's Day has been continuously and firmly established. The Christian community took upon itself to alter the form of the Jewish ordinance; but this was with a view to giving larger effect to its spiritual purpose. The seventh day had been ordained as the most appropriate, according to the Decalogue, for commemorating the old creation. The advent of our Lord introduced us to a chain of events, by which alone the benefits of the old creation were secured to us, together with the yet higher benefits of the new. The series of these events culminated in the Resurrection. With the Resurrection began for the Saviour Himself

a rest from all that was painful in the process of redemption, as on the seventh day there had begun a rest from the constructive labors that had brought the visible world into existence and maturity.

"The seventh day was the festival of the old life, accompanied with an exemption from its divinely appointed burdens. The first day was the festival of the new life, and was crowned with its constant and joyous exercise. The ordinances of joint worship exhibit one particular form of that exercise. The act of the Church or Christian community in altering the day was founded on this broad and solid analogy; and was also, as has been said, warranted by the evidence of apostolic practice.

#### WHAT ACTUAL OBSERVANCE IS DUE?

"There remains the further question, What is the nature and amount of the religious observance due to it? Is it, apart from works of charity and necessity, which I set aside and cover by an assumption all along, the setting aside of worldly business, either in part or altogether? Is it an attendance on public worship, in quantity penuriously admitted, frugally and jealously doled out? Is the demand of duty, is the religious appetite satisfied, by the resort (be it more punctual or less) to a single service, by thus becoming what an old friend of mine wittily calls 'a oncer;' or can our bounty stand the drain on attention, and on available hours, of two regular services of the Church? Are we to deal with the question how much of the Lord's Day shall be given to service associated with its name in the spirit in which the commander of a capitulating fortress deals with the incoming force, when he works for a maximum of indulgence, a minimum of concession, and tempers his thrift only by a prudent care to avoid a rupture? Or, if the question be not too audacious, is all this haggling and huxtering upon quantities and portions beside the purpose, and is there not open to us, for the determination of all controversy and for marking out the lines of duty, 'a more excellent way'—a way not to be ascertained by embarking on any voyage of fanciful investigation, but simply by examining the first elements of the case?

#### THAT WHICH IS PROPER TO THE SABBATH.

"The question for the Christian is not how much of the Lord's Day shall we give to service directly divine. If there be any analogous question it is, rather, How much of it shall we withhold? A suggestion to which the answer obviously is, as much, and as much only, as is required by necessity and by charity or mercy. These are undoubtedly terms of a certain elasticity, but they are quite capable of sufficient interpretation by honest intention and an enlightened conscience. If it be said that religious services are not suited for extension over the whole day, and could only lead to exhaustion and reaction, I would reply that the business of religion is to raise up our entire nature into the image of God, and that this, properly considered, is a large employment—so large that it might be termed as having no bounds.

But the limit will be best determined by maintaining a true breadth of distinction between the idea of the new life and the work of the old. All that admits the direct application of the new spirit, all that most vividly brings home to us the presence of God, all that savors most of emancipation from this earth and its *biscentum catenæ*, is matter truly proper to the Lord's Day, and what it is in each case the rectified mind and spirit of the Christian must determine. What is essential is that to the new life should belong the flower and vigor of the day. We are born on each Lord's Day morning into a new climate, a new atmosphere; and in that new atmosphere (so to speak), by the law of a renovated nature, the lungs and heart of the Christian life should spontaneously and continuously drink in the vital air.

#### THE SIX DAYS ARE NOT COMMON NOR UNCLEAN.

"It may perhaps be said that this view of the subject disparages the Christian life of the other six days of the week. A fatal objection, if only the fact were so. But I believe that, if we search the matter to the bottom, it is found difficult or impossible to reach any other firm foundation for the observance of the Lord's Day. The counter idea is to give a certain portion of the day to work associated with the new life and to withhold the rest. On what authority, what groundwork of principle, does such an idea rest for its warrant? There is no allocation of a portion, of a *quantum*, of time weekly for such a purpose, commanded in the Old Testament, none in the New, none in the known practice and tradition of the Church. Would it not seem that this plan savors of will-worship, rather than the other? The observance of the Lord's Day by spiritual service rests, in its inner soul and meaning, not on a mere injunction, but on a principle."

It might have been more immediately attractive to the world if Mr. Gladstone had given his personal argument *pro or con* the concrete which people do or do not do on the Sabbath—driving, concert going, novel reading, traveling; but he could not have been expected to descend to this little lapse of dignity, even under cover of sermonizing. It is sufficiently edifying to hear his generalities,—for their own and for his sake, and we have quoted the gist of his matter, with careful avoidance of the punctilious references to chapter and verse of the Early Church Fathers, which the very grand old man and scholar appends with much gusto.

ACCORDING to a statement appearing in the current number of the *Conqueror*, the official organ of the Salvation Army in the United States, there are now 258 institutions in operation as parts of General Booth's scheme, 139 of which are outside of Great Britain. The total number of officers engaged is 1,099, of whom 694 labor in the British Isles. The number of slum posts is 82; of rescue homes, 55; of ex-criminals' homes, 10; of food and (or) shelter depots, 58; of labor bureaus, 24; of labor factories, 23, and of farm colonies, 6.

## THE ECONOMISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE duty which teachers of economics owe to the general public is ably set forth by Prof. S. M. Macvane, of Harvard, in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. These professed instructors in economic truth are doing too little, Professor Macvane thinks, to guide public thought on those political questions which relate to economic policy. The voters receive little if any effective aid from the class in the community most competent to give expert help in arriving at the true solution of these problems.

## THE SILENCE OF OUR ECONOMISTS.

"There are, I suppose, two reasons for the silence of the economists. First, the fact that the questions under discussion have become party issues. College teachers fear to place themselves in opposition to powerful party organizations,—not, of course, in the sense of fearing damage to their personal interests, but fearing ill effects for the institutions with which they are connected. Large and influential sections of the community may be arrayed in hostility against our seats of higher learning. Possible students may be kept from attending; possible gifts and endowments may be withheld. These are thoroughly worthy considerations. If they were well founded, they ought, perhaps, to be conclusive. But, for one, I believe they are not well founded. They imply a reproach to the American educational spirit that seems to me to be unwarranted. Americans admire courage, and despise the lack of it. Their faith in the value of higher educational institutions and their readiness to provide endowments for them will not be increased by a suspicion that the professors withhold their best counsel from the public for fear of giving offense to some part of the public. Even if it be granted that aggressive frankness on the part of professors of economics would array some intolerant persons against the colleges, the loss would be less fatal than the loss of credit for candor and courage. Besides, any losses in certain quarters, due to courageous maintenance of economic truth, would be pretty sure to be offset by gains in other quarters. The colleges have less reason to fear the hostility of a few than the indifference or contempt of the many. I refuse to believe that even the most vigorous participation by college teachers in the popular discussion of economic questions could ever, in this free republic, result in damage to the interests of the colleges."

The other reason mentioned by Professor Macvane as having a possible influence on the conduct of teachers of economics is the fact that their views are, on the whole, pretty well known already, through their books; but the Professor takes his fellow economists to task for faulty methods of instruction.

"The method of the books is excellent from a logical standpoint; but its merit is chiefly logical. If the great thing be to unfold economic principles in an orderly and philosophic manner, the object has

undoubtedly been attained. But, unfortunately, the great world is little able to appreciate logical symmetry. Men are proud of their reasoning faculty; but they do not trust it far. The animal instinct to go by observation, or supposed observation, is strong enough in most men to overbear the mere reasoning faculty. Perfection of logical form may be the worst possible form for carrying conviction to the popular mind. Our standard economic treatises, if regarded as instruments of public education, have no small share of this faulty perfection. They are written with a steady eye toward logical system rather than practical usefulness. They appeal to the studious few rather than to the general mass of men. The industrial organization is, so to say, studied anatomically: each part or phase has its own separate treatment. Abstraction is steadily made of everything that is logically irrelevant to the precise point in hand. The result is, undoubtedly, a great gain in clearness so far as regards the mere task of comprehending the doctrine. But there the gain ends, and the practical difficulty begins.

"Political economy is an excellent mental gymnastic; but that, surely, is but an incident. Its real mission is to enlighten the people as to their industrial interests, and, when we ask how well it is succeeding in this mission, the answer has to be rather despondent. The cause of the failure is, no doubt, primarily the great natural difficulty of the subject; but I think experience shows that the effort to attain simplicity and clearness by the anatomical method gives rise to a second difficulty more formidable than the first. This is the difficulty of seeing how the doctrine, when mastered, applies to the complex hurly-burly of actual affairs."

## REGARD FOR BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

In view of these difficulties, Professor Macvane demands nothing less than "the abandonment of the traditional form of presentation, together with the tangled array of refinements and subtleties which have converted economics into a sort of scholastic philosophy." Recognizing the truth that the ordinary business man will insist on having his political economy in practical form, for ready use, or not at all, our writer affirms that the new treatment of the subject must pay much more attention to immediate and temporary effects of economic changes than the traditional method has paid. "Economists might probably do much toward winning business men's confidence for economic doctrine if they made more effort to accommodate their instruction to the business atmosphere." In the matter of protective tariffs, for example, Professor Macvane holds that economists should give "frank and full recognition to whatever of seeming benefit a newly imposed tariff brings to business. Doing that, they would probably gain a more friendly hearing for their demonstration that, as a permanent institution, a protective tariff is injurious and burdensome to all concerned, especially so if this demonstration be worked out, as I think it may be, on thoroughly practical lines."



## PENOLOGY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A VALUABLE comparative study of American and European methods of dealing with criminals is presented by Dr. Samuel J. Barrows in the February *Arena*. The paper embodies the results of a tour of observation in 1893, in which representative prisons of England, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Greece were visited and inspected. The conclusions reached by Dr. Barrows are interesting.

"On the large subject of prison administration the tone of the best prisons in Europe is much the same as that of the best prisons in this country. Prison discipline here has been weakened by political interference and demagoguery. Discipline in Germany and in England is more even and more strict. Yet it is a common error to suppose that European prisons are much more severe in methods than our own and that whatever advantage they have comes mainly from this feature. Nothing is clearer to penologists there and here than that extreme severity or brutality of any sort does not produce the best results. A prison discipline may be strict, exacting, uniform, and at the same time stimulating and humane. Nowhere in Europe have I found a discipline so thorough, and one which at the same time furnishes so many incentives to the prisoner, as in the Elmira Reformatory of New York. It was interesting to note that the managers of every reformatory I visited regarded this as a model. . . .

"In England and on the continent the method of commutation of sentences has been generally adopted; that is, a sentence for a definite number of years is reduced according to a certain scale by the good behavior of the prisoner. This system is in vogue in a number of our own states. As to a system of probation I have seen nothing equal to that in use in Massachusetts, where a large number of first offenders are released on probation and officers are appointed in every county to examine and take charge of such cases. . . .

## CONVICT LABOR.

"As in this country, prison labor has been the subject of much discussion abroad. The labor system is the weak side of the otherwise strong system in England. This is seen in the use of the fly wheel. Prisoners sentenced to hard labor may fulfill the sentence by turning the crank of a fly wheel so many thousand revolutions registered on an indicator. None of the prison officials with whom I spoke favored this plan. It cannot be called thrifty for the prisoner or for the prison. Nearly every application of labor for productive purposes in England is in making articles for the government. Everything used in the army and navy, in the post office and other departments, that can be made in prison is made there. Hand labor is chiefly used, but this work is of but little use in educating the prisoner for outside labor. It is strange that English labor agitators, so generally intelligent in regard to industrial and economic questions, are so easily deluded into the belief that prisoners who labor for the government are removed

from the arena of competition. The indifference to productive labor in England makes the system an expensive one.

"On the other hand there is no greater fallacy than that which assumes that the prison which pays all expenses is the best one or the cheapest. In some of our states the determination of legislators that prisons shall be self-supporting has been a barrier to reform. The prison is cheapest financially, as well as best ethically, which succeeds in reforming the largest number of prisoners. . . .

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

"In regard to capital punishment it is interesting to note that while the death penalty, as shown above, is in force in all but three of our states, and in some of them not only for murder, but for arson, mayhem, rape and burglary, it has been stricken from the codes of several European countries. Capital punishment for ordinary homicides has been abolished in Russia for more than a century, although it is still the punishment of treason. In 1874 it was abolished in Switzerland; permission to restore it was given to the cantons in 1879, but up to 1890 no canton had availed itself of the permission. Holland abolished the death penalty in 1870, Italy in 1889, Portugal in 1867. Facts collected by Mr. William Tallack, of the Howard Association of London, show that in most of those countries capital punishment had long ceased to exist *de facto* before it was abolished *de jure*. The general testimony is that there has been no increase of murders in any of these countries since such abolition.

"Again it appears that in countries where the death penalty exists the number of executions for murder is very small. In Austria the average is 4 per cent. on convictions, in Prussia less than 8 per cent.; in Sweden, Norway and Denmark there is one execution in every twenty sentences for murder. In England, out of 672 committed for willful murder, 299 were convicted and sentenced to death, while 373 were either acquitted or found insane; of the 299 condemned to death, 145, nearly one-half, had their sentences commuted.

## SUGGESTED REFORMS.

"As a result of this comparative study, the penological reforms and improvements, which seem to be needed in this country, are the improvement of jails; the abolition of the lease system; the extension of the reformatory plan; the adoption of the indeterminate sentence with the parole system; the extension of the probation system both for youths and adults, as in Massachusetts; work for prisoners committed to jail on short sentences; a higher grade of prison officers; the abolition of the spoils system in relation to prison management; an allowance to prisoners of a portion of their earnings, and its application to the needs of their families; the extension of manual education and industrial schools among preventive measures, and the organization of societies for aiding discharged convicts, mainly in the direction of procuring them employment."

## THE NEW PULPIT.

OLD-FASHIONED people are likely to be shocked by the lively way in which the subject of the modern preacher's relations to modern life is discussed in the *North American Review* by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. His conception of the pulpit's function includes about everything in our highly organized *fin de siècle* existence.

"What a sphere there is open to the preacher of the coming day!

"He may not be a politician, but he hunts politicians; nor an expert in dancing, but he knows when dancing is devilish; nor a playwright, but he can tell a good play from a bad; nor a novelist, but he judges the tendency of fiction; nor a man of science, but he estimates the importance of scientific discovery to moral order, and he ought to arrive at some conclusion about its relation to the occult, for it must be a matter of supreme interest to him and to everybody else whether or not in these days a possibility, a hope, or even a faith in a life after death is ever to be converted into a scientific certainty. . . .

"If only the preacher knew it, the whole world belongs to him. The time is past when he need knot his discourse with texts. If he leaves a few out no one will miss them, any more than Bible readers notice the entire omission of the word 'God' in the book of Esther.

## HAVE THE HEBREWS BEEN OVERRATED?

ANCIENT Religions before the Great Anno Domini" are classified and criticised by a writer in the *Calcutta Review* from the Christian standpoint.

Judaism, he argues, is only one of the factors of Christianity: "An importance, during the centuries of European ignorance, has been attributed to the Hebrews, which they never deserved. Compare their tiny geographical area, and few millions of population, with India, or China; had they been geographically adjacent to India, they would never have been heard of: their sovereigns were never more than petty rajahs, at the mercy of the sovereignty of the Basin of the Nile, or of the Euphrates; Mesopotamia and Egypt teem with memorials of past greatness; so does the country of the Hittites: only one inscription is attributed to the Hebrews. Neither in arts, nor science, nor power, did they prevail. The Hebrew people never attained power among nations, or numerical influence; they have left behind no great monuments, or inscriptions, though they must have been aware that their neighbors, and occasional rulers, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, were doing so, even in their own Syrian land on the rocks of the River Adonis. So small is the geographical area assigned to the tribes of the Hebrews, that, when some years ago I stood upon Mount Gerizim, I could take in at one view the Mediterranean, Mount Hermon, the valley of the Jordan, and the mountains which surround the Dead Sea. To my judgment the

whole of the land of the Hebrews would barely make up two good-sized Indian districts: the country never could have supported a larger population than it does now."

## WHAT IS JUDAISM?

MR. ELLINGER, editor of the *Menorah*, discusses in his monthly the question, "What Is Judaism?" summing up his article as follows:

"Judaism's base, Judaism's fundamental root, need not be reformed, cannot be reformed. If it is anything at all, it must be as eternal as the heaven itself. The Jew who kneels at the walls of Jerusalem's temple, and prays for its restoration, the Jew who recites his *Shema Israel* in a German, an English, a French, a Polish, a Russian or an Indian synagogue, confesses the same faith as the modern American Jew who sits in the temple without head covering and reads his English prayer because he does not know the Hebrew. The Jew who no longer knows in America what a *Talith*, a pair of *Tefillin* is, who sits at a banquet table without inquiring whether the food has been prepared by a Jew, is as much a confessor of Judaism as the man who religiously observes the six hundred and thirteen commandments, if his belief in God as the Creator of heaven and earth, as the Father of man, who endowed His children with spirit from His Spirit, is implicit, if he feels himself in unison with his people in the past and present, to fulfill Israel's mission, by observing the moral laws of Moses, the prophets and sages, and glorifies the name of Israel's God by correct conduct and an exemplary life."

## "SOCIAL EVOLUTION."

THERE is a very characteristic article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "Social Evolution," by Mr. Benjamin Kidd. It is not so much a reply to his critics as a mild and respectful demonstration on the part of Mr. Kidd that it is impossible for him to reply to his critics, because there are none to be replied to—none at least worthy of the name. Nor can there be in the nature of things, he says. "While the book was being written, and down to the date of its publication, it was the opinion of the writer that the view of social development therein put forward could not, in the nature of things, receive any criticism on its merits at the present time, and that its reception from the professional exponents of knowledge must necessarily be hostile. Notwithstanding the favorable reception the book appears to have received, I am of opinion that this estimate will prove to be not far from correct. What has really happened is that the book has been received with favor by that large outside world in which the social instincts are strong and deep, and which has recognized in it an echo of its own experience and a justification of much which it had always felt and known to be true despite authoritative statements to the contrary from recognized leaders of thought. But I do not hide from myself

that from this class, equally with the other, no searching criticism is to be expected."

#### "ABSOLUTELY NO SCIENCE OF SOCIETY."

The article is devoted chiefly to a statement in a summarized form of the conclusions at which he had arrived, and which he stated as clearly as he knew how in his book. It is impossible to summarize a summary of such a work as this, but there are sentences in the article which are well worth quoting. Discussing the present state of sociological study, he says: "In the present state of knowledge there has been absolutely no science of society, in any larger sense than this, to which the world could look for help and guidance in the problems with which it is struggling, in a kind of agony that gives a note to the entire literature of our period."

"Outside a small group of workers, who, however stand more or less aloof from the main body of professional thought, we have really in England at the present day no school of thought producing men fitted to deal with the science of human society as a whole. It would be impertinent in me to make such a remark if it implied any intention to speak disparagingly of the learning displayed, and of the zealous and painstaking work being performed, even under discouraging circumstances, in many of the departments of knowledge in question. My meaning is different. It is of the isolation of these departments of work from each other, and from the sciences upon which they rest, that complaint has to be made."

#### SOCIALISM.

Referring to the socialist movement of our time, he says: "The problem before it is simply: Is it a movement which is tending to produce the greatest possible degree of social efficiency; or is it one which is tending toward an ideal that can never be made consistent with this, namely, the maximum of ease and comfort with the minimum of effort for the greatest possible number of the existing population? The destiny of the movement may be foretold, not in any spirit of prophecy, but as the result of a strictly scientific forecast of the working of forces now, as ever, immutable and inexorable: In so far as modern socialism tends to realize the latter ideal to the exclusion of the former, to that extent it must be a failure."

#### CHRISTIANITY.

Again, after repeating his observation that the history of Western civilization is simply the natural history of the Christian religion, he points out the two main characteristics by which it has influenced the evolution of society: "The central element in all religions is the ultra-rational sanction provided for conduct; it has provided such a sanction of extraordinary strength and efficiency. The principle common to all religions is the merit of self-sacrifice; it has provided, as it still provides, the sublimest conception of self-abnegation that has ever moved humanity. It is to the first—the character of the ultra-rational sanction provided—that we owe that integrating world-building spirit which found its earliest signifi-

cant expression in outward forms when Leo the Third placed the crown of the Caesars on the head of the northern barbarian, and which still renders the Catholic dogma and the English Puritan faith the two most powerful antiseptic influences in our Western civilization. It is to the second—to the softening influence of the spirit of that unexampled conception of self-abnegation—that we owe the evolutionary force that has been behind the entire process of social development, which has transformed a military organization of society into the modern state, and which is still pursuing its course unchecked among us."

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

A THOUGHTFUL article in the March *Atlantic*, by H. Sidney Everett, reviews the provisions of our national immigration laws, showing that they have tended both to limit the number and to determine the quality of our immigrants, and suggests that the same machinery may be utilized for controlling and limiting the naturalization of aliens.

#### A SUPERINTENDENT OF NATURALIZATION.

"Why cannot the Superintendent of Immigration be made also Superintendent of Naturalization? As I have suggested above, let all the immigrants who are allowed to land be furnished with a certificate to that effect, stamped with the date of their landing, and retaining the number which they had on the ship's immigrant list, to provide against similarity of names. Then let all such immigrants as intend to become citizens make their declaration of intention at once before some United States official, whose attestation would be equivalent to that of a clerk of a court. Let that attestation be indorsed on the previous landing certificate. Then let the alien be required to present this certificate, so indorsed, before some United States official, even if it be only a local postmaster, once a year, to be stamped and dated, and indorsed again by two responsible witnesses to his good character and actual residence during the year, as provided in the law of 1828. Let this attestation be reported by means of printed blank forms to the superintendent. This should be repeated annually for five years. Then when the alien presents himself for final naturalization, which should be before some court, either let him be required to produce his landing certificate, as under the law of 1802, with the intention indorsement and the five annual residence indorsements, or, if that paper be lost, let him apply to the superintendent's office for a certificate that he has complied with the law at all the stages of his residence in the country. This should be required long enough before the final naturalization for the court to be thoroughly satisfied that the alien is a fit candidate for citizenship. Then he should receive his final paper; otherwise not. Each of the states and territories should also be urged to conform its laws of local citizenship to the requirements of the national law; and at any rate, no alien who is not fully naturalized should be



allowed to sit on a jury, or to vote for President of the United States, for a member of Congress, or for any judicial official. As long as aliens are allowed to live among us with all the rights and privileges of native citizens, and states and territories are allowed to decide who are citizens, and when and how they can vote, the provision of the constitution that Congress has power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization would seem to be a farce, and our country will continue to be subjected to all the present abuses of the franchise, and to the dishonest and wasteful mismanagement of our municipal affairs which makes us a by-word among nations, and a mortification to the better elements of our population."

#### ETHICS OF CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

AN article by J. M. Ludlow in the *March Atlantic* makes this distinction between the respective rights of producer and consumer, as such:

"If then we take the word 'production' in the larger sense that modern political economy is more and more disposed to give it; if we view as producers all who promote the world's wealth or welfare, so as to include not only the righteous statesman, the devoted clergyman, the earnest moralist, the poet, artist, musician, who does not pander to evil thoughts and bad taste, but even the singer of a harmless comic song who by a hearty laugh refreshes the spirit of some jaded worker, and the helpless invalid who by her sweet patience in suffering makes all better men and women who come near to her, we shall find that, in point of fact, instead of consumers having any right to regulate production, the right is that of the producers to regulate consumption and consumers. It is as producers, not as consumers, that men may claim to restrict the sale of poisons, firearms, intoxicating liquors, to restrain vice and punish crime, to provide for the sick and aged, to educate the young, to legislate and to rule. To use an illustration which I gave of the matter many years ago, an honest producer who should chance to be cast on a desert island with a murderer, a thief, a madman, a loafer, and a child, would be in duty bound, so far as he was able, to assume control over all the others, and for that purpose should or might hang the murderer out of hand, compel thief and loafer to work, place the madman out of the way of mischief, and educate the child. All the six would be equally consumers, but the five non-producers would have absolutely no moral right to resist the righteous sway of the single producer."

Mr. Ludlow proceeds to outline a scheme of production by coöperated effort, and expresses this sanguine conclusion: "If work were prosecuted cautiously and steadily on this line, I see no reason why coöperative production on any scale should not eventually be carried on by the producers themselves, supplying from their own collected funds the necessary capital, and from their own ranks the future captains of industry."

#### WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

UNTIL recently we were accustomed to receive regularly from Europe each year after our crops of cereal and cotton had been gathered and were ready to be moved, large imports of gold, which went far toward balancing our exports of gold sent abroad every spring after the crops of the previous year had been marketed. During the last few years, however, this old order of international trade balance has undergone a gradual change. First, the imports of gold began to decrease, and then to cease entirely, and finally were superseded by an actual outward flow of gold in the midst of the very export season of our products. This continuous export of gold is all the more remarkable when we consider that the merchandise balance with Europe is still very considerably in our favor, being in 1894, including exports of silver, over \$250,000,000. In the *Forum* Mr. Alfred S. Heidelberg gives an explanation of how this change has come about, which is found in the following items which we quote from his article:

#### OUR ANNUAL DEBT TO EUROPE.

"The United States owe to Europe (apart from the ordinary merchandise balances as evidenced by the Custom House returns) annually:

1. For money spent by American travelers abroad, about.....	\$100,000,000
2. For freights carried in foreign ships, about.....	100,000,000
3. For dividends and interest upon American securities still held abroad, minimum....	75,000,000
4. For profits of foreign corporations doing business here, and of non-residents, derived from real estate investments, partnership profits, etc., about.....	75,000,000
Total.....	\$350,000,000

Mr. Heidelberg explains that the items that go to make up this annual debt to Europe are not subject to statistical verification and are nowhere officially reported, but states that these figures have been carefully gone over and represent a very conservative estimate, so that the actual total is more likely to be larger than smaller. Comparing this sum with the merchandise balance of \$250,000,000 in our favor, it is seen that there is still left a very large amount to be paid for, and the sum representing this difference can be paid only in securities or in gold. "So long," says Mr. Heidelberg, "as European creditors were willing to take our securities or reinvest their balances in American enterprises, there was no inordinate call for gold; but as they no longer seem to wish our securities to any extent or to make investments here, there is nothing left but to ask and insist upon payment in gold."

#### WHAT HAVE WE TO OFFER INVESTORS?

This leads Mr. Heidelberg to consider the other question: Why do European creditors not wish to take our securities or make investments in our enterprises? His answer is: "Simply because the developments in our railroad management have filled would-be investors with disgust and anger, and above all because they are dismayed at the condition of our



Treasury and our currency, and fear that if they leave or invest money here, they may not be able to get back as good money as they gave. They have no doubt of the good intentions of the government to uphold the parity of gold, silver and paper, but they cannot help doubting its ability, under the present conditions, so to do. Thus, fear is one of the main causes, and this fear will not be dissipated until we are on a sound basis, and no basis is sound that does not provide for a redemption of all currency in the money of the world—gold.

"Without desiring to touch upon the respective merits of gold and silver, as money metals, it must be conceded that so long as we wish to deal with, and attract the capital of, the great nations that have been creating and accumulating wealth for centuries before the United States existed, we must be ready and able to pay in the same measure of value adopted by them, rightly or wrongly, and that is gold. It is not sufficient to have a form of money that may be acceptable to our people: it must be *universally* acceptable. The same feeling that prevails in Europe is making itself felt at home, and as a consequence capital here is also reluctant to enter upon new enterprises, and business is stagnant, and money, withheld from fructifying use, commands but nominal rates of interest."

#### A GRADUATION BUDGET.

##### Taxing the Rich to Pension the Poor.

IN the *Economic Review* (London) Mr. J. C. Godard propounds a scheme of graduated taxation for England which, after much investigation and vindication, reaches this shape: "Incomes not exceeding \$1,500, from whatever source derived, would be exempt from the tax; incomes to the extent to which they are derived from business or professional pursuits would be taxed at the lowest rate when exceeding \$1,500 but not exceeding \$5,000, and to the like extent be taxed at the intermediate rate when exceeding \$5,000, and incomes derived from investments when the total amount exceeds \$1,500 would be taxed at the highest rate."

He would levy the tax at the uniform rate of 18 pence in the pound, but with these abatements: "Incomes exceeding \$1,500 but not exceeding \$5,000 to the extent to which derived from professional or business pursuits would abate two-thirds; incomes exceeding \$5,000 to the extent mentioned would abate one-third, and the tax would be charged on the balance only."

This he regards not as an ideal scheme, but as a "simple, practicable, rational and equitable" development of Sir William Harcourt's "revolutionary budget." He reckons it would bring in \$60,000,000 a year additional income, which with \$20,000,000 annually from the new death duties would raise the yearly addition to \$80,000,000. "Twenty million dollars of this would suffice to sweep away the obnoxious breakfast table duties. . . . A trifle of

\$1,000,000 would provide for the payment of members of the House of Commons. . . . We should still have a balance of about \$60,000,000, which, with the present expenditure of over \$50,000,000 on poor-law relief, would render it possible to establish universal pensions for the aged. . . . Or the inhabited house duty could be repealed at a cost of about \$7,500,000, and the duties on tobacco be materially diminished with a view to their ultimate abolition.

#### POLITICS AND THE FARMER.

THE president of the Farmers' National Congress, Hon. B. F. Clayton, writing in the *North American Review*, discusses some of the ills now endured by the agricultural class, and shows that the farmers are not adequately represented in our governing bodies.

##### FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

"A review of the present Congress and the occupation of its members will relieve farmers of responsibility for disastrous legislation. The biography of the Fifty-third Congress, furnished by its members, discloses the fact that out of a membership of four hundred and forty-four the farmers have thirty-five in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate; that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate comes from an obscure state as to agricultural resources and records himself as an attorney, the only farmer on the committee being from a homestead in North Dakota. Ten of the eighteen comprising the House Committee, including the chairman, follow the law as a profession. The great states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri have each one farmer; and the heart of the great agricultural region—Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—have no farmer in either branch of Congress. The only chairmanship controlled by the agricultural members of the House is that of the Committee on 'Ventilation and Acoustics'; otherwise the farmers of the House are practically disfranchised. This is contrary to the eternal fitness of things, and yet it is about the average representation accorded to the productive industries of the country throughout the history of the American republic.

##### THE FARMER'S FAULT.

"Neither of the two great political parties are to blame for this condition of things; the fault lies at the door of the farmer, and it is a sad comment on the agricultural voter. His mistake is in not being at the caucus or the primary of the political party to which he belongs; in not recognizing the fact that when the local caucus adjourns, the doors are closed, he is in honor bound to support the candidate and to accept the situation. He has no redress except to bolt the ticket of his party. He should have spent the short time required, once or twice each year, in securing a good farmer, merchant or professional man to represent him in the higher councils of his party."

## THE NEW REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

THE March *McClure's* contains two articles by specialists, Dr. H. M. Biggs and Dr. W. H. Park, on the new treatment of diphtheria and the production of anti-toxine. The judgments expressed by these gentlemen of the final infallibility of anti-toxine are very conservative. Dr. Biggs says that it is certainly demonstrated that the value of the cure is very great, and that it is an immense advance on any previously known treatment of diphtheria. He says, moreover, that it is a distinct injustice to judge anti-toxine by the history of Koch's tuberculin, to which the diphtheria remedy bears only a superficial resemblance.

Dr. Biggs briefly traces the history of medical assaults on the diphtheria and allied problems, and then describes the principle on which anti-toxine is produced:

## THE THEORY OF ANTI-TOXINE.

"In the production of the diphtheria anti-toxine, a high degree of immunity is first conferred on animals by successive inoculations with larger and larger amounts of the diphtheria *toxine*, the smaller doses giving tolerance to the succeeding larger doses; this tolerance being due to the formation in the blood of *anti* toxine. In the prevention of diphtheria by the use of the anti-toxine, a certain proportion of the immunity which has been conferred upon animals is transferred from the immunized animal to the individual. This is done by the injection under the skin of a given amount of blood serum, *curative serum*, which contains the anti-toxine, and which is derived from an immunized animal. The amount of insusceptibility conferred by these injections is proportionate to the amount of blood serum that is thus introduced, and the degree of insusceptibility to diphtheria which the animal from which it was obtained has acquired. In the treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxine, the same immunity is transferred, and is almost immediately produced in the individual, by the introduction of this curative serum; and as the individual by its introduction is rendered relatively or absolutely immune to the disease, the disease is at once partially or completely arrested.

## SOME RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT.

"The results which have been obtained from the treatment of diphtheria by the new remedy, are far better than have ever been obtained by any other method. Speaking generally for the children's hospitals in Europe and in this country, it has been found that, with other methods of treatment, from 40 to 55 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurring in children under five years of age die. With the new method of treatment, this mortality has been reduced first to 25 per cent., then to 15 per cent., to 13 per cent., 11 per cent., and it has been said that in the last series of cases treated by Roux the mortality was only 8 per cent. The striking influence upon the mortality from this disease brought about by the use of anti-toxine, is shown in the reduced death-rate in Paris during the last few months as

compared with the corresponding months of previous years.

## HOW THE REMEDY IS ADMINISTERED.

"In the large majority of cases, when the anti-toxine is administered during the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the disease, and sometimes also during the third or fourth day, the effects are most striking. If the temperature has been elevated to perhaps 103° or 104°, it falls to normal or nearly normal within a few hours, the extension of the membrane in the throat is arrested, and the swelling and soreness in part or entirely disappear. If the membrane is only on the surface, is of recent formation and is not very thick, and has not as yet involved the substance of the tissue, it will often entirely separate within the first twenty-four hours after the injection, and convalescence is at once established. In the most severe cases, and in those where the remedy is not administered until later in the course of the disease, the influence is usually less marked, and it becomes necessary to administer the remedy a second, a third, or even a fourth time, at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours. There are, however, a few cases of diphtheria, especially those complicated with septic infection, which die, even if the remedy is used early in the course of the disease. The complications which are common during the course of diphtheria and following it, with other methods of treatment, are far less frequent and less severe, and in the cases which are treated early they are almost entirely obviated.

## THE COST AND PRODUCTION OF ANTI-TOXINE.

"The production of anti-toxine requires considerable time, a high grade of technical skill, and is attended with very considerable expense. The cost of the remedy in this country up to the present time has been excessive. Where it could be obtained at all, the price has been from \$3 to \$12 a dose, depending upon the strength of the serum. The prices have now been very much reduced, and probably there will be a still further reduction, as the supply is more nearly equal to the demand; but under all conditions it must be a comparatively expensive remedy. In France, the production of it has already been placed under the control of the government. It is produced only at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, under the supervision of Dr. Roux, and it is furnished from this institution to the whole of France, under certain restrictions and regulations, without charge. It cannot be bought or exported. In Germany, up to the present time, the largest supplies come from two sources; that produced under the supervision of Professors Behring and Ehrlich, and that produced under the supervision of Dr. Aronson. The former has been produced either at the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin (the amount there being only limited in quantity and intended for experimental purposes and for use in the hospitals connected with the institution), or by a manufacturing firm at Hoechst-am-Main. The latter, that produced under the supervision of Dr. Aronson, comes from the

pharmaceutical house of Schering. Almost all that has reached this country within the last three months is the Behring product, and up to the 20th of January altogether amounted to perhaps one thousand two hundred vials. Larger consignments are now expected. In this country, measures were taken some months ago by the New York City Health Department, and more recently by the health departments of other cities, and by some private parties, for the home production of anti-toxine. That prepared in this country under the supervision of the New York City Health Department has, at the time of writing, been already employed in more than one hundred and fifty cases, and the mortality in cases thus treated has been about 12 per cent."

### THE OUTLOOK FOR DECORATIVE ART IN AMERICA.

IN the recent competition for the decoration of a court room in New York, Mr. Frank Fowler, writing in the February *Forum*, finds the promise of a new development in American art. Mr. Fowler thinks that the early efforts toward architectural enrichment, such as at the Capitol at Washington, were not decorations at all, "being merely painted pictures of given subjects executed on the wall, bearing no relation to the architectural plan they were supposed to aid and ornament." Later work more worthy of the title of mural decoration is that of John La Farge at Washington, in Trinity Church, Boston, and St. Thomas' and Ascension Church, New York; of Wm. M. Hunt, at Albany, and of several of our best known painters in the New York hotels—the Plaza, the Imperial, the Waldorf, the Savoy and the Fifth Avenue; while "The World's Fair at Chicago gave a chance to several of our painters for work on a large scale, which, considering the conditions of haste and inconvenience to which they were subjected, proved, on the whole, that our artists possess the true decorative instinct."

#### A EUROPEAN PRECEDENT.

"In Europe, the Baudrys, the Cabanels, the Laurenses, the Bonnats and the Constants are as naturally chosen to use their intellectual and artistic accomplishments in the service of embellishing the interiors of private mansions of men of taste and fortune, as they would be to paint portraits, or to execute commissions for smaller works. This custom of calling upon the ablest painters for large decorations has prevailed, more or less, in all the best periods of art; and Leonardo could, with equal facility, trace the subtle and evasive charm in the countenance of the Gioconda, or cover the refectory walls of Santa Maria delle Grazie with the dignified and impressive 'Last Supper of Our Lord.' Michelangelo, summoned to Rome by Pope Julius II, filled with sublime figures the pendentives and lunettes of the Sistine Chapel. Raphael would paint a Madonna at one moment, and

at another turn his facile hand to peopling with pagan beauties the ceiling of the Farnesina. Correggio, at Parma, could picture with sensuous and glowing life the stories of mythology, or reveal, in boldest foreshortening of figures, a rapturous vision of the Ascension on a dome of San Giovanni. The fact that the Venetians of their time did not like frescoes in no way prevented those great portrait painters, Titian and Tintoretto, from making noble compositions of heroic proportions—a certain form of decoration that was demanded and which they supplied; and Veronese revelled in the sumptuousness and splendor of contemporary life which he painted also on a gigantic scale. Nearly two hundred years later, Tiepolo, that most brilliant of decorators, painted ceilings in churches and in palaces with matchless art. The names of Venetian merchant princes whose houses were thus adorned come down to us to-day, not as mere money makers, but because, as men of taste, they encouraged art and thus linked their names with the immortals. If material prosperity thus stimulated art in the past, why should it not do so now?"

#### A PLEA FOR LARGE EXHIBITION SPACE.

Mr. Fowler thinks that "perhaps the greatest immediate obstacle to the production of work on a large scale is the lack of space to exhibit canvases of great extent. If an artist feels a subject in heroic proportions he has no incentive to attempt it, for he knows that the opportunity to exhibit a composition of unusual size is practically *nil*. In France one is not handicapped by such considerations. Sixty or one hundred feet of space will be given there to a work, should this be necessary, if it possess sufficient merit to be shown at all. I have known brilliant young men, so poor that they were obliged to paint, to sleep, and to take most of their meals in the close quarters of their studios, who would stretch a canvas to the full limits at their disposal—perhaps twenty-five by fifteen feet—project upon it some biblical, mythological, or historical composition, and put a year of earnest work on its production, economizing closely to defray the expenses of materials and models, knowing that when finished it would not be excluded from the spacious walls of the *Palais de l'Industrie* on the score of dimensions merely. It is only too obvious that lack of exhibition space is one cause, and an important one, why we have attempted so little of the kind of work that is an essential preparation for the even greater achievement of mural design. If it were possible to secure some building, of the area of Madison Square Garden in New York, for instance, in which to hold an exhibition of the fine arts, the stimulus given to mural painting and works of importance tending in that direction would undoubtedly be great. I feel confident that ambitious painters would take heart if assured of exhibition room, and that subjects that they feel '*en grand*' would be produced by them in consequence of this assurance."

Mr. Fowler also finds a preventive toward developing this noble art in "the want of general instruction in the elements of drawing and painting." Primary art instruction in France creates a demand for pictorial interpretation of legend and history; there, too, local pride fosters art acquisition, so that in museums of almost every town are to be found the productions of local geniuses who have acknowledged municipal benefactions by presenting their salon "success" to their native city. "Might we not here in our own country follow some such course with profit?"

#### MUNICIPAL CLEANSING.

COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR., recently appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City, has an article in the *Engineering Magazine* in which he points out that one of the great present difficulties in keeping the streets of our cities and towns in a healthful condition is due to the custom of encumbering the public service with a vast amount of work that should be done by the people themselves. He says: "Nothing should be thrown into the streets, or deposited for removal by the public scavengers, that can, even at some cost and inconvenience, be disposed of on the premises where it is produced: nor anything that can be made to pay the cost of its collection and removal—such as paper, rags, sticks, wine boxes, flour barrels, straw and bottles; nor anything that can be burned—cremated—in the house which desires to be rid of it, or which it would be worth 'The Golden Dustman's' while to collect and sell from the public dump.

#### AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION, ETC.

"Above all should the people be prevented from littering the streets with scraps of paper, orange peel, banana skins and other rejectamenta, which they now shed as they walk, in disregard of the fundamental principle that the easiest way to keep clean is not to make foul.

"Removal from the streets by the public service should be limited to road-detritus, and, from the houses, to clean ashes and such refuse as cannot be burned, sold or given away. The collection of ashes may be so regulated that the ash-barrel shall not stand on public sidewalks; and, in short, by proper attention to details, the whole service of public scavenging may be made much less conspicuous than it now is.

"The cost of such service would not be excessive, but cost what it may, it should be performed. There is no way in which the same money can be made to bring a better return. Neither fine civic architecture nor beautifully kept parks will give such attractiveness to a town, or incite such a laudable pride among its people, as the perfect cleanliness and orderliness that a proper administration may be made to maintain. Valuable though parks and "breathing spaces" are to the public health, the perfect cleaning of streets, and such cleaning of houses as the health

authority may properly enforce, will be even more valuable."

#### WHERE SHALL AMERICANS STUDY ART?

A BRIEF article in the March *Harper's* under the name of Royal Cartisoz, the bright young art critic of the New York *Tribune*, makes a plea for "An American Academy at Rome." Mr. Cartisoz deprecates the inevitable emigration of our young artists to the French schools, and supports his own views as to the decadence of the Gallic art motives by interviews with Leñor Villegas and M. Guillaume.

#### AWHILE IN PARIS.

"To study for a while in Paris is not a wholly bad plan, but the study should be comparatively brief; it should look to questions of technique alone; it should shun the prevailing spirit of contemporary French art, and should have some other aim in sight than the evolution of those 'morceaux,' which exploit one's cleverness so effectively, but are so rarely of any permanent value.

"Señor Pradilla, whose position as perhaps the leading historical painter of his time qualifies him to speak with much authority, arrives at the same conclusion. The recent Salon he described to me, with a peculiarly apt play upon words, as the 'Débâcle' of French art. Eight or ten years ago the French school, as he knew it, was good and fruitful, but now extravagance is hailed as originality, emphasis is the order of the day, and Paris is the most perilous city on the continent for the young art student. For his part, Señor Pradilla would not advise the American to study there at all. Excellent masters could be found in London and Munich, and in those cities the young artist would not be stunted in his growth by emulation of men quite lacking in the finer qualities of art, in sentiment, imagination, and feeling. Señor Pradilla was less decisive in his recommendation of Rome as a centre of study. The city has changed, he thinks—types and costumes changing as well as paintings and buildings. The special character of Rome as the seat of the grand tradition has been diminished as the importance of the historical school has faded."

#### ROME, THE CLASSIC SEAT.

Mr. Cortisoz himself is wholesouled in his advocacy of Rome as the noble, classic, and effective seat of study for our American artists.

"In the great galleries of Rome, in the beautiful gardens of the Villa Medici and the Villa Doria-Pamfili, in the splendid villas of Frascati and Tivoli, where nature and art combine to produce effects of indescribable loveliness, the thought often arises that there rather than anywhere else in the world is the place for an aristocratic talent to develop during its first years of experience. The very air is charged with beauty. Landscape, architecture, painting, sculpture, all the forms of art and of artistic craftsmanship, seem wrapped in the same supernatural



atmosphere—an atmosphere in which nothing vulgar or inartistic could live.”

Spain and France have their academies here, and it would certainly be an emancipating and ennobling foundation to establish one which should give the best things in art to the American students who, thanks to our country's increasing leisure and to such philanthropy as Mr. Chanler's, are arriving in greater and greater numbers in the European art centres.

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a preliminary survey of the forthcoming cosmopolitan exhibition of 1900, which is to far surpass, both in importance and grandeur, the one held in Paris in 1889, and that of Chicago, 1893. It will be held on the Champs de Mars, a great open space on the southwest extremity of Paris, already consecrated by the presence of many similar fairs.

The French government sent out their first announcement of the scheme on July 13, 1892, and last summer the Chamber of Deputies voted a preliminary grant for the expenses connected with a “Best Plan Competition.”

#### THE SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTION.

Those who are familiar with the “gay city” will be surprised to hear that the Champs Elysées will be considered part of the exhibition, and there is even a talk of including the immense square in front of the Invalides. Indeed, the scheme of construction provides for a broad bridge which will join in permanent fashion the Champs Elysées to the quay which runs on the river side of Napoleon's historic resting place.

Architects, artists, and builders were invited to send in plans and ideas. Every kind of liberty, in theory, was allowed to those who took part in this curious competition; thus, the best scheme did not necessarily require the retention of the Eiffel Tower, or any other of the old exhibition buildings, with the notable exception, however, of the Trocadero. Everything will be done on an immense scale; and if the ideas which at present prevail among its promoters are carried out, the exhibition of 1900 will gradually absorb the whole of Paris, and even far off Vincennes will be utilized for all that concerns athletic sports, international matches, and Olympian games. As is natural, a great point will be made of anything relating to the past century, and the exhibition will be in more senses than one a centennial exposition. The army and navy sections will be of very great interest.

After a period of four months, those who had entered their names as being willing and anxious to enter the Exhibition Plan Competition were told to send in their schemes. No one competitor fulfilled all the conditions, so something will be taken from each of the eighteen best sets of plans and suggestions sent in. The Seine will play a prominent rôle in the æsthetic side of the exhibition, for it is proposed to reconstitute on its left bank a portion of the Grand Canal, Venice.

#### THE EVOLUTION OF ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTORS.

MR. W. F. APTHORP, in the March *Scribner's*, writes on “Orchestral Conducting and Conductors.” Omitting his rather technical discussion—deeply interesting as it is to music lovers—of the latitude allowed the conductor in modifications of *tempo*, we quote the paragraphs which describe the evolution of the orchestral director from a sort of working foreman to a separate entity, and thence again into his present position of the bright particular star of musical occasions.

With the more regular establishment of the orchestra under Philipp Emanuel Bach, Gluck, Haydn, and Mozart, and the gradual disappearance of the improvised organ or clavichord “accompaniment,” the direction of *ensemble* performances passed out of the hands of the time-honored organist or cembalist into those of a functionary otherwise employed. Yet the duties of the *maestro di cappella*, *maitre de chapelle*, or *Kapellmeister*, embraced also those of the modern *Concertmeister*, *chef d'attaque*, or the leading first violin; the conductor still formed part of the orchestra; he conducted violin in hand, played the same part as the other first violins, beating time with his bow only in ticklish places where it was necessary to do so, to keep the players and singers together. In operas and oratorios, where there were *secco*-recitatives to be accompanied, he sat at the clavichord or pianoforte, beating time when necessary and playing—still generally improvising—the accompaniments to the recitatives. Conducting in Haydn's and Mozart's day was much of the sort still done by the Strauss brothers, of Vienna, and other dance-orchestra conductors; it was two-thirds violin playing and one-third beating time with the bow. Indeed, conducting with the violin bow is still the rule in France, the violin itself being laid rather ostentatiously on the conductor's desk, there to repose in innocuous desuetude.

#### THE REIGN OF THE BATON.

“As composers began to indulge themselves more and more in rhythmic complexities, as the old simple contrasts between *forte* and *piano* made way for more elaborate effects of shading, and the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, the *rallentando* and *accelerando*, were introduced, the conductor's beating time and giving his attention more exclusively to directing the forces under him became more and more necessary; at last he gave up playing at all, and did nothing but conduct. Then the old traditional violin-bow, with its often audible ‘swish-sh!’ through the air, was replaced by the lighter, more silent, and less fatiguing baton; the conductor grew to be pretty much what he is to-day. Still it was some time before he was considered to have much more to do than give the *tempo*, keep the orchestra well together in *accelerando* and *ritardando* passages, and see that attention was paid to the composer's ‘expression-marks.’ In the matters of vitality of accent and personal magnetism in general, he doubtless exerted

a considerable influence over the forces under his command; but this was pretty much all. It was not until composers of the romantic and 'emotional' schools—Beethoven and Weber, and after them Mendelssohn—began to conduct their own works that much was done in the way of 'rhythmic elasticity,' or transient 'modifications of tempo.' But with these men the modern style of orchestral performance began; it was carried to still greater lengths under Wagner, Berlioz, Liszt and others; and to what extraordinary and monstrous excesses (if I may be pardoned for saying so) it has been pushed by some of our own contemporaries need hardly be said.

#### THE CONDUCTOR IS THE COMING MAN.

"Indeed, the modern orchestra has been converted into a great, composite musical instrument on which the conductor actually *plays*; and the specific skill he has developed of playing on this ideal instrument is an exact counterpart of what we call virtuosity in the individual performer. A generation of 'virtuosi of the orchestra' has sprung up, exercising the same fascination over the great crowd of music-lovers that other virtuosi have, time out of mind. The orchestral conductor is fast becoming the Cynosure in the musical firmament, with the pole-star of safety or shipwreck beaming at his baton's tip. Lightly warbling soprani, tenors, storming the Jericho of the people's heart with 'miraculous sound,' and sonorous bases of Bashan will have to look to their laurels; some fine day they may find them encircling the conductor's Olympian brow!"

#### MR. STEINWAY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF RUBINSTEIN.

**I**N *Music* Mr. William Steinway recalls the visit Rubinstein made to this country in 1872 and relates some interesting personal reminiscences of his late friend.

"On Tuesday, September 10, 1872, Rubinstein and Wieniawski, the celebrated violinist, arrived on the steamer *Cuba* and immediately called on me, inspected Steinway Hall, and expressed themselves as delighted with its acoustic properties.

"His first concert took place on Monday evening, September 23, 1872, and not only was Steinway Hall, with its twenty-four hundred seats, packed to the doors, but people stood upon chairs all through the performance, and many were unable to enter the building at all. It was as hot as midsummer and all the windows had been thrown open. Never in my life, either before or after that night, have I been privileged to see all the literary and musical artists assembled in such numbers. Artists had come from all over the country in thousands. From one of the boxes leaned Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, who had come expressly all the way from California for the occasion. A magnificent orchestra under the late Karl Bergman's baton assisted. The

first number played by Mr. Rubinstein was his own piano concerto in D minor, No. 4. The enthusiasm of the audience as they listened to Anton Rubinstein's magnificent composition increased as he progressed, and as he infused his own powerful individuality into his hearers the scene was simply indescribable. At the close of the piece he was recalled again and again. Henry Wieniawski also achieved an immense success. Later in the evening Mr. Rubinstein played his smaller pieces, such as the march from 'The Ruins of Athens,' his own 'Barcarolle' and 'Valse Caprice,' and the enthusiasm and appreciation of his intelligent audience grew greater and greater. No artist who has appeared since has ever achieved—at least to my knowledge—a success like Rubinstein's. His titanic, overpowering individuality as an executant and as a composer were fully demonstrated before the close of that memorable evening.

"One laughable incident of that night I remember well. Just as Rubinstein was playing a pianissimo passage in his concerto, a terrible howl was heard through the open windows of the eastern side of Steinway Hall, while from the western side of the building arose a fearful noise much like the sound of splitting wood. At a beseeching look from the artist I rushed out and sent two trusted employees, who had been in charge of the door, to investigate. The gift of a dollar each to two colored gentlemen—for such the disturbers proved to be, one of whom was endeavoring to teach an old dog new tricks, while the other was effectually splitting his next morning's kindlings—promptly caused an immediate cessation of the disturbance, and happiness was once more restored to every one in the hall, including the great artist himself.

#### RUBINSTEIN AND AMERICAN MONEY.

"The next day Mr. Rubinstein came in to see me, bearing in his arms a large bag full of gold and silver. He then told me that having heard in Europe that the majority of the people in America were 'rascals' and that their paper currency in most instances was not good, he had exacted in his contract that his money should be paid him in specie semi-monthly in advance. The first two weeks' salary he was holding in his arms, and did not have the least idea what to do with it. I explained the depreciated currency to him, told him the system was at any rate better than in Russia, where it was at a discount of 60 per cent., and advised him promptly to sell his specie. I eventually did it for him and opened an account in his name at the Bank of the Metropolis, which has ever been what one might call a musical bank since its establishment. . . .

"Before he left New York for his *tournee* through the country, he called at Steinway Hall one afternoon about five o'clock, for his mail. A bulky registered letter had come for him, and it contained letters from his children, a long letter from his wife, and newly-taken photographs of his family. The tears came to his eyes as he said to me, 'Friend Steinway, I feel so

happy that I must play for you.' Meantime it had grown late, and everything was closed for the day. Four other musical gentlemen whom he knew personally had come in, and the doors were closed, when he sat down at the grand Steinway piano to play for us. Twelve o'clock at night still found us there, spell-bound, for such heavenly music we had never heard before. Then, and only then, I realized what four celebrated men could do. Goethe, who wrote the poem of the 'Erl King'; Franz Schubert, who had composed the melody; Franz Liszt, who had transcribed it for pianoforte, and Anton Rubinstein, who could play it. At the risk of being called sentimental, I must say that on that memorable night it appeared to us as if we heard the voice of the little child, the clattering of the horse's hoofs, the wild entreaties of the Erl King as plainly as if we had witnessed it ourselves. And as I went home that night, I thought that truly that was a day that could never be repeated in all the course of my life. Now all five of them, including the great artist, are dead, and I alone remain. Only the remembrance survives, and that I shall carry to the grave with me.

#### HIS AMERICAN FRIENDSHIPS.

"I became, perhaps, his most trusted friend, and have often rejoiced in the fact that Anton Rubinstein and Theodore Thomas, whom I first brought together, became dearer to each other almost day by day.

"On Friday, May 23, the day before his return to Europe, I spent almost all day with Rubinstein, and at 6 P.M., himself, Maurice Grau, my brother Albert, Gustav Schirmer and I, took supper together at the Café Brunswick. It was that day that Rubinstein spoke the following words:

"Now, Mr. Steinway, I leave to-morrow. I have found in America something that I least expected to find. While I knew that first-class American pianos stand unexcelled by any in the world, I had no idea that such a new country had an orchestra like Theodore Thomas'. Never in my life, although I have given concerts in St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and other great centres, have I found an orchestra that was as perfect as the organization Theodore Thomas has created and built up. When he accompanies me with his orchestra, it is as though he could divine my thoughts and then as though his orchestra could divine his. It is as perfect as the work of some gifted pianist accompanying a singer with whom he has often rehearsed. I know of but one orchestra that can compare with that of Theodore Thomas, and that is the orchestra of the Imperial Academy of Paris, which was established by the first Napoleon in the year 1808, into which only artists, when young, are admitted; and they may have any number of rehearsals until they arrive at absolute perfection. It is that orchestra alone which is as perfect as Theodore Thomas'—but, alas, they have no Theodore Thomas to conduct them!"

On the next day Rubinstein sailed.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF STEVENSON.

MR. ANDREW LANG contributes to the *North American Review* some "Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson." Mr. Lang protests every few paragraphs that he makes no hand of reminiscences, and his memory is so poor that he has even forgotten everything that was done and said (with one exception which he refuses to tell) when once Stevenson came to visit him at Oxford. Nevertheless, in spite of his forgetfulness and his protests, he is able to fill ten good pages with interesting memories of his late friend.

Lang and Stevenson were at school together, and they were distantly related, but it was not until 1873, when they met by chance at Mentone, that they began a real acquaintance. Stevenson as he then appeared is thus described by Lang: "He looked as, in my eyes, he always did look, more like a lass than a lad, with a rather long, smooth oval face, brown hair worn at greater length than is common, large lucid eyes, but whether blue or brown I cannot remember—if brown, certainly light brown. On appealing to the authority of a lady, I learn that brown was the hue. His color was a trifle hectic, as is not unusual at Mentone, but he seemed, under his big blue cloak, to be of slender, yet agile frame. He was like nobody else whom I ever met. There was a sort of uncommon celerity in changing expression, in thought and speech. His cloak and Tyrolean hat (he would admit the innocent impeachment) were decidedly dear to him. On the frontier of Italy, why should he not do as the Italians do? It would have been well for me if I could have imitated the wearing of the cloak!"

#### EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

"I shall not deny that my first impression was not wholly favorable. 'Here,' I thought, 'is one of your æsthetic young men, though a very clever one.' What the talk was about I do not remember; probably of books. Mr. Stevenson afterward told me that I had spoken of Monsieur Paul de St. Victor as a fine writer, but added that 'he was not a British sportsman.' Mr. Stevenson himself, to my surprise, was unable to walk beyond a very short distance, and, as it soon appeared, he thought his thread of life was nearly spun. He had just written his essay, "Ordered South," the first of his published works, for his "Pentland Rising" pamphlet was unknown, a boy's performance. On reading "Ordered South," I saw, at once that here was a new writer, a writer indeed; one who could do what none of us, *nous autres*, could rival, or approach. I was instantly 'sealed of the Tribe of Louis,' an admirer, a devotee, a fanatic, if you please. At least my taste has never altered."

Mr. Lang had the delight, or the horror, whichever one chooses to call it, of reading "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in the manuscript. "Mr. Stevenson was in town, now and again, at the old Savile Club, which had the tiniest and blackest of smoking rooms. Here, or somewhere, he spoke to me of an idea of a tale, a

man who was two men. I said, 'William Wilson!' and declared that it would never do. But his 'Brownies,' in a vision of the night, showed him the central scene, and he wrote 'Jekyll and Hyde.' My 'friend of these days and of all days,' Mr. Charles Longman, sent me the manuscript. In a very commonplace London drawing room, at 10.30 P. M., I began to read it. Arriving at the place where Utterson, the lawyer, and the butler wait outside the doctor's room, I threw down the MS. and fled in a hurry. I had no taste for solitude any more. The story won its great success, partly by dint of the moral (whatever that may be), more by its terrible lucid visionary power. I remember Mr. Stevenson telling me, at this time, that he was doing some 'regular crawlers,' for this purist had a boyish habit of slang, and I think it was he who called Julius Caesar 'the howlingest cheese who ever lived.' One of the 'crawlers' was 'Thrawn Janet;' after 'Wandering Willie's Tale,' (but certainly *after it*), to my taste it seems the most wonderful story of the 'supernatural' in our language.

#### STEVENSON'S "CULTURE."

"Mr. Stevenson had an infinite pleasure in Boisgobey, Montepin, and, of course, Gaboriau. You see, there was nothing of the 'cultured person' about him. Concerning a novel dear to culture, he said that he would die by my side, in the last ditch, proclaiming it the worst fiction in the world. It was nothing of the kind; very much the reverse; but it was *not* to his taste or mine, what a vain people supposes. I make haste to add that I have only known two men of letters as free as Mr. Stevenson, not only from literary jealousy, but from the writer's natural, if exaggerated, distaste for work in his own line which is very different in aim and method from his own. I do not remember another case in which he dispraised any book; and in this instance what he said was 'only his fun.'"

The following incident related by Mr. Lang shows something of Stevenson's spirit: "In Paris at a *café*, I remember that Mr. Stevenson heard a Frenchman say the English were cowards. He got up and slapped the man's face.

"*Monsieur, vous m'avez frappé!*" said the Gaul.

"*A ce qu'il parait,*" said the Scot, and there it ended. He also told me that years ago he was present at a play, I forget what play, in Paris, where the moral hero exposes a woman 'with a history.' He got up and went out, saying to himself:

"What a play! what a people!"

"*Ah Monsieur, vous êtes, bien jeune!*" said an old French gentleman.

"Like a right Scot, Mr. Stevenson was fond of 'our auld ally of France,' to whom our country and our exiled kings owed much good and some evil."

"Mr. Stevenson possessed more than any other man I ever met," says Mr. Lang, "the power of making other men fall in love with him. I mean that he excited a passionate admiration and affection, so much so that I verily believe some men were jealous of other men's place in his liking. I have met a

stranger who, having become acquainted with him, spoke of him with a touching fondness and pride, his fancy reposing, as it seemed, in a fond contemplation of so much genius and charm. What was so taking in him, and how is one to analyze that dazzling surface of pleasantries, that changeful shining humor, wit, wisdom, recklessness, beneath which beat the most kind and tolerant of hearts?

#### AN ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY.

"People were fond of him, and people were proud of him; his achievements, as it were, sensibly raised their pleasure in the world, and, to them, became parts of themselves. They warmed their hands at that centre of light and heat. It is not every success which has these beneficent results. We see the successful sneered at, derided, insulted, even when success is deserved. Very little of all this, hardly aught of all this, I think, came in Mr. Stevenson's way. After the beginning (when the praises of his earliest admirers were irritating to dull scribes) he found the critics fairly kind, I believe, and often enthusiastic. He was so much his own severest critic, that he probably paid little heed to professional reviewers. In addition to his "Rathillet," and what other MSS. he destroyed, he once, in the Highlands, long ago, lost a portmanteau with a batch of his writings. Alas, that he should have lost or burned anything! 'King's chaff,' says our country proverb, 'is better than other folk's corn.'"

Here is a picture of Mr. Stevenson as Mr. Lang saw him later in life: "I faintly see the eager face, light, nervous figure, fingers busy with rolling cigarettes, talking, listening, often rising from his seat, standing, walking to and fro, always full of vivid intelligence, wearing a mysterious smile."

#### STEVENSON AND HIS SAMOANS.

"CASSELL'S MAGAZINE" has a sketch by Mr. W. H. Triggs, written before the novelist's death, of R. L. Stevenson as a Samoan chief. Samoans are said to hate work and to change masters very rapidly. But Stevenson's men work and stay and take less wages than most.

His explanation of the mystery was that the "Samoaans rather enjoy discipline; they like, however, to be used at gentlefolk. They like to be used with scrupulous justice; they like a service of which they can be proud. This we endeavor to give them by 'trying' all cases of misdemeanor in the most serious manner with interpreters, forms of oath, etc., and by giving them a particular dress on great occasions. If, when you were in Apia, you saw a few handsome, smart fellows in a striped jacket and a Royal Stuart tartan, they were Vai Lima boys. We have a tree at Christmas for all hands, a great native feast upon my birthday, and try in other ways to make them feel themselves of the family. Of course, no Samoan works except for his family. The chief is the master; to serve another clan may be possible for a short time, and to get money for a specific purpose. Accordingly,



to insure permanent service in Samoa I have tried to play the native chief with necessary European variations. Just now it looks as if I was succeeding."

As every chief of high rank must be called by a special court name, not his own birth name, the novelist was presented by a neighboring chief with the solemn title, Au-Mai-Taua-Ma-Le-Manuvao.

#### HOW MARION CRAWFORD BECAME FAMOUS.

THERE is in the March *McClure's* an excellent "Real Conversation" between Marion Crawford as the chief spokesman and Robert Bridges—the festive and trenchant "Droch"—as interlocutor. Mr. Crawford's early life is told with more fullness and veracity than usual, and then the novelist gives the true and original version of how he wrote "Mr. Isaacs," the foundation of his success. It is scarcely necessary to say that the "Uncle Sam" referred to was Sam Ward, the celebrated *bon vivant* and wit. At the time, Marion Crawford was a struggling young journalist in New York, aided and abetted from time to time by this fairy "Uncle Sam."

#### SAM WARD AND "MR. ISAACS."

Mr. Crawford's reminiscence runs as follows: "On May 5, 1882, Uncle Sam asked me to dine with him at the New York Club, which was then in the building on Madison Square now called the Madison Square Bank building. It goes without saying that we had a good dinner if it was ordered by Uncle Sam. We had dined rather early, and were sitting in the smoking-room, overlooking Madison Square, while it was still light. As was perfectly natural we began to exchange stories while smoking, and I told him, with a great deal of detail, my recollections of an interesting man whom I had met in Simla. When I had finished he said to me, 'That is a good two-part magazine story, and you must write it out immediately.' He took me round to his apartments, and that night I began to write the story of 'Mr. Isaacs.' Part of the first chapter was written afterward, but the rest of that chapter and several succeeding chapters are the story that I told to Uncle Sam. I kept at it from day to day, getting more interested in the work as I proceeded, and from time to time I would read a chapter to Uncle Sam. When I got through the original story, I was so amused with the writing of it that it occurred to me that I might as well make Mr. Isaacs fall in love with an English girl, and then I kept on writing, to see what would happen. By and by I remembered a mysterious Buddhist whom I had once met in India, and so I introduced him, to still further complicate matters. I went to Newport to visit my aunt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, while I was in the midst of the story, and continued it there. It was on June 13, 1882, while in her home, that I finished the last chapter of 'Mr. Isaacs;' and, Uncle Sam appearing in Newport at that time, I read him the part of the story which he had not heard. 'You will give it to me,' he said; 'I shall try and find a publisher.' He had for many years frequented the book store of

Macmillan, and was well acquainted with the elder George Brett. He took the manuscript to Mr. Brett, who forwarded it to the English house, and in a short time it was accepted.

"Having tasted blood," said Mr. Crawford, "I began, very soon after finishing 'Mr. Isaacs,' to write another story for my own amusement—'Dr. Claudius.' Late in November I was advised by Messrs. Macmillan that, in order to secure an English, as well as an American, copyright, I must be on English soil on the day of publication. So I went to St. John's, New Brunswick, where I had a very pleasant time, and continued to write the story of 'Dr. Claudius,' which I finished in December. 'Mr. Isaacs' was published on December 6, and I, of course, knew nothing about its reception. However, toward the end of the month, I started on my return journey to the United States, and when I arrived in Boston, on the day before Christmas, and stepped out of the train, I was surprised beyond measure to find the railway news-stands almost covered with great posters announcing 'Mr. Isaacs.' The next morning at my hotel I found a note awaiting me from T. B. Aldrich, then editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, asking me for an interview, at which he proposed that I write a serial for his magazine. I felt confident then, and do now, that 'Dr. Claudius' would not be a good serial story. However, I promised that he should have a serial, and began soon after to write 'The Roman Singer,' which was completed in February, 1883."

#### HOW STANLEY WEYMAN WRITES ROMANCE.

IN *Cassell's Family Magazine* Mr. Stanley J. Weyman is permitted to gossip pleasantly concerning his craft. The interviewer surprised him in the act of romance writing. He says: "I interrupted him in the middle of a chapter of his new novel—a novel of the French Revolution. The large, rather closely-written sheets lie on his writing table by the window.

"'I rather want to finish the chapter before Sunday,' he says to me candidly. 'No, I don't write with anything like feverish haste. In fact, I consider one thousand words a fair day's work. But when I have begun a new book, I like to concentrate my attention on it till it is finished. I allow myself a day "off" once a week during the hunting season—I am as fond of hunting as my father was, although I am far from as skillful, and have been rather unfortunate in the matter of "spills." A good part of last summer I spent on a house-boat, and I am going to join some friends on one at Oxford next week. I find a house-boat an excellent place for literary work—especially in the early morning.'"

The interviewer compensates for his interruption by a puff preliminary of Mr. Weyman's new book. Its author says: "It is a story of the Revolution in the rural districts of France—an aspect of the great event which has been comparatively neglected, I think; certainly by novelists. I may write a sequel, however, in which I should bring my hero and heroine as husband and wife to Paris."

Questioned as to his tastes in fiction, Mr. Weyman replied: "I was always a keen devourer of fiction, but at one time, I remember, I couldn't read Dickens; now I always find delight in 'Nicholas Nickleby' or the 'Pickwick Papers.' Of living writers, I am fondest of Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling. No, I have been no great student of Dumas—indeed, I have read only five of his books. But Stevenson I call my master—I consider I owe much to him. 'Treasure Island' and 'Kidnapped' I have read half a dozen times, and I have no doubt I shall read them again and again."

#### MR. FROUDE AS MAN OF LETTERS.

THE *Edinburgh Review* publishes a very sympathetic and appreciative criticism of Mr. Froude's historical work, taking as its text his recently published book on Erasmus. The article, which is a long one, is devoted in the first place to a sketch of Mr. Froude, then to an estimate of his works, and finally to a criticism of Erasmus.

#### A UNIQUE MASTER OF STYLE.

The reviewer says that few English authors of his rank are better known than Mr. Froude. The main incidents of his life are of an unusually striking character, and he possessed to a most marvelous degree the faculty of permeating his writings with his own personality. His *History of England*, the reviewer declares, will long occupy a place in our literature, for qualities partly of excellence, partly of demerit which are unique. Whatever may be said against it, it is at least a masterpiece of pure historic English. The simplicity, which is one of the charms of Mr. Froude's writings, was not obtained without laborious effort.

"But Froude's own methods were marked by painstaking and industry of the most unwearied kind. He once told the author of these remarks that while writing the earlier volumes of his 'History,' and therefore before his style acquired that fixedness and maturity which it ultimately came to possess, it was no uncommon thing for him to erase a sentence some half a dozen or more times before he was assured that it could attain no higher degree of the plasticity, clearness and directness which he wished it to embody and convey. In connection with Froude's masterly style was his keen perception of historical points and occasions which gave room for and even demanded graphic and picturesque description. In this faculty he was rivaled only by Macaulay—indeed it may be doubted whether in some respects Froude was not the greater master of the two, for he had strength without mannerism and point without antithesis."

#### HIS THEORY OF HISTORY.

The reviewer then defines as follows the difference between Froude and other historians: "The theory or principle which sanctioned Froude's portrayal of Henry VIII and certain other historical characters was what might be termed the *contemporary*

*motives, intentions and judgments of history-makers.* Instead of regarding history as a texture or web of events, sequences, and human characters, which should be tested by after results, Froude thought it should be estimated only by the motives and aims of those who took part in its making. This theory of history seems to have been the animating principle of all Froude's historical writing and speculation, as it was also Carlyle's. Contrasted with the usual one which estimates historical actions and characters by their results, by the goodness or badness of the actor's motives, it may be called the immoral theory."

#### AS EDITOR AND LECTURER.

As the editor of *Fraser's Magazine* he was remarkable for his courtesy and his sympathetic consideration for beginners. He made it, however, somewhat too heavy for popularity. Of his American trip the reviewer says: "His tour was, on the whole, completely successful. He possessed, indeed, most of the qualities of the accomplished lecturer. Besides a deportment of earnest and philosophical gravity, a clear, resonant voice, a distinct emphatic utterance, a dramatic power of expression, conjoined with quiet but appropriate gesture, gave to his graphic periods and picturesque descriptions just that chaste emphasis that best suited them."

#### HIS LIFE OF CARLYLE.

Mr. Froude's subsequent journeys to the West Indies, Australia and South Africa led to the publication "of a short series of works on the colonies, marvelous for their picturesque power, but significant no less for the occasionally erratic and perverted criticism of English colonial statesmanship."

The uproar which was occasioned by his "Life of Carlyle" was, in the reviewer's opinion, the natural consequence of Mr. Froude's method when applied to one of his contemporaries: "His readers had long ago got to recognize the sensational characteristics and processes of the scene painter—the loud, vivid coloring—the likeness whose striking properties were insured by exaggerating features already too prominent—but they had not quite realized what the effect of this historical caricaturing would be on a contemporary portrait. The centuries that intervened between Henry VIII with his companion portraits of the History of England gallery and the present day did not exist in the case of Carlyle, and hence the sensationalism that length of years might have subdued assumed a grotesque and repulsive aspect."

#### "ERASMUS."

Finally, coming to Erasmus, the reviewer compares it to his monograph on Cæsar. He thinks Mr. Froude was fortunate in his choice of a subject: "It would, indeed, have been difficult to suggest a name that better fitted the strange and peculiar exigency of the occasion than that of the great Rotterdam scholar. The illustrious name and noble career covered that period of English and Continental history in which Froude had manifested the greatest in-

terest, on which he had lavished most thoroughly and persistently his historical researches. Erasmus further symbolized for him the scholarship of the Renaissance—that aspect of religious freedom which is satisfied with a non-dogmatic search for truth, which is suspicious of an orthodoxy based on religious dogma, and of a religious progress that is attained by adding to dogmas superfluously enigmatic others that induce an even still greater strain on human credulity and ignorance. Erasmus, moreover, denoted the antagonism of Popery and Protestantism which, from his early coquetting with Newmanism, possessed for Froude a fascination of the profoundest kind. For these reasons, chiefly impersonal, it would be difficult to suggest a subject for his lectures more appropriate than that of Erasmus.

"Let us add to this another point of view, in which the intellectual and historical interest of Erasmus' career was revived in Froude's own mental life. . . . The spirit of Erasmus and the design which molded his life—namely, the union of the highest philosophical and literary culture with the loftiest and withal the simplest teaching of Christianity—is common to both of them. It is not the least remarkable feature of this interesting and brilliant monograph that its moral, its animating spirit and teaching, as set forth by the most remarkable thinker of the sixteenth, are now attested and endorsed by one of the most noteworthy teachers in our England of the nineteenth century."

#### THE GRIMM BROTHERS.

IN the *Deutsche Rundschau* for January, Herman Grimm, the son of Wilhelm and nephew of Jacob Grimm, publishes some reminiscences of the famous brothers, to form a preface to the new edition of their collection of fairy tales.

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, who were both born at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, were nearly of the same age. They went to school together, and studied law together at Marburg. In 1808 Jacob became private librarian to Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, while Wilhelm held a post in the Cassel Library. In 1816 Jacob was appointed second librarian in the same library, but in 1829 the brothers went to Göttingen University, where Jacob became professor and librarian, and Wilhelm second librarian. For the next seven years Jacob was able to pursue his studies in the language and ancient literature of Germany, and when the brothers were both called to Berlin their philological work remained the purpose of their life.

Their father died when they were still very young, and they owed much of their early training to themselves. First impressed with a deep sense of responsibility to their mother and their younger brothers and sisters, the idea that they must work for the honor and freedom of the Fatherland took a remarkable hold on their minds. At the age of nine Jacob looked upon himself as the head of the family, and his brothers and sisters respected his position loyally.

#### AT WORK.

When they were at work in their study, not a sound was to be heard but the scratching of the pens. Jacob bent low over his work and wrote quickly and zealously. Wilhelm worked more thoughtfully. Sometimes one of them would get up to consult a book, but beyond this the silence was unbroken. Their writing tables, with everything which stood on them, are preserved in the Museum at Nürnberg; and a cupboard containing their correspondence is in the Royal Library at Berlin.

The library for which both collected stood in Jacob's room, and over the low shelves hung the family portraits, many of them painted by Urlaub. They are destined for Hanau, where a monument is to be erected. Goethe was their greatest authority. In their writings, Jacob contented himself rather with bald facts, as though he were only writing for himself; but Wilhelm desired to tell others, and endeavored to make pictures of the incidents of his life.

#### THE FAIRY TALES.

In 1812 the first collection of the Fairy Tales was published. It was dedicated to the first child of Achim and Bettina von Arnim, and contained a preface by Wilhelm, with one or two additions by Jacob. Wilhelm also arranged most of the tales and gave them their literary form. In a private copy of the first edition he added the names of the persons from whom he had received them. Many were told him by his wife, Dorothea Wild, and her family; he heard others from various members of the Grimm family; and the rest came through the Hassenpflug family and one or two others. The second volume appeared in 1814, and in 1822 the third volume containing the notes. It is now almost needless to add that these tales have endeared the brothers to children the world over.

#### HÄNSEL AND GRETEL.

While the new German edition and the proposed monument have drawn more attention to the philological work of the Grimms, Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer, has hit upon the happy idea of making one of the tales, "Hänsel and Gretel," the subject of a charming opera.

According to a writer in the *Universum*, Humperdinck was born in 1854, and studied music at Cologne and Munich, and in Italy. For a year or two he was a professor at the Conservatorium of Barcelona, and in 1887 he returned to Cologne. He was an ardent Wagnerian, and in the Festival weeks at Bayreuth is one of the most devoted visitors. Since 1890 he has belonged to the teaching staff of the Hoch Conservatorium at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Still, his name would probably never have been heard of outside his immediate circle but for the enormous success of his fairy opera, "Hänsel and Gretel," founded on the Grimm story. The delight with which it was received in Germany has induced an enterprising company to produce it in London, and soon the Carl Rosa Company will introduce it to the provinces. The music follows the style of Wagner; his influence

is recognizable throughout, and even leading motives are not wanting. Nothing could be more powerful and touching in music than the evening blessing at the close of the second act, and though Humperdinck may be regarded as a disciple of Wagner, he has imbued his music with a very striking and unmistakable individuality.

#### REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

IN the Christmas number of the *Young Man and Young Woman* there is an interview with Charles Dickens' daughter, which contains many interesting items concerning the great novelist. The following passage gives an interesting account of the absorption of Dickens in his work :

"He was usually alone when at work, though there were, of course, some occasional exceptions, and I myself constituted such an exception. During our life at Tavistock House I had a long and serious illness, with an almost equally long convalescence. During the latter my father suggested that I should be carried every day into his study, to remain with him, and although I was fearful of disturbing him, he assured me that he desired to have me with him. On one of these mornings I was lying on the sofa endeavoring to keep perfectly quiet, while my father wrote busily and rapidly at his desk, when he suddenly jumped from his chair and rushed to a mirror which hung near, and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then turning toward but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low voice. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time. It was a curious experience for me, and one of which I did not until later years fully appreciate the purport. Then I knew that with his natural intensity he had thrown himself completely into the character that he was creating, and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen.

"After a morning's close work he was sometimes quite preoccupied when he came in to luncheon. Often when we were only our home party at Gad's Hill, he would come in, take something to eat in a mechanical way, and return to his study to finish the work he had left, scarcely having spoken a word. Our talking at these times did not seem to disturb him, though any sudden sound, as the dropping of a spoon or the clinking of a glass, would send a spasm of pain across his face."

"The railway accident which befell Dickens in June, 1865, has naturally impressed itself very clearly upon his daughter's memory. She speaks of the irresistible feeling of intense dread from which Dickens was afterward apt to suffer whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance. 'One occasion,' she says, 'I specially recall; while we were on our way

from London to our little country station, Higham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway-carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and, though he tried hard to master the dread, it was so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced. The hours spent upon railroads were thereafter hours of pain to him. I realized this often when traveling with him, and no amount of assurance could dispel the feeling.'"

#### REALISM VERSUS ROMANCE.

HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN finds little that is satisfying in romantic fiction as compared with the works of the realists. He regards Tolstoi as chief among the faithful chroniclers of life. In the *Forum* he says: "Tolstoi is the greatest living moralist, because he pierces deeper into the heart of things than any contemporary writer. Nowhere have I found in him an instance of prevarication. Without a word of preaching, he enforces in 'Anna Karénina' the inexorable law that all anti-social relations are destructive of character, destructive of happiness, destructive of life itself. When the individual, in pursuing its lawless pleasure, imagines that it is drinking in deep draughts the very fulness of life, it is really engaged in reducing and diminishing its fitness for life—in eliminating itself from the struggle for existence. It is engaged in demonstrating its unfitness for survival. Thus Anna's sin destroys her by a relentless necessity, first, because it brings her upon a war footing with society, which is founded upon the family and must, in self-protection, resent affinities that controvert this fundamental institution; secondly, because the insecurity of the relation itself and the consciousness of its abnormality induce perpetual excitements, which, by ruining the nerves, upset the mental balance and make sane and tranquil conduct impossible. What profound psychology Tolstoi displays, and what fine reticence, too, in the account of Anna's moral deterioration! How insidiously and gradually she entangles herself in the net which drags her to perdition!

#### THE "TOUCH OF NATURE."

"There is something almost appalling in the rigorous veracity of this great and patient Russian with the toil-worn hands and the tragic face. There is a vast murmur of human activities in his novels, a busy clamor of human voices, a throbbing turmoil of human heart-beats—so much so that one appears to have lived through his books rather than to have read them. Never did I suspect the closeness of man's kinship to man and the identity of human experience, in spite of race, climate and country, until I read Tolstoi's remarkable autobiography, entitled 'Childhood, Boyhood and Youth;' and after having finished 'Ivan Ilyitch' I actually began to develop the symptoms of the mysterious malady which killed



the unheroic hero of that extraordinary novel. To be sure, I had had a fall from my horse the week before, and that may have given color to my illusions.

"How unutterably flimsy and juvenile, romantic fiction, such as Stevenson's tales of villainous wreckers and buccaneers, Haggard's chronicles of battle, murder and sudden death, Conan Doyle's accounts of swaggering savagery and sickening atrocities, and S. R. Crockett's sanguinary records of Scotch marauding expeditions, appear to me, compared with Tolstoi's wonderfully vivid and masterly transcripts of the life we all live! Amid all the shouts of the fighters and the clash of arms there is, to me, a deadly silence in the popular novel of adventure. The purely artificial excitement leaves me cold and a trifle fatigued. I see everywhere the hand that pulls the wires. It is a great dead world, whose puppets are galvanized into a semblance of life by the art of the author.

#### WHAT ROMANCE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR.

"I shall probably be charged with exaggeration if I say that the recent aristocratic development in the United States, with its truly mediæval inequality between the classes, is in no small measure due to this recrudescence of the feudal ideal among us, which is again, in a measure, due to the romantic fiction that our youth of both sexes consume. It is the feudal sentiment of good Sir Walter and his successors which makes our daughters despise the democracy which their fathers founded, and dream of baronial castles, parks and coronets and a marriage with a British peer as the goal of their ambitions. It is the same feudal sentiment which makes their mothers share and encourage their aspirations and equip them, in Paris, with all the ethereal ammunition required for the English campaign. Half the novels they read glorify these things, and it would be a wonder if the perpetual glorification did not produce its effect. For the idea that literature of amusement is a neutral agency which affects you neither for good nor for ill is a pernicious fallacy. What you read, especially in youth, will enter into your mental substance, and will and must increase or impair your efficiency. Much you will outgrow, no doubt; but there always remains a deposit in the mind which you will never outgrow. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that that which you read should tend to put you *en rapport* with the present industrial age, in which, whether you like it or not, you have to live, rather than with a remote feudalism, whose ideals were essentially barbaric, and certainly cruder and less humane than ours. It is your comprehension of the problems in your own existence and in that of your unheroic neighbors—what the romancers contemptuously call the prose of life—which makes you a useful and influential citizen; while preoccupation with what is wrongfully conceived to be its poetry produces wrecks and failures. It is because the romantic novel tends to unfit you for this prose of life that I condemn it; and it is because the realistic novel opens your eyes to its beauty, its power and its deeper significance that I commend it."

#### DR. PUSEY THE ASCETIC.

THE third volume of the late Canon Liddon's life of Pusey is greatly exercising the English reviewers. It sets the inner life of the great religious leader in a much more ascetic and austere light than had perhaps been generally expected.

The *London Quarterly* is shocked at the disclosure: "Such highly colored and self-loathing pictures of penitential experience, such confessions of inward sin and guiltiness, are not to be found, so far as we know, in any modern biography, scarcely even in the confessions of such penitents as Bunyan, John Nelson, or Newton of Olney. They are profoundly pathetic, but it almost makes one shudder to read them. . . .

#### "I AM A MONSTER TO MYSELF."

"He regarded himself as a penitent who had greatly sinned after baptism, and who could only obtain peace through confession and absolution. His wife's death he regarded as a direct punishment for his sins, and his suspension as a preacher as a providential chastisement for his 'secret faults.' The death of his daughter also was a punishment for his sins. His illness was another stroke of punishment from the hand of God. . . .

"He writes to Keble, . . . amid special mercies and guardianship of God, I am scarred all over and seamed with sin, so that I am a monster to myself; I loathe myself; I can feel of myself only like one covered with leprosy from head to foot; guarded as I have been, there is no one with whom I do not compare myself, and find myself worse than they; and yet, thus wounded and full of sores, I am so shocked at myself, that I dare not lay my wounds bare to any one. . . . I dare not so shock people, and so I go on, having no such comfort as in good Bishop Andrew's words, to confess myself 'an unclean worm, a dead dog, a putrid corpse,' and pray Him to heal my leprosy as He did on earth, and to raise me from the dead.

#### HIS RULE OF DISCIPLINE: "NOT TO SMILE!"

"Pusey had brought with him a rule of discipline for Keble to sanction. It is portentously voluminous and detailed—it might be the rule of a Middle Age ascetic; it reminds one of the discipline of Oriental ascetics who have never known anything of Divine grace, or Christ's mercy, or the liberty of the children of God. Among an infinite number of details, he resolved 'to wear haircloth always by day unless ill; to use a hard seat by day and a hard bed by night; not to wear gloves or protect his hands; to eat his food slowly and penitentially, "making a secret confession of unworthiness to use God's creatures before every meal"'—how unlike the Apostle's exhortation to 'eat our food with gladness and singleness of heart?' One of his rules was, 'Never, if I can, to look at the beauty of Nature without inward confession of unworthiness;' another, 'To make mental acts, from time to time, of being inferior to every one I see;' another, 'To drink cold water at dinner, as

only fit to be where there is not a drop to "cool this flame;" still another, 'To make the fire to me from time to time the type of hell.' These are a few selected out of scores of rules.

"Another rule which Pusey begged to have set him was, 'Not to smile, if I can help it, except with children, or when it seems a matter of love (like one who has just escaped the fire).'"

#### A REACTION AGAINST SACERDOTALISM.

The reviewer is not far wrong in supposing that these revelations of the very opposite of "peace and joy in believing" will not commend the Puseyite cause to English Christians. They will, he thinks, assist the "reaction against sacerdotalism" which he sees already operating in the Anglican Church. The number of anti-Ritualist bishops, Mr. Gladstone's article on "Heresy and Schism," and the rise of a liberal and orthodox school within the Church, are signs of a turn in the tide.

#### DR. McCOSH AS A COLLEGE LECTURER.

IN the *Educational Review*, Prof. A. T. Ormond writes of the late Dr. McCosh's personality as a college teacher. In his classroom methods, the lecture is admitted to have held the central place. His example in this respect, says Professor Ormond, raised the lecture, as an academic function, to a position of dignity and importance which it had not before held at Princeton.

"While not discarding the text-book in philosophy, Dr. McCosh relegated it to a subordinate place. It is only through the oral lecture, he thought, that the teacher can impart that stimulus and inspiration to the pupil that is the essential condition of all real instruction. In this conviction he never wavered. After he had published text-books on logic, psychology and metaphysics, and his pupils had succeeded him in the work of the classroom, his consistent advice to them was not to trust exclusively to text-books or even to text-books with annotations, but to accompany the text-book instruction with courses of oral lectures outside of and supplementary to it. His faith in the lecture was amply vindicated by his own experience. Dr. McCosh possessed almost every quality of a great lecturer. First and foremost was the magnetic force of his personality. To this must be added a complete mastery of his materials, a fine logical power of analysis and arrangement, a keen and fresh habit of observation, which enriched his instruction with facts and illustrations, and an almost unequalled power of exposition. Dr. McCosh's lectures were carefully written out and were fine models of academic compositions. They were alike examples of 'fine style and fine thinking.' And they were delivered with a live interest and enthusiasm that never failed to be contagious. Dr. McCosh magnified his office as a lecturer, but there was about it little of the cold formality that sometimes surrounds this academic function. He aimed to reach and rouse his pupils, and his address, while noble and dignified, was incisive, direct and marvelously simple

and clear. In his hands I think it may safely be said that the lecture as an academic function reached the climax of its power. There may have been greater lecturers, but it has not been my privilege to know them; while in the effects of his teaching, in the interest and enthusiasm which his lectures stimulated throughout the college, the traditions of the old classic days of Athens seemed to have been revived."

#### THE MONGOL TRIAD.

MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM, editor of the *Journalist*, who is described in *Health and Beauty* for February as "a typical woman of the twentieth century," gathers together in a few pages of the *Overland Monthly*, under the title "The Mongol Triad," the substance of the scattered information regarding China, Japan and Corea that has appeared in the American press since the outbreak of the war in the Orient. Miss Hamm's account of the evolution of these three nations, as thus compiled, runs as follows: We now know that "the westward movement of tribes and people into Europe, such as the invasion of the Huns, the Turks and the Tartars, and the southward and southwestern movement across Asia, such as the Mongol and Manchu conquests of China, and the Mongol conquest of India, had their origin, directly or indirectly, in the land of the Si-Shun-Shu, and that these six nations, heretofore regarded as different nations or races, were members of the Si-Shun family. This land included what are now Corea, Northern Corea, the Manchurian provinces, upper and lower Mongolia and portions of Siberia and Turkestan. . . . The Chinese historians, who are nothing if not contemptuous of every nation save their own, acknowledge a quasi-civilization among the Si-Shun as far as 800 B.C., among the Coreans 1122 B.C., and among the Japanese 100 A.D., while claiming one for themselves which dates from 2852 B.C.

#### THE ABORIGINES OF ASIA.

"We have also learned that there was a stone age, a bronze age and an iron age in Asia, as in Europe. The first runs back until it is lost in antiquity. The Kitchen-Mounds in Corea and the Amoor country, which date back at least 20,000 years, show the stone age to have closed and the iron age to have come in about 3800 B.C. Before the discovery of iron, and not less than 8,000 years ago, the territory of what is now China, Corea and Japan, was occupied by a brown race, either Malayan or Malay-negroid in character. This is pointed out by tradition, by ethnology, anthropology and archaeology. The brown people bore the same relation to Eastern Asia as did the Iberians and Lapps to prehistoric Europe. While of a low grade intellectually, they had mastered nearly all the primitive arts. They had domesticated the buffalo, dog, cat, monkey and the barnyard fowls. They lived in huts, tilled the soil and understood pottery. As a race they were split up into innumerable clans and tribes, perpetually warring among themselves, using as arms weapons made of wood and stone. They worshiped fetiches and devils, practiced

polygamy and polyandry, offered human sacrifices to their idols, and were altogether pretty respectable savages. There are numerous remnants of this ancient race or races alive to-day. In Japan are the Ainos, in Corea the Wild-wood men, in China the Miao-tsze, Man-tsze, Lo-lo, Mu-su and Li-su, in the island of Formosa are the Che-whan and Pepo-whan, and in the island of Hai-Nan the Les. The aborigines surviving in Japan and Corea do not exceed five thousand in either land, while in China they are estimated at as many millions.

#### HISTORIC MIGRATIONS.

"About the time the early Si-Shun-Shu or primitive Mongols had grown larger in numbers than could be safely supported by their fields and flocks, a migration southward ensued into the northwest of China. The hardy warriors of the North, well-armed and mounted on ponies, found an easy prey in the aborigines. Those who showed opposition were ruthlessly slaughtered; those who fled were captured and made slaves or sold to other Si-Shun tribes. Slaughter and slavery seem to have been the general rule. There were exceptions, however, when generous or politic chiefs made friends with the natives and absorbed them gradually, or else confined them peaceably to some reservation. This process went on for years, for centuries. Sometimes a small tribe or two comprised the entire migration and sometimes it was a mighty army like those of Timour or of Zenghis Khan. The last great wave was that of the Manchus, two centuries and a half ago. The tide has not died yet. There is still a small but steady inflow of Tartars, Mongols and Manchus from the colder to the warmer districts of the Empire, from the ancient home of the Si-Shun-Shu to the land of the great rivers, the Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tsze.

"That the invasion and occupation were slow and irregular is evidenced by the fact that there is to-day no Chinese language, but one hundred and eighteen languages as different from one another as English, Danish, Dutch and German, and by the more curious fact that there is practically no word in the many vernaculars for China, nation and patriotism, the people of the Empire still regarding themselves as a congeries of tribes and clans rather than as members of one great commonwealth.

"The boiling over of the great kettle we call the Si-Shun-Shu sent numberless destructive floods to the southwest into what is now known as the Eighteen Provinces. But after many years, probably many centuries, the ever increasing resistance of the aborigines and of those who had gone before and their descendants made progress in that direction difficult except in the case of large armies. These would naturally force their way until their momentum was dissipated, when they would become stationary and settle down in adjoining communities or else would be absorbed by the tribes into whose territory they had penetrated.

"As migration to the south and southwest grew difficult, it turned in other directions and then moved

to the southeast. It slowly swept over and covered the provinces or states which the Chinese historians in 1200 B. C. called Chaosien, Lin-Twung, Lolang, Ma-Han, Chung-Han and Bien-Han, and which today are described on the maps as Liao-Tung, the Yaloo district and Corea."

#### THE WARS OF ANCIENT COREA.

"When the Si-Shun-Shu tribes had conquered Corea, they rested and began to make settlements. But victory had not brought peace. Other swarms of their own people were in their footsteps and ever ready with the sword and spear to dispute the title of field, farm, forest and pasture. For centuries war, more or less continuous, was the characteristic of Korean life. When five men are struggling for what only two can have, there must be a terrible strain and pressure. This was the condition of affairs in Corea for centuries. During that time colonies large and small of the early Si-Shun-Shu crossed over the sea and found new homes in the islands of Japan.

"How long the making of Corea lasted we know not. It was not finished in 1122 B. C., when the immortal Kitsu became King of Chaosien and introduced the civilization of China into that land, then the northeastern part of the present 'Hermit Kingdom.' . . . In the long list of conquerors who possessed the Korean peninsula are Gaoli, Liaotung, the Laos Kingdom, the Wei Kingdom, the Chinese Baiji, Bohai, the Kitan, the Si-Shun, the Mongols, the Manchus, the Japanese and again the Chinese.

"And out of these came the modern Corea or Chaosien. Its boundaries have remained the same for centuries, thanks to the generosity of the Manchu monarch, Taid-Sung, in 1627, and to the Japanese generals thereafter. Its people are homogeneous, after having passed repeatedly through the fiery furnace of war. Nevertheless, in origin they are a hybrid product of at least thirty branches of the Si-Shun-Shu, modified in ancient times by the Malay or Malay-negroid Antochthones. For the last two centuries they have preserved a national existence on account of the unchangeable jealousy of the two neighbors, China and Japan."

#### BEGINNINGS OF JAPAN.

The early development of Japan is covered with darkness. Its records grow inaccurate and mythical as they pass backward, until they enter the domains of pure fancy. Tradition, however, comes to our aid and declares that the ancestry of the people of the Mikado came originally from the mainland of Asia, where they had many great wars with mighty nations, and that they gained possession of their present home by conquests and also by friendly arrangement with the people whom they found living there. From the information she has at hand, Miss Hamm concludes that it is probable the exodus from Corea to Japan had finished some time before the Christian era. Whether the first settlers of Japan were in the vanguard or the Si-Shun movement and crossed the strait from mere martial inertia, or whether they were forced to traverse the waters by the increasing

pressure of tribes from the north we do not know, but the probabilities are, she concludes, in favor of the latter hypothesis. In the evolution of Japan, China and Corea, war has been the most important factor, and that war is still going on.

#### THE ARCHITECTURE OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

A REAL service to the movement for better things in our municipal governments is performed by the *Engineering Magazine* for January in the publication of two articles dealing with important phases of the city problem. Mr. E. C. Gardner discusses the architecture of municipal buildings, and his article is elaborately illustrated. Prof. Lewis M. Haupt writes on "Planning the Site for a City." As the subject of Mr. Gardner's article is of practical interest to most cities which have already had their sites planned for them, we quote a few of its statements for the benefit of our readers:

"Marley was dead to begin with. It is equally certain that our municipal architecture is bad,—which is about the same thing. In the case of Marley nobody but Scrooge cared to ask in what way he died, or why, or if he could be brought back to life. In the case of our architecture it is extremely desirable to discover in what its badness consists, why it has become bad, and then, if a reasonable solution of these questions can be found, to inquire still further how it can be restored to life and usefulness.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

"To plunge at once into the midst of things, no municipal building can claim architectural excellence which is not perfectly adapted to its site, to its use, to the number and dignity of the people who build it, to the length of time it is expected to exist, and to the influence it ought to exert upon the community in which it stands. Obviously a building suitable for a level plain will not be exactly fitted to crown a hill. It would be inexcusable to allow a school house to present such an outward appearance that it might be mistaken for a jail, a factory or a stable; or to give a distinctly ecclesiastical air to a city hall with its large family of most uneccelesiastical civic offices; and what would be appropriate for a city of half a million inhabitants would be absurdly disproportioned to one of fifty thousand. To make false use of materials, to introduce frauds and cheap imitations, to temporize for the sake of saving to-day what will cost double to-morrow, to construct public buildings that, as long as they endure, will proclaim to friends and foes, to citizens and strangers, the vanity, parsimony or ignorance of the people who build them—all these things ought to be easily understood and avoided. And yet it would be difficult to find a city from Maine to California in which many of these architectural crimes have not been committed, and committed recently. In the past poverty may have been urged as an excuse for some of them. But the most grievous faults are not the result of poverty. In fact, that stern master is sometimes as beneficent

in its effect on municipal architecture as it is in the formation of human character,—preventing the growth and display of coarse and disastrous inclinations. There was also an excusable ignorance, the results of which may be winked at. But neither poverty nor ignorance can now be accepted in extenuation when a city allows a badly designed, badly planned, badly constructed public edifice to disgrace its citizens. For it must not be forgotten that with our form of government every man, in proportion to his intelligence and activity, is responsible for all public achievements, including mistakes and failures in building. . . .

"In these piping times of competition, when towns and cities seem more anxious to grow by increasing the number rather than by improving the quality of their inhabitants, a common cause of architectural mediocrity or worse lies in the popular notion that 'home talent' must be encouraged. If the results of this home talent in architecture passed away with the passing of its possessor, like the work of the merchant, the banker, the tailor, and the butcher, there would be less danger from this sentiment. Since the work of the architect remains as a permanent bane or blessing to an unlimited posterity, the shaping of such bequests becomes a grave responsibility, demanding something more than the accident of residence, which at most is but temporary.

"So I repeat that the first step toward the improvement of municipal as of all other architecture will be the employment of competent architects, wherever they may be found; and second, the leaving of all questions of relative architectural merit to those who, by education, experience, refined æsthetic instincts and judicial quality, are competent to answer them wisely. I might add, and by eliminating politics from all public work; but when that happens we shall be ready for that realm where houses are not made with hands."

#### FIGHTING THE LOCUSTS IN CYPRUS.

WHATEVER qualms John Bull may have at times about his taking over fresh tracts of the earth's surface he often finds his conscience soon comforted by the marvelous change for the better which passes over the land he has acquired. So he has been reassured about Egypt. So he promises to be reassured about appropriations at the other end of Africa. In the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Mr. Mavrogordato tells the same flattering tale about Cyprus. The people have passed from a house of bondage into a veritable promised land. British rule has brought in justice, security, prosperity, good roads, education, sanitation. Even the locusts have been beaten by British energy and skill, but only after a sustained and strategic campaign. In 1881 thirteen hundred and thirty tons of locusts' eggs were destroyed. But the most effective method was to intercept the march of the locust swarms by screens and traps over pits. Into these the locusts



fall until they are filled, and the host goes on over screens and all. Says the writer: "I have known as many as five separate lines of screens being required to stop a swarm, and on that occasion the horse I was riding was knee-deep in a river of living locusts. . . . By means of the screen and pit system Cyprus has been saved from the ravages of the locusts, and since 1884 no appreciable damage has been done, and since 1887 no damage whatever has taken place. . . . Cyprus stands as a unique example in the world with regard to the successful locust campaign."

### COUNCILS OF WOMEN.

**A** PROPOS of the triennial meeting of the National Council of Women, at Washington, from February 17 to March 2, 1895, the Countess of Aberdeen contributes to the February *Arena* some suggestive notes on the value and function of women's councils, testifying from her own observation and experience in Great Britain and Canada.

"Our National Council and our fifteen local councils are led by many of the most representative women in Canada, belonging not only to all sections of the Anglican and Protestant churches, but also to the Roman Catholic and to the Jews. Every variety of effort for the good of body, mind and soul has its adherents in our ranks, and we have enlisted the cordial approval and co-operation of most of the clergy and of many of the leading men, notably that of the noble-minded and able prime minister whose irreparable loss Canada mourns to-day.

"Again and again during the past year have I had the opportunity of seeing packed halls of earnest-faced women, Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Liberals and Conservatives, rich and poor, sitting side by side listening eagerly to explanations of the council's aims, or reports of the work carried on by different bodies in our own district, or of work which needed to be done, and bending together in prayer to our common Father in Heaven to bless and direct all our various work. Is this in itself a small thing? Must not the mere fact of gatherings so constituted taking place tend toward the unity which we have set before us as our ideal? . . . .

### TO MEET THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES.

"Then, too, these council meetings give many institutions and organizations opportunities for bringing their various needs forward—their needs either for material help or for more workers; and it is the means of drawing into actual work some of the younger women who have not yet found their vocation, but who are stirred to action by hearing what is being done by others. It has a further advantage in enabling any general need in the city or district to be brought before the public—some general want which all citizens in the place are concerned in relieving, and which if they determine together shall receive attention, will undoubtedly be taken in hand by those who can meet such need. These are, I think, the

chief benefits which come to any particular district through the establishment of such a council.

"I cannot give you any hard and fast lines on which these councils shall develop. When a council is first formed there are often at first many inquiries as to what work it can take up, but if it is in good hands a very few meetings suffice to show the vast field which exists for its energies, even without leaving that department of home life which we recognize ever as woman's first mission. The care and sanitation of the home, the nurture of the children, their physical, mental, moral and spiritual education, offers by itself wide opportunities for the deepening of the sense of responsibility among our mothers and a sense of how much we all need light and training in these matters so essentially our own; and this brings us to consider our own physical and mental, moral and spiritual needs—how they can be supplied so as to fit us for our life's work, so as to fit us for raising that high ideal of life and duty in all our departments of the home, or in the social and public life with which we are in touch.

"We cannot think of these things without having our more public responsibilities pressed upon us, at least as far as concerns the poor, the sick, the orphans and the erring ones in our own town and district. How to do our duty toward these, without pauperizing them; how to inspire the rising generation with a high sense of patriotism and of a citizen's duty; how to develop a proper estimate of the value of skilled and trained manual and industrial work—these are some of the subjects which have engaged our attention, and the fruits of this consideration are already being manifested in a practical way in different directions according to the needs of the locality."

### THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

**T**HE *Popular Science Monthly* publishes an address delivered before the Geological Society of Washington, December, 1894, by its president, Charles D. Walcott, on the subject "The United States Geological Survey." Mr. Walcott, who, as may not be generally known, was recently appointed to succeed Major J. W. Powell as Director of the Survey, tells of the enormous work that has been accomplished by this bureau since its establishment in 1879, the area of topographic work completed up to December 1, 1894, being 624,016 square miles.

The scope of the work of the Geological Survey has come to include, we are told, the preparation of a topographic base map of the entire United States; the study and mapping of the areal geology upon this base; the examination of the geologic structure and mineral resources of the national domain; the gathering of the statistics of mineral production; the study of the artesian and surface water supply of the United States; and, indirectly, the mineral and agricultural classification of the public lands under survey.

"Its work is to a large extent the discovery of unknown facts and principles, and the scientific co-ordination of these and all known facts and inductions,

within the scope of its work, in such a form that they shall subserve the use of both the government and the people; the latter to include not only the farmer, prospector, miner, owner of lands, investor, and mining and civil engineer, but also the most highly trained students, teachers and specialists."

#### THE DUTCH PROTOTYPE OF TAMMANY.

THE March *Century* contains a paper by one of its editors, Mr. C. C. Buel, entitled "Blackmail as a Heritage," in which he brings forward an ample evidence to show that Tammany had an energetic and thrifty prototype in the abominably corrupt Dutch régime. There is certainly no ground for assuming something peculiarly vicious in the Irish and Catholic nature, after reading Mr. Buel's arraignment of the Knickerbockers. The very word "boss" came from the Dutch *baas*, a foreman or master, and there has never been a fuller fledged individual of the political variety of that species than the unscrupulous Tienhoven, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century in Manhattan. The Dutch, to a man, were on that small but promising island for what there was in it, and in all their often nefarious traffic with the natives, their office holding, their piracies and slave trading—gold was the god. Tienhoven carried on his boss-ship under Governor Kieft and testy Peter Stuyvesant, and the venality of his and their rule brought about the first beginnings of mugwumpery as early as 1641, when the much suffering and non-office holding burghers attempted to insist on a real representation in municipal councils.

#### THE CORNER-STONE OF POLICE BLACKMAIL.

"In Stuyvesant's time many abuses of power and assessment were grafted upon the eternal customs of the town. Shortly after his arrival he observed that 'one full fourth part of the city of New Amsterdam have become bawdy houses for the sale of ardent spirits, of tobacco and beer;' on some of the business streets this proportion still holds good. He inaugurated Sunday closing with the result, perpetuated to our time, of side-door opening. Fines were established for this, that, and the other infraction of regulations, which afforded the constables a legal basis for making reprisals. In 1658 eight men were constituted the rattle-watch, and were authorized to take 'lock-up money' and fees, which sums were to be brought into the house of the captain of the watch, and held for the benefit of the members, a 'divvy,' as it is now called, occurring four times a year.

"Thus extortion was put, as it were, upon a basis of police discretion and right; but there was a rule against setting up a social club on the proceeds. So the habit of police collections, contracted as a pleasurable duty, has been handed down as a vast and secret 'perquisite' of the guardians of the public peace; and it must not be overlooked that from those days to these the police of the city have been in the *personnel* a continuing body. It was as necessary

then as now to admonish the police not to use violence upon peaceful burghers.

#### THE GREAT CHARTER FOUNDED ON BLACKMAIL.

"Dongan's charter, handsomely engrossed on parchment, is still preserved in the City Hall as the Magna Charta of Manhattan's liberty and venality. That amiable governor was so well aware of its value to the burghers that he 'struck' the Common Council, who were nearly all Dutchmen, for \$1,500 for himself and \$120 for his secretary. James Graham, the first recorder, and Collector Santen complained of this action and a few other irregularities, such as sharing the plunder of pirates.

"When the home authorities asked for explanations, Dongan admitted that he had taken the money from the aldermen, but offered the excruciating defense that the matter was trifling, since he had 'granted nothing more than what they had from my predecessors.' This precedent for buying and selling rights and privileges has been followed so persistently by the aldermen and their bosses, that latterly the chief qualification required of these officers has seemed to be the ability to ask one of two questions, or both: 'What is it worth to you?' 'What is it worth to us?'"

#### LIFE ABOARD AN OCEAN FLYER.

THE opening article in the March *McClure's* describes the luxuries and picturesque sights furnished the transatlantic passenger of to-day, the writer taking as his exemplar the *Fürst Bismarck*, flagship of the Hamburg-American passenger fleet. There are a number of exceptionally strong and vivid illustrations of scenes aboard the great steamer.

"All being ready, the captain is notified, and at his signal the first engineer pulls the lever and starts the little engine whose work it is to open the throttle. The steam shoots out from the big boilers into the great cylinders, screws begin to revolve, and the *Fürst Bismarck*, with one thousand passengers, three thousand tons of coal, and three thousand pounds of ice cream, clears her landing.

"The novice aboard a big steamship like the *Fürst Bismarck*, looks wonderingly around the broad sweep of the deck, where swarms of people wander about as comfortably as on spacious city streets. He sees wide doorways opening into great halls, and grand staircases descending into vast depths. And if he follows the stairway, he finds himself wandering through beautiful rooms, into complicated hallways. He is struck with the apparent disregard of those very narrow limitations of space which he has always associated with ships. There seems to be plenty of room, length and breadth, height and depth. As he investigates farther, he grasps the idea of the hugeness and magnificence of this iron-walled cavern.

#### LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.

"Next to the lavish use of space, he is impressed by the apparent disregard of cost. He has paid into the steamship office a sum of money that would not

be extravagant for board and lodgings in a first-class Fifth Avenue hotel for the same length of time. Yet here he is not only housed and fed in princely style, but is given transportation of the most difficult and costly kind. And he has the free use of all the rich luxuriousness of dining and smoking and music saloons, of library and writing-room. He is in a palace—for it is the palace idea that comes to him first—and, while his sleeping quarters may be small, he still has the privileges of all its great apartments.

"Another source of unexpected delight to the uninitiated voyager aboard a great ship is the quality of food and service. He gazes round in admiration at the noble dining-hall, with its tasteful walls, ornate ceiling and generous mahogany table surrounded by comfortable chairs. There is a broad divan running the length and breadth of the room, port-holes are draped with silk and lace, chandeliers give forth a flood of tempered light, while here and there, under a pretty bracket, is a desk or cozy nook, tempting one to either work or play.

"In the ship's huge refrigerators, meat, fruit, butter and all perishable foods are solidly frozen, and these great ice-boxes offer a generous variety, including all the delicacies of the season that can be procured on either side of the Atlantic.

"There is a *chef*, a most skillful, well-paid person, assisted by from a dozen to a score of under cooks and by a small army of carvers and scullions.

"The chief steward has been with the Hamburg-American Company twenty-seven years, and will probably stay as long as he cares to remain. There are eighty-four other stewards who report directly or indirectly to the chief. The passengers are divided into three classes: first cabin, second cabin and steerage, so that three separate and complete kitchens and dining-rooms are kept up. The food furnished for the steerage passengers is better than one would expect when we consider that the company carries them over three thousand miles and keeps them on board seven days for eighteen dollars.

#### PROVISION FOR THE INNER MAN.

"The food and service in the second cabin is better than at the average three dollars a day American hotel. In the first cabin saloon it is perfect. Everything about the ship, after true German fashion, has a military air. The stewards file in in regular order, and when a change is made they all march out, keeping time to the band, and making, with their neat uniforms and snow-white gloves, a goodly sight to see.

"The regular dinner consists of from seven to ten courses, and is fit for the emperor. The wines and ales are excellent, and, what surprises every one, they are 40 per cent. cheaper than in New York.

"In addition to the regular meals, at eight o'clock every evening they serve tea in the main saloon to all who care to indulge in that stimulant. After that, at nine o'clock, the band gives a concert in the second-cabin saloon, which is always attended by many of the first-cabin passengers. There the people sit about

the tables and eat the daintiest little sandwiches, and some of them drink the delightful Hamburg beer, while the band plays.

"If you are sick and remain in your berth, the room-steward will call half a dozen times a day to ask you what you want to eat. If you remain on deck, the deck-steward will bring you an excellent dinner without any extra charge."

#### CONCERNING OUR COOKS AND DINNERS.

MR. ROBERT GRANT tells, in the March *Scribner's*, more than one would suppose that a man, and a layman, could tell about housefurnishing and dinner parties and marketing in his "Art of Living" essays. He is humorously pessimistic over the ridiculous falsehood of these invitations to dinner "quite informally." The snobbishness of the unnecessary prevarication is one of the signs, he thinks, that our heads are considerably turned, if not swollen, over the gregarious functions. An "informal" dinner for eight certainly ought not to cost \$25, and necessitate the hiring of a stranger cook.

"Perhaps this suggestion that our heads have been turned for the time being by our national prosperity, and that they will become straight again in due course of time, is the most sensible view to take of the situation. There can be no doubt that among well-to-do people, who would object to be classed in 'the smart set,' as the reporters of the social gossip odiously characterize those prominent in fashionable society in our large cities, the changes in the last thirty years connected with every-day living, as well as with entertaining, have all been in the direction of cosmopolitan usage. It is now only a very old-fashioned or a very blatant person who objects to the use of evening dress at the dinner-table, or the theatre, as inconsistent with true patriotism. The dinner-hour has steadily progressed from twelve o'clock noon until it has halted at seven *post meridian*, as the ordinary hour for the most formal meal of the day, with further postponement to half-past seven or even eight among the fashionable for the sake of company. The frying-pan and the tea-pot have ceased to reign supreme as the patron saints of female nutrition, and the beefsteak, the egg, both cooked and raw, milk and other flesh-and-blood-producing food are abundantly supplied to the rising generation of both sexes by the provident parent of to-day. The price of beef in our large cities has steadily advanced until its use as an article of diet is a serious monster to encounter in the monthly bills, but the husband and father who is seeking to live wisely seems not to be deterred from providing it abundantly. From this it is evident that if we are unduly exuberant in the pursuit of creature comforts, it is not solely in the line of purely ornamental luxuries. If we continue to try our nervous systems by undue exertion, they are at least better fitted to stand the strain, by virtue of plenty of nutritious food, even though dinner-parties tempt us now and then to overindulgence, or bore us by their



elaborateness. Yet it remains to be seen whether the income of the American husband and father will be able to stand the steady drain occasioned by the liberal table he provides, and it may be that we have some lessons in thrift on this score still in store for us.

"There is this consolation, that if our heads have been turned in this respect also, and we are supplying more food for our human furnaces than they need, the force of any reaction will not fall on us, but on the market men, who are such a privileged class that our candidates for public office commonly provide a rally for their special edification just before election day, and whose white smock frocks are commonly a cloak for fat though greasy purses. Yet Providence seems to smile on the market man in that it has given him the telephone, through which the modern mistress can order her dinner, or command chops or birds, when unexpected guests are foreshadowed. Owing to the multiplicity of the demands upon the time of both men and women, the custom of going to market in person has largely fallen into decay. The butcher and grocer send assistants to the house for orders, and the daily personal encounter with the smug man in white, which used to be as inevitable as the dinner, has now mainly been relegated to the blushing bride of from one week to two years standing, and the people who pay cash for everything. Very likely we are assessed for the privilege of not being obliged to nose our turkeys and see our chops weighed in advance, and it is difficult to answer the strictures of those who sigh for what they call the good old times, when it was every man's duty, before he went to his office, to look over his butcher's entire stock and select the fattest and juiciest edibles for the consumption of himself and family. As for paying cash for everything, my wife Barbara says that, unless people are obliged to be extremely economical, no woman in this age of nervous prostration ought to run the risk of bringing on that dire malady by any such imprudence, and that to save \$5 a month on a butcher's bill, and pay \$25 to a physician for ruined nerves, is false political economy.

"I agree with you," she added, "that we Americans live extravagantly in the matter of daily food—especially meat—as compared with the general run of people in other countries; but far more serious than our appetites and liberal habits, in my opinion, is the horrible waste which goes on in our kitchens, due to the fact that our cooks are totally ignorant of the art of making the most of things. Abroad, particularly on the Continent, they understand how to utilize every scrap, so that many a comfortable meal is provided from what our servants habitually cast into the swill tub. Here there is perpetual waste—waste—waste, and no one seems to understand how to prevent it. There you have one never-failing reason for the size of our butchers' and grocers' bills."

"I assume that my wife, who is an intelligent person, must be correct in this accusation of general wastefulness which she makes against the American kitchen. If so, here we are confronted again with the question of domestic service from another point

of view. How long can we afford to throw our substance into the swill tub? If our emigrant cooks do not understand the art of utilizing scraps and remnants, are we to continue to enrich our butchers without let or hindrance? It would seem that if the American housewife does not take this matter in hand promptly, the cruel laws of political economy will soon convince her by grisly experience that neither poetry nor philanthropy can flourish in a land where there is perpetual waste below stairs."

### HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

IN the March *Century* Mr. H. C. Merwin writes in sprightly fashion on the "Horse-Market," and after having told elaborately of the numerous wiles of the unscrupulous horse-dealer—if that be not a tautology—he gives some points on how to buy a family horse. He advises us to go on a buggy expedition into the country, if possible, and buy a nag on its native heath; and if this is impossible, to certainly obtain the succor of a veterinary scientist in buying from a city dealer. He assures us that there is a modern breed of vets with actual intelligence and training; nay more, in certain cases with veracity and sobriety.

#### WHERE THE BEST HORSES COME FROM.

"Many fine horses, both for saddle and harness, are brought to New York and Boston from Kentucky by residents of that state, who put up their charges at some boarding or sale stable. So far as my observation goes, these men are trustworthy, and their saddlers are highly trained. Many Kentucky horses are also sold at special auction sales in Eastern cities during the spring; and these animals, too, are commonly sound and kind. And yet, lest I should flatter purchasers into a false security, I will add that I know of one case where a very beautiful horse was bought for a large sum at one of these sales, and proved to be subject to fits—an incurable disease. The buyer, I regret to say, sent him to New York to be sold, in order that he might cheat somebody else, as he himself had been cheated.

"The best driving and carriage horses come, I think, from Maine and Vermont, being tougher, as a rule, than the Kentucky horses, and no less intelligent. High-steppers, for the most part, are natives of Maine or of Canada. Western horses, especially those from Indiana, Iowa and Ohio, are corn-fed and soft; and they often lack that 'quality' which the Kentucky horses derive from the thoroughbred strain in their blood. The best hunters—perhaps the best 'combination' saddle and harness horses—come from the Genesee valley, where there is a great deal of good blood, and where real fox-hunting is pursued.

#### THE MARKS OF A GOOD NAG.

"The chief points are the eye and head; for, whether on the score of safety or of pleasure in ownership, the essential thing is to have a horse that is intelligent and gentle, or one that is intelligent and vicious,



rather than stupid, for stupid horses are the most dangerous of all. Every horse shows his character in his head, and chiefly in the eye, just as certainly as a man shows his character in his face; although, as in the case of men, it is not always easy to read what is written in the equine features. But as to horses of positive character, positively good or positively bad, there need be no mistake. What you should look for is a large, clear, luminous eye; what you should distrust is a small eye, a protruding eye, a sunken eye, an eye that shows the white, glancing backward, which indicates bad temper; and above all, a glassy, tremulous eye, which indicates stupidity. It is hard to describe, but easily recognized. There should be a considerable space between the eyes. The ears and the carriage of them are hardly less significant. Well cut ears that move continually with a general tendency to be pricked forward indicate a good and lively disposition. Large ears, if well shaped, are better than very small or 'mouse' ears. Lop ears, coarse ears, ears planted either very far apart or very close together, are to be viewed with great distrust.

"Next in importance to the head come the feet. They should be of medium size, neither steep like a mule's, nor flat, but sloping at a medium angle. The best feet are 'cup-shaped'; that is, so formed that when you pick them up they will hold water.

"As to the other points of a horse, I shall not attempt to go into details, because I fear that they would convey information only to those who do not need it. But this may be said generally by way of advice: Avoid a long-backed or thin-waisted, still more a long-legged, horse. Look for a compact, rather low-standing beast, with a good head, good eyes and well-shaped ears, and you cannot go far wrong."

### THE SOUTH OF COAL AND IRON.

IN the March *Harper's* Mr. Julian Ralph continues his long and interesting series of industrial-descriptive papers in "The Industrial Region of Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia"—the country which some years ago boomed forth into such an animated seat of iron and coal production. Chattanooga, Birmingham and Atlanta are the "hustling" cities into which this unwonted, un-Southern activity has been centred, and the statistics of their mighty rise are typical of the industrial generation over all the thousands of square miles which serve them. "The Chattanooga district, so called, is in the centre of a region of coking coals and iron ores, embracing a circle of 150 miles in diameter, and covering parts of Tennessee, northern Alabama and northern Georgia. It takes in one medium-sized furnace in northern Georgia and some smaller ones, which number nineteen, where there were none at all before the war. Its Alabama section—where there was no iron industry when the war closed, except at a few little furnaces built by the Confederates to cast their cannon—now boasts fifty-three large plants. In a word, the development has grown from the smelting of

150,000 tons of charcoal and coke irons in 1870 to the making of no less than 1,800,000 tons of pig-iron in 1889, '90 and '91. The steel industry is prospective. The name of the town of Bessemer is misleading. Basic steel has been made in the district from the ordinary foundry ore, and has been tested by the government, and declared to be admirable. A mine of Bessemer ore has been worked at Johnson City, North Carolina, but the capital for a steel works to compete with those of the North has not at this time been obtained.

### TENNESSEE IRON.

"Eighty per cent. of the Tennessee iron is sold in the East, North and Northwest—in Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia. It competes with the best foundry iron for stove plates and all sorts of foundry work. It ranks with the best Lehigh product and is the favorite iron with the pipe, plow and stove makers of the East and North. Considerable foundry work is done in the Chattanooga district. There are several stove works there and some machine shops that turn out both heavy and light castings. There are two large pipe works (in Chattanooga and in Bridgeport), both owned by one corporation, and there is also in the district a very large establishment for the manufacture of railway-brake shoes and other goods.

"The region in which the Chattanooga district is situated is a reach of bituminous coal and red hematite iron ore of limitless abundance that extends from Roanoke, Virginia, to Birmingham, Alabama. The coal crops out in West Virginia, crosses eastern Kentucky, where it is worked as pure cannel, semi-anthracite, and bituminous; crosses Tennessee through the Tennessee Valley to northern Alabama. It is a belt containing twenty-six thousand square miles in three states, and everywhere the coal and iron accompany each other at pistol range. As an illustration, at Red Mountain, near Birmingham, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company gets coal on one side of a valley and iron on the other side. This great company has several plants, and made more than 400,000 tons of pig iron in 1891. It has the largest coal plant in the Chattanooga district—one that has put out 600,000 tons of high grade coking coal in a year. Its leading men are Southerners, and its capital is from the northern States and England.

"The labor in this great industrial section is mainly black, of course. The negroes dig all the iron ore and do all the rough work at the furnaces. The coal is mainly dug by white men. The very great quantities of limestone that are quarried for smelting flux and for building work are taken out by negroes. It is found that with what is called 'thorough foremanizing' the negro is satisfactory at these occupations. He needs strict and even sharp 'bossing' to keep him at his work, and it has been found that to invest one of his own race with the authority of an overseer is to produce the strictest, even the savagest, kind of a boss."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S.

FROM the March *Harper's* we have selected Mr. Julian Ralph's article on the coal and iron region of the South, and Mr. R. Cartisno's paper on "An American Academy at Rome" to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

#### THE TRIAL TRIP OF A CRUISER.

Mr. W. F. Sicard describes amid illustrations full of dashing action "The Trial Trip of a Cruiser," an occasion fraught with such vivid interest for the patriotism of the newspapers and the pockets of the shipbuilders. One would think that an especial danger would result from the terrific speed attained on these first trips with a practically untried ship, but this authority tells us otherwise: "While of course it is too much to expect that accidents will never occur with new and untried machinery run near or quite to its limit of safety, it is seldom that they result seriously. A bolt may break, a casting crack, or a pump-rod give some trifling disarrangement, which can generally be remedied at short notice, but never in America have we had such an accident during a trial as that which befell the German belted cruiser *Brandenburg* a few months ago. This vessel was just about to start on her trial run when one of her main steam-pipes burst; the door to the engine room being open at the time, the escaping steam rushed in, scalding to death thirty-nine of her men and injuring nine, two of whom afterward died. A few years ago another serious accident occurred; this time to a British ship, the *Elbe*, where a steam-pipe also burst, killing nine men. Even more recently can be mentioned the accident which befell our own cruiser, the *Montgomery*. One of her high-pressure connecting-rod bolts broke and the piston went through the cylinder cover; luckily this accident was accompanied with no loss of life."

#### BIBLE STUDY AT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Study," calls attention to the inadequacy of school and college training to meet the requirements of practical life, and especially in the matter of Bible study. "Take this matter of ignorance of the Bible. Recent statistics show that it exists to an extent inconceivable to any person a generation ago, in college students. And this ignorance is disclosed not in attempted religious instruction, but in the study of the ordinary branches of a literary education in our universities and colleges. The pupils are entirely unable to understand a great mass of allusions in the masterpieces of English poetry and prose. Some of these pupils are victims of the idea that the Bible should not be read by the young, for fear that they will be prejudiced in a religious way before their minds are mature enough to select a religion for themselves. Now, wholly apart from its religious or from its ethical value, the Bible is the one book that no intelligent person who wishes to come into contact with the world of thought and to share the ideas of the great minds of the Christian era can afford to be ignorant of. All modern literature and all art are permeated with it. There is scarcely a great work in the language that can be fully understood and enjoyed without this knowledge, so full is it of allusions and illustrations from the Bible. This is

true of fiction, of poetry, of economic and of philosophic works, and also of the scientific and even agnostic treatises."

### THE CENTURY.

FROM the March *Century* we have selected to figure among the "Leading Articles" Mr. C. C. Buel's paper on "Blackmail as a Heritage" and Mr. H. C. Merwin's article on "The Horse-Market."

#### NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

The illustrations in this month's chapter of Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" are unusually elaborate and notable; among them many full page wood engravings. The text deals with Bonaparte's last Corsican enterprise of 1795, with the reactionary period after the "Reign of Terror," the reception into Parisian society of the young Napoleon, his position as general of the Convention and especially of his marriage—one "of interest and inclination"—with Josephine. Of this union Professor Sloane says:

"Although disliking in later life to be called a Corsican, Napoleon was nevertheless typical of his race; he could despise love, yet render himself its willing slave; he was fierce and dictatorial, yet, as Josephine said, 'tenderer and weaker than anybody dreamed.' And thus it was in the matter of his marriage; there were elements in it of romantic, abandoned passion, but likewise of shrewd, calculating selfishness. In his callow youth his relations to the other sex had been either childish, morbid, or immoral. During his earliest manhood he had appeared like one who desired the training rather than the substance of gallantry. As a Jacobin he sought such support as he could find in the good will of the women related to men in power; as a French patriot he put forth strenuous efforts to secure an influential alliance through matrimony, and it is certain that he made advances for the hand of the rich and beautiful Désirée Clary. He appears to have addressed Mme. Permon, whose fortune, despite her advanced age, would have been a great relief to his destitution. Refused by both, he was in a disordered and desperate emotional state until military and political success gave him sufficient self-confidence to try once more. With his feet firmly planted on the ladder of ambition, he was not indifferent to securing social props for a further rise, but was nevertheless in such a tumult of feeling as to make him particularly receptive to real passion."

#### YSAYE.

A very brief sketch of the violinist with the troublesome name, Ysaye, by H. E. Krehbiel, tells some interesting things of the musician who has been exciting the wonder of American audiences this winter. Mr. Krehbiel says of Ysaye: "Vieuxtemps, his model, carries the line of tradition back to Charles de Bériot, and it is the French school of violin-playing that Ysaye exemplifies, though the style has been modified by the greater breadth and warmer, more romantic feeling which came in through Wieniawski, the full-blooded Pole. In consequence of this modification, Ysaye stands now as leader of the new and rising Belgian school, and as such he has been first professor of violin-playing at the Conservatory of Brussels since 1886, as Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski were

before him. When it is added that he is the husband of a wife of rare loveliness; father of four beautiful children; lives happily and luxuriously in Brussels; is an officer of public instruction, and has harvested a full quota of those baubles which are the signs of royal approbation, enough has been told to introduce the man Ysaye to those curious about his personality."

## SCRIBNER'S.

THE March number of *Scribner's* contains the first chapters of the much-talked-of "History of the Last Quarter Century of the United States," by President E. Benjamin Andrews. This history is to appear serially throughout the next year, and if succeeding installments are as graphically illustrated and written as the one before us, it will prove a most unusually successful magazine "feature." President Andrews says in his preface:

"Few quarter centuries in the world's life bristle with salient events as does the last. The series of articles here begun is an attempt to portray the chief of these so far as they relate to the United States. A detailed national history since 1870 the reader must not expect. He is going upon a rapid excursion through vast tracts, with frequent use of the camera, and not upon a topographical survey. Happenings of mere local moment are ignored altogether; legal and constitutional developments we cannot so much as sketch; while many interesting and even vital matters which are brought to notice we only touch."

This chapter is headed, "The United States at the Close of Reconstruction;" it discusses the then economic condition of the country, with very elaborate and valuable comparative diagrams, the Chicago fire, the downfall of the Tweed Ring, the Ku-Klux Klan, the gold conspiracy of Gould and Fisk, the *Alabama* claims and the San Domingo episode—a series of highly picturesque and sensational themes.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Another politico-historical contribution in this number is Noah Brooks' "When Slavery Went Out of Politics," and in other spheres of interest there are Samuel Parsons' prettily illustrated article on "Bedding-Plants" and the small but precious find of "Thoreau's Poems of Nature," with comment by F. B. Sanborn.

We have quoted in another department from W. A. Aphorpe's paper on "Orchestral Conducting and Conductors" and from Robert Grant's essay on "The Art of Living."

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE March *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by Lieut. H. P. Witmarsh, R. N., on "Pearl Diving and Its Perils," in which he draws a lurid picture of the perils part.

## THE PERILS OF PEARL DIVING.

In the first place, the Malay workmen are an exceedingly treacherous lot and will knife or axe their master with the greatest cheerfulness. "More than one unfortunate fellow has been cruelly suffocated by his Malay crew, their method being merely to stop the air-pump. Others have had all connections cut while at work below; others stabbed in their berths, and some even poisoned; and though in the majority of cases the offenders were caught and dealt with in a very summary manner, it never put a stop to the horrible tragedies that were continually being enacted.

"Dangers from accidents are more possible and complicated than the uninitiated have any idea. There are

so many things in a diver's work that cannot be foreseen, and there is so much uncertainty as to where one is when below, or in what direction one is moving, that it is to be wondered at that accidents are not more frequent. I knew an experienced diver who lost his life through the face glass of his helmet becoming unscrewed. How it could possibly have become unscrewed is a mystery to this day; all that ever was known about it was that when he was brought up the face glass was missing.

"A diver runs the risk of losing his life by ripping or tearing his dress upon sharp rocks or corals, through which he must often pick his way. Then, again, an accident may happen to the air pump, in which case he is suffocated, or the air pipe may become uncoupled, or burst, with the same fatal result. Perhaps the greatest danger that besets the pearl diver is that of fouling on the bottom."

## ELECTRICITY AND VEGETABLE GROWTH.

Professor A. E. Dolbear contributes to the department "The Progress of Science," an interesting note on the effect of electricity on plant growth. "Plants kept in the light from an electric arc not only grow as in sunlight, but some grow much faster and larger; they produce chlorophyll in abundance, they reach out toward the source of the light and twist this way or that, they assimilate more potash, produce more albuminoids and yield a larger amount of ash. These phenomena show that the physiological quality of the electric arc-light is the same as that of the sun.

"The effect of electrical currents in the earth about the roots of plants has not appeared so marked, but some kinds of vegetables grown in fields through which were stretched insulated wires provided with discharging points a foot or two apart and supplied with a current of high potential electricity from a Holtz electrical machine, eight hours a day during the summer, gave a large increase in yield—from 30 to 100 per cent. Onions, radishes, potatoes, beets, seemed to profit much from such treatment."

## M'CLURE'S.

THE March *McClure's* is such a capital number that we have utilized an unusually large proportion of its features as "Leading Articles," quoting from Mr. Gladstone's "The Lord's Day," Dr. Biggs' paper on anti-toxine, Robert Bridges' sketch of Marion Crawford and from the description of a modern "Ocean Flyer." To heighten the Gladstonian atmosphere of the number, no less than fifteen pictures of the Grand Old Man at as many different ages are printed for the department of "Human Documents." Dr. Conan Doyle appears twice in this number, first in one of his stirring short stories, "The Lord of Chateau Noir," and again in an article called "An Alpine Pass on Ski," in which latter he describes the method of traveling over snowy mountain sides with the eight feet long snowshoes called skis. The stalwart story teller prefers the assault on the mountains and glaciers in the winter with these, to a novice, highly puzzling contrivances, and he predicts that skiing will become a very popular pastime with ambitious mountain climbing tourists.

"The fact is that it is easier to climb an ordinary peak, or to make a journey over the higher passes, in winter than in summer, if the weather is only set fair. In summer you have to climb down as well as to climb up, and the one is as tiring as the other. In winter your trouble is halved, as most of your descent is a mere slide. If the snow is tolerably firm, it is much easier also to zigzag up



it on ski, than to clamber over bowlders, under a hot summer sun. The temperature, too, is more favorable for exertion in winter; for nothing could be more delightful than the crisp, pure air on the mountains, though glasses are, of course, necessary to protect the eyes from the snow-glare."

## MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE notes about artists and their work in the March number are illustrated, as usual, with marvelously beautiful half-tone reproductions of popular paintings.

The personality of Senator-elect Elkins, of West Virginia, forms the attractive subject of an illustrated sketch. "The Republican party has few men of Elkins' ability—rounded out men—not half a dozen of them at most. The executive man is rare; the executive man who has great nervous energy—the ability to concentrate upon a given point an amount of force that will drive everything before him, is the rarest product of the race. Elkins has this ability. He has shown it alike in business and in politics. His word has been a power in party councils for a generation. It was he who brought about Blaine's nomination in 1884, and he, in reality, who nominated Harrison in 1888."

Russell Sage, the Wall street magnate, has had a career too tempting to the magazinist to be permitted to escape an occasional article. Harold Parker, in this number, brings out interesting incidents in his political record, which was made and ended before the present generation came on the scene. "In the historic struggle over the election of a speaker of the House, which resulted in the victory of Nathaniel P. Banks by a single vote, Sage took so prominent a part in Banks' interest that he was rewarded with a place on the Ways and Means Committee. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader seemed to be within his grasp when he gave up public life, declined a re-nomination to Congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later—in 1863—he removed to New York, and plunged into the arena of Wall street."

## NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE March number is almost exclusively devoted to articles in the special field of this magazine.

"Massachusetts in the Civil War" is an elaborate piece of historical writing by Thomas S. Townsend; the illustrations are chiefly from war-time photographs.

Among the other features of the number, Olive Rumsey's "Northampton Association," Edwin A. Barber's "Inscribed Pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans," Raymond L. Bridgman's "Weather Studies at Blue Hill," the "Old South" prize essay of 1893 on "The Part of Massachusetts Men in the Ordinance of 1787" by Elizabeth H. Tetlow, William E. Ver Planck's "Old Dutch Houses on the Hudson," Hamilton Andrews Hill's "Old Milk Street of Boston," and Charles Knowles Bolton's account of the first Harvard graduate killed in the Revolution, are especially attractive.

## LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

MR. JAMES KNAPP REEVE offers, in the March number, "A Glimpse of Cuba," revealing among other things the horrible condition into which the currency and finance of that country have fallen.

Isabel F. Hapgood writes learnedly of Russian furs and their values. The American, she says, finds that in Russia his favorite sealskin finds scant favor; it is regarded as a "cold fur." The Russians use all furs for linings.

George J. Varney discusses the use of electric locomotives on steam roads, concluding that the proper field of these engines is in railroad yards, factory premises, short branches, and especially in mines.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN another department we have made quotations from Mr. H. Sidney Everett's article on "Immigration and Naturalization" and Mr. J. M. Ludlow's essay "On the Ethics of Coöperative Production" in the March number.

"The Secret of the Roman Oracles" is the title of an interesting paper by the celebrated Italian archaeologist, Lanciani, who deprecates the tendency among scholars to devote their time exclusively to Grecian antiquities, to the neglect of Roman.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, in "Confessions of a Novel-Writer," tells how the fugitive slave cases about the middle of the century, and particularly the Anthony Burns incident in Boston, gave him an impulse to write the story which later appeared as "Neighbor Jack-wood."

A scholarly paper entitled "A Pupil of Hypatia," by Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge, traces the fortunes of Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais.

Professor Shaler, of Harvard, who has helped many young men "find a way to their talents," as he expresses it, makes a strong plea for the recognition of individual traits in the direction of education. "No man, before the law, can be deprived of his chances in life without the vote of a full jury and the amplest chance to present proof. Something of the same care is due from educators toward the birthright of talent which is possessed by their pupils, and which, however small, may be the guide to their place in the world they are preparing to enter."

Charles Rockwell Lanman contributes an appreciative estimate of the great services to American scholarship rendered by the late Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, the two "grand informing motives" of whose life are described as a pure love of truth and an all-absorbing passion for faithful service. "With this love of truth, this consuming zeal for service, with this public spirit and broad humanity, this absolute truthfulness and genuineness of character, is not this life an inspiration and an example more potent by far than years of exhortation? Is not this truly one of the lives that make for righteousness?"

## THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

In another department we have made extracts from Mr. Cadman's sketch of Queen Victoria and the royal family in the March number.

Dr. John S. Billings, in reckoning "The World's Debt to Medicine," ascribes much importance to the physician's influence in social life. "The example set by him of habitual self-sacrifice, of giving up his own comfort, and sometimes risking his own health and life for the sake of his patients, of punctuality, and of precision and accuracy in his work, which is often undertaken without the smallest prospect of pecuniary reward, is an example which has some effect upon those who are acquainted with his daily life, all the more because these things become habits which 'exact no effort, involve no indecision, and, above all, no self-praise.'"

"Journalism of the Catholic Church in the United States" is sketched by the Rev. James J. Dunn in an



interesting article. The Right Rev. John England, Bishop of Charleston, is represented as the founder of Catholic journalism in this country. In 1821 he established the *United States Catholic Miscellany*. Two of the best-known modern papers of the Catholic faith are the *Boston Pilot* and the *Catholic Review*. Of the monthly magazines the most notable at present are *The Catholic World*, *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, *The Pastoralblatt*, *Donahoe's Magazine*, *The Catholic Reading Circle Review*, *The Rosary*, and among the college monthlies *The Mountaineer*, of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., *The Georgetown Journal*, of Georgetown College, D. C., and the *Fordham Monthly*.

The quarterlies are, *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, *The American Catholic Historical Researches*, *The Globe* and a few religious magazines.

"To sum up, there is to-day in the United States a total of 215 Catholic serials, of which 143 are printed in English, 39 in German, 13 in French, 5 in Polish, 5 in Bohemian, 3 in English and German, 2 in Italian, 2 in Dutch, 1 in Portuguese, 1 in Slavonic and 1 in Spanish. Of the English serials 101 are weekly papers, 36 are monthlies, principally magazines, of which 17 are the work of colleges and convents, and 6 are quarterlies. Of the German serials, 4 are daily papers, 26 are weeklies and 9 are magazines, of which 2 are college publications. There is one French monthly."

All of these papers, magazines and quarterlies are private enterprises.

#### FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

THE most important articles of the March number are Henry Tyrrell's sketch of Edison; "The Great Salt Lake and Mormonism," by M. V. Moore; "Dogs and their Keeping," by S. H. Ferris; "Bulgarian Village Life," by Celia R. Ladd, and "How Bronze Statues are Cast," by S. Millington Miller. Each of these articles is fully illustrated.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE in this number will be found extracts from "The Psychical Comedy," by Charles Sedgwick Minot; "The New Pulpit," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis; "Politics and the Farmer," by the president of the Farmers' National Congress, and Andrew Lang's "Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson."

Secretary Morton, the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, and President Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National Bank, New York, contribute papers on "The Financial Muddle," which does not become less muddy under their treatment; each writer presents the views which his position would lead us to expect him to advocate.

"Ouida" declares that the English book trade, instead of being affected by the financial depression, has simply "gorged itself on its own trash." She thinks that the trade suffers also from overcrowding. "What are wanted are a few great publishing houses—a very few. Instead of what should be this choice few, there are scores of firms imbued with the same views of selling books as a grocer has of selling sugar and spice."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, discusses some of the political and social problems which demand solution in the Indian Territory. He shows that the legislatures of the so-called Indian "nations" are the creatures of white and half-breed land holders. "The full-blood Indian, as a rule, is poor, shiftless and ignorant, without ambition

and without opportunity. He cannot acquire any land beyond a miserable holding of an acre or two in the mountainous country. The opportunities for further development and civilization are absolutely denied to him, while his patrimony is absorbed by the rapacious white Indian or half-breed. In every particular the progress of the full-blood Indian has been arrested. He is not advancing, he is retrograding."

Professor Boyesen makes some pointed suggestions to women who aspire for "independence;" "There are no privileges which do not also involve duties. If women are the equals of men, they are not entitled to dower in their husbands' estates any more than husbands are entitled to dower in the estates of their wives. If at the same time they jostle men in their professions and become their competitors in the struggle for existence, the chivalrous sentiments with which they are now regarded will not long survive. They must make their choice with their eyes open. Either—or! There is no middle way, no combining the privileges and shirking the disadvantages of two conditions, so diametrically opposed."

Prof. Simon Newcomb, in advocating the founding of a national university at Washington, declares that he has no fear of the pernicious influence of "politics" on such an institution. "It is also said that party politics will enter into the management of such an institution, and that we shall have political professors as we have political men in other departments of the government. More than thirty years of observation and experience at the national capital have convinced the writer that there is no danger of this result. Politicians are practical men, and as a class are as earnestly desirous of promoting the public welfare as the people at large will permit them to be. The existing institutions of learning at the national capital, which are dependent upon government support, are in no way hampered by their connection with politics."

#### THE FORUM.

THE Great Realists and the Empty Story-Tellers," by Professor Boyesen; "The Outlook for Decorative Art in America," by Frank Fowler, and Mr. Alfred S. Heidelberg's answer to the question, "Why is gold exported?" are the articles selected for special notice this month among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

President Cornwell, of the N. Y. State Bankers' Association, voices the opinion held by many bankers as to the proved unfitness of the government to perform at least one of the functions generally considered as properly pertaining to banks—namely, the issuing of notes of circulation. "The government must go out of banking, a business which it is manifestly unfitted for and a business which has proved disastrous to governments in every historical instance. It must adopt once more the high and only prerogative of a state with regard to the issue of money—namely, the stamping upon precious metals the state's certificate of their weight and fineness."

Herr Liebknecht, the leader of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag, gives an exposition of the present programme of German socialism, which is interesting, to say the least. The growth of his party during the past thirty years he regards as unparalleled in history.

"The struggle between socialism and our government reminds me of the fable of the Goblin and the Peasant. A Peasant had in his hut a Goblin, who did him no harm, and did him even much good; but he hated him and wanted to drive him out or destroy him. He chased him, he hit at him, but instead of breaking the Goblin's skull,

he broke his own furniture. At last, in his blind fury, the Peasant set fire to his house, in the hope to burn and so surely to kill his enemy. The hut became a heap of ashes, and when he left it in his cart, chuckling at the thought of having at last got rid of his enemy, he discovered the Goblin sitting behind him and laughing in his sleeves, quite happy and quite comfortable."

The Rev. W. B. Hale gives the results of another study of religious conditions in American village life, describing the Baptist community of Westerly, R. I. He has a good word for the practice of a sect whose professions often cause it to be considered narrow. "Seventh-Day Baptists are better than their logic would make them; let us hope every Christian sect is. Baptists, most consistent of Protestants, are still saved by their glorious inconsistency to be worthy and noble members of the Church which their theology would deny."

Col. Carroll D. Wright, on the subject of "Steps Toward Government Control of Railroads," cites the Interstate Commerce law and the pending pooling amendment as entering wedges of state socialism. The final stroke, Col. Wright says, will come at the instance of business and not of labor. He predicts entire governmental control of all the railroads of the country.

In a well-considered article on "Student Honor and College Examinations," Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens expresses the hope that within a few years the system of espionage now in vogue will be wholly abandoned by college officers.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt says some plain things about the "mere money-getting American" in an article on "True American Ideals." This creature he describes as "insensible to every duty, regardless of every principle, bent only on amassing a fortune, and putting his fortune only to the basest uses—whether these uses be to speculate in stocks and wreck railroads himself, or to allow his son to lead a life of foolish and expensive idleness and gross debauchery, or to purchase some scoundrel of high social position, foreign or native, for his daughter. Such a man is only the more dangerous if he occasionally does some deed like founding a college or endowing a church, which makes those good people who are also foolish forget his real iniquity. These men are equally careless of the workingmen, whom they oppress, and of the state, whose existence they imperil."

William B. Hornblower, the New York lawyer, is unwilling to admit that his profession has yet become, as a whole, commercialized, though he confesses that the tendencies are decidedly in that direction.

Mr. Joel F. Vaile, of Denver, asserts that Colorado has done with Populism, but that the cause of silver is as strong as ever.

Mr. Louis Windmüller, in discussing the question of fire insurance, urges insurers to dispense with the services of brokers whenever feasible, to save premiums, and to agitate in favor of laws making property more secure.

THE current number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* has a new cover, which indicates a few of the changes recently made in the scope and make-up of the review. Instead of an exclusively theological periodical, it is now "religious and sociological," and its contents conform to the announced change in character. Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook, of Chicago, who is the new editor in charge of the sociological department, contributes the introductory portion

of an elaborate article on "The Republic and the Debs Insurrection." Dr. Washington Gladden discusses "Religion and Wealth" in a characteristic way. A large proportion of the articles are still on theological and ecclesiastical subjects and maintain the high standard set by the quarterly in years past. The critical notes, reports of Oriental discovery, and book notices are timely and scholarly.

#### THE ARENA.

IN another department we have reviewed the article by Dr. Barrows on "Penology in Europe and America" and the Countess of Aberdeen's suggestions relative to the National Council of Women.

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Nebraska champion of free silver in the Fifty-third Congress, severely criticises President Cleveland's currency recommendations as set forth in his annual message, summarizing his objections to the plan as follows: "The president's plan gives a special privilege to a favored class; surrenders the control of the volume of paper money to private corporations; builds up an influential class which will be interested in preventing all legislation hostile to its business; substitutes non-legal tender paper for legal tender paper, and lessens the security of bank depositors. And all this without bringing any real relief to the sacred gold reserve."

Willis J. Abbot, of the *Chicago Times*, furnishes an instructive account of the Chicago Populist campaign of 1894. Mr. Abbot believes that the force in politics represented by Populism is to be a growing force in Chicago and in other great cities. As to the most promising platform, he says: "The land question, the transportation question, the currency question, might well be given chief prominence as the problems nearest at hand and most feasible of immediate solution. The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—a dogma to which no one who has studied the progressive effects of labor-displacing machinery can lightly take exception—should also be given place in the platform, but distinctly as a reform to follow the accomplishment of the other three, if it shall then appear necessary. With this stop. Long platforms confuse. Men elected to representative bodies who have subscribed to radical pronouncements on these four issues may be trusted to meet the lesser and temporary issues of the day and deal with them in the spirit of the great common people. With such a platform effective work can be done by the Populist-Labor party not in Chicago alone, but in all the great cities of the land."

Two articles in this number discuss the attitude of Southern women toward the suffrage question; the first, by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, represents "the new woman of the new South," as enlisted in favor of the movement, and cites the expressed opinions of a large number of leading Southern women in confirmation of this view of the situation. Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson, on the other hand, distinctly repudiates the suffrage sentiment as representative of the South, and quotes numerous letters, "from women all over the South, from the Atlantic coast to Texas, from the Ohio to the Gulf," which disclose their writers to be as heartily and unreservedly opposed to woman suffrage as Mrs. Watson's correspondents were apparently committed to it.

"Gambling and Speculation" is the subject of the "Union" symposium in this number; considerable useful information on this topic is brought out in the articles, and bibliographical notes are appended.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Benjamin Kidd's paper on "Social Evolution."

## SHOULD ENGLAND EVACUATE THE MEDITERRANEAN?

Lieutenant-Colonel Elsdale, R.A., has a very lucid paper, in which he argues very strongly in favor of an immediate evacuation of the Mediterranean by the British naval forces if war should break out between England and France. He states his own case as follows: "Our proper and only sound and scientific strategy is to withdraw all our fleets from the Mediterranean at the outset of the war, except that small fraction required to aid in the local defense of Malta, to withdraw our troops from Egypt and Cyprus, and to seal up the exits from the Mediterranean and Red Sea to our enemies by a strong occupation of Gibraltar and Perim. Thereby, during the first period of the war, we shall be in a position of overwhelming strength by sea everywhere throughout the world outside the Mediterranean. We shall secure our vast commerce and the food supply of our population, and we can reduce and capture at our leisure any or all of the numerous naval bases and valuable colonial possessions of France outside the Mediterranean. Should the proved results of this policy not be sufficient to terminate the war favorably for us, we shall then be later on in a most favorable position for pushing it to a satisfactory issue, by re-entering the Mediterranean and beating our enemies therein by sea, wherever they are to be found."

## THE EXPLORATION OF DELPHI.

The Hon. Reginald Lister gives an interesting account of what the French are doing in the way of excavations at Delphi. He says: "The site, fruitful as it has proved already, is by no means exhausted, and the continuation of the work and the publication of the results will be awaited with the greatest interest and impatience. All has been carried out in a most thorough and practical manner and on a very large scale, thanks to the liberality of the French government. I conclude this record of the French achievements at Delphi by an earnest appeal to all who value the study of the triumph of civilization over barbarism, of the gradual elevation of our race, of all, in short, that was noblest and most beautiful in the past, to come forward, whenever the time arrives, and assist, by every means in their power, in placing the British School on a more satisfactory basis and one compatible with the wealth and culture of Great Britain."

## LITERATURE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Churton Collins, in a paper entitled "Language versus Literature at Oxford," complains bitterly of the regulations at present in force for the conferring honor degrees in English language and literature. The chief ground of his complaint is the exclusion from a school of literature of the literatures of Greece and Rome. He also complains of the absence of all provision for instruction in the principles of criticism. To remedy these things he makes the following proposal: "Let her establish a proper degree or diploma in literature. There exist, as I have already said, scattered throughout the various institutions of the University, nearly all the facilities for a complete course in this subject, and nothing more is needed than to encourage, and render possible, their co-ordination. Let it be open to a man who has obtained a high class in Moderations and in the Final Classical Schools, who has availed himself of the opportunities offered for the study of modern languages and literatures in the Taylorian Institute, and who has studied what he

would at present have to study for himself, our own literature—let it be open to him to present himself for examination in these subjects and to obtain as the result of such an examination a degree analogous to the Bachelorship of Civil Law."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Canon Carter, replying to the Rev. Teignmouth Shore on "Auricular Confession in the Church of England," points out that the difference between the Church of England and the Church of Rome on this point chiefly consists in this, that the Anglican Church allows auricular confession when it is needed, whereas the Roman Church enforces it as essential.

Kenyon Cox contributes the following brief gospel of art:

Work thou for pleasure: paint or sing or carve  
The thing thou lovest, though the body starve.

Who works for glory misses oft the goal;  
Who works for money coins his very soul.

Work for the work's sake, then, and it may be  
That these things shall be added unto thee.

Mr. Theodore Watts writes some reminiscences of Christina Rossetti, which is cast in very high flown language indeed, as may be seen from the following sentences: "But in describing the sweet lady and poet and saint of whom I am asked to write, Steele's eulogy would have to be amended in something after this fashion: 'To know her was an education of the heart and a purifying of the soul.' No one, I think, could spend an hour in friendly converse with Christina without feeling his moral nature braced up, so to speak, by a spiritual tonic. And this simply arose from the fact that while she seemed to breathe a sainthood that must needs express itself in poetry, all the charm of the mere woman remained in her—remained, and colored her life with those riches of earth without which woman may be worshiped but never loved as Christina Rossetti was loved by us all."

## THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* there are comparatively few articles which call for attention. Mr. C. F. Keany continues his impressions of India; Marcel Schwol writes in French a tribute to Robert Louis Stevenson; Dr. Donkin defends the use of antitoxin, and Alice Meynell writes a sympathetic tribute to Christina Rossetti. Mr. Hanny reviews the more recently published books on naval history, and Mr. H. G. Wells continues his interesting story, "The Time Machine." The only article likely to attract any general attention is the one which the writer signing himself "Outis" entitles "The Great Democratic Joke." The joke consists in the fact, upon which he insists with emphasis, that while England is nominally democratic it is in reality governed in Parliament, and still more in the Cabinet, by an oligarchy educated for the most part at Eton and Harrow. To emphasize the joke still further, Lord Rosebery, whom he says has been thrust into office by the Queen and against the wish of Mr. Gladstone, has made another step in the anti-democratic direction by intrusting the Prince with a semi-diplomatic mission in Russia. "Outis" says: "This reversion to eighteenth century and continental methods, this reintroduction of the Royal Signet into our Imperial diplomacy, is due to the Prime Minister who figures as the leader of an advanced and popular Radicalism, the opponent of aristocracy and oligarchy, the patron of the Progressives, the 'Mr. Rosebery' of the London County Council, and the nominal nominee of the latter-day Democracy."



## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

"H. W. J. K." sets forth the mischief that is done by the present condition of affairs in England, and makes the following suggestion as to amendment: "In regard to remedies, Parliamentary enactments backed by the openly expressed sympathy of those having at heart the honor and prosperity of the country would prove irresistible. But what is needed, first of all, is the strict enforcement of the present laws, which, after all, are far more drastic and far reaching than most people are aware of. Then the amendment of Stock Exchange law, in so far as to render the handing over of the scrip of stock an essential of the sale of the same. A Telegraphs Amendment act, prohibiting transmission of messages giving betting information, or the results of races, to any other addresses than those of registered newspapers, and that for publication only. Prohibition of all sporting tips (whether by advertisements or otherwise) and betting information in newspapers. Lastly, the investing local authorities with power to prosecute, and a crusade on their part against covers to betting—hairdressers' shops, tobaccoconists' shops, etc.—which exist in all large cities, and do not conduct enough legitimate trade in a week to pay even half the rent. The above amendments are few and simple, but they would go far to cripple the power of the betting and gambling disease and purge and elevate the national sports.

## HOW M.P.'S ARE BLACKMAILED.

The writer of an article on "Micawberism" illustrates the extent to which members of the British Parliament are blackmailed by their constituents, by giving a list of some of the subscriptions which Mr. Harry Cust, M.P., finds it necessary to provide for the maintenance of local institutions in the Stamford division: "The following list of subscriptions recently paid by Mr. Cust will give our readers some idea of the demands made upon the purse of a member of Parliament: Billingborough Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Great Gonerby National School Concert, 10s. 6d.; New Somerby Horticultural Society, 10s. 6d.; Billingborough Reading Room, £1 1s.; Billingborough Flower Show, £1 1s.; Congregational Chapel, Grantham, £1 1s.; Baston Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Grantham Swimming Club, 10s. 6d.; Maddock Testimonial Fund, £1 1s.; Grantham Cricket Club, £2 2s.; Stamford Medical Club, £1 1s.; Billingborough Cricket Club, 10s. 6d.; Grantham Grammar School Sports, £1 1s.; Long Bennington Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Stamford Cycling Club, £1 1s.; Bitchfield Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Corby Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Bourne Flower Show, £1 1s.; South Lincolnshire Change Ringers' Society, £1 1s.; Market Deeping Cricket Club, £1 1s.; Market Deeping Sports, £1 1s.; Ingoldsby Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Brant Broughton Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Toft Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Foston Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Foston Friendly Society, 10s. 6d.; Barkston Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Grantham Agricultural Society, £8 8s.; Lincolnshire County Cricket Club, £1 1s.; Morton Sick Benefit Clubs, £3 2s.; Bourne Show, £5; Grantham Rovers, £2 2s.; Carlton Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Irnham Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Rippingale Flower Show, £1 1s.; Church of England Temperance Society, £1 1s.; Claypole Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Great Gonerby Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Grantham Angling Association, £1 1s."

## LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Lady Cook writes on "Wills and Inheritance," concluding her article with the following suggestions as to the limitations which should be placed on will making in England. She says: "If we abolish primogeniture, and

extend the old Anglo-Saxon law of Gavelkind, so that daughters as well as sons may participate alike, and if we follow to some extent the Mahometan law of inheritance, so that the shares of inheritors may be fixed and known to all beforehand, and if we limit testamentary power to, say, a third or fourth of a man's property, the evils we have enumerated, and many others, will be avoided, and all would be better and happier for the change. Poverty would be lessened and competency increased, and excessive wealth would become rare. A nation is not happy by having a few very rich and many very poor, but through all rejoicing in a sufficiency. And if evil laws bred of lust and turbulence in evil times stand in the way, in God's name let them be swept aside!"

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. GEORGE SAINTSBURY has a long and critical article upon the novels of Mr. Hall Caine, whom he claims it is impossible to place in the front rank of novelists. There is an extraordinary monotony in the plot of all his stories. In no other writer has he ever observed so close a hugging to one general form of plot or catastrophe as in Mr. Hall Caine. He is a student in the school of Dickens, Victor Hugo and Count Tolstoi. He is popular, no doubt, but novelists who are the most popular in their own age are the soonest forgotten by posterity. He is a man without style, and has created no character, although he has many qualities of ephemeral interest.

## TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

Richard Davey writes an article which is intended to put a click in the gallop of the Anglo-Armenian Association. There is, of course, the usual talk about the mixed population of Armenia and the invariable monotony with which atrocities have happened in that unhappy country from the time of St. Chrysostom to the present day. Mr. Davey has very few practical suggestions to make, excepting that the Kurds should be immediately disarmed and disbanded: "We have not the remotest idea of going to war for the sake of the fine eyes of the Armenians. If we had we could not, and even if we did, where on earth should we get sufficient troops from to occupy so vast a tract of country once we had upset the entire machinery of its present administration? The solution of the question is one, I believe, which time and the advance of civilization alone can effect." In the mean time the unfortunate Armenians are to be left to the tender mercies of the Kurds and the Turkish soldiery.

## ANCESTOR WORSHIP IN CHINA.

Mr. Gundry has a rather sensible paper protesting against the hostility with which Christian missionaries regard ancestor worship, which, from Mr. Gundry's account, would seem to be in many places very little more than the natural respect which all of us pay to the more worthy of our progenitors. He quotes the saying of a Corean priest to the effect that if the Protestant Christians could adopt ancestor worship so as to exclude idolatry, he saw no reason why Corea should not become a Christian country in three years. Mr. Gundry says: "But it would make so largely for conciliation if the Churches could be persuaded to revise their attitude, that we may faint hope they will some day perceive the wisdom of the advice—to refrain from any interference with the native mode of honoring ancestors and to leave the reformation of the system to the influence of divine truth"—which was tendered by Doctor Martin at the late conference, but which was outvoted, at that time, by a regrettable chorus of disapprobation."



## THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

Mr. Keene surveys the situation in Belgium. He says that unless something can be done to promote a *modus vivendi* between the Socialists and the Clericals, "the tendency to split along the dividing line north of the Meuse must increase until Holland—in the interest of the German Empire, perhaps—shall attract the northern half, while the southern will gravitate toward France. It is obvious that such a possibility implies the elements of a general conflagration." Mr. Keene inclines to the adoption of proportional representation as a way out of the difficulty: "If all the members of the Flemish districts are to be Catholics, and all the members for Walloon districts Liberals or Socialists, it is greatly to be apprehended that the already injurious linguistic differences will be accentuated by political animosity. 'Walloon' and 'Anticlerical,' 'Flemish' and 'Priest-ridden,' will become synonyms; the political discussions will exactly coincide with historical divisions, and the country will be in a fair way to returning to a similar condition to that which provoked the revolution of 1830. With proportional representation there would be some Liberal elected in the Flemish part, and some Clericals in the Walloon section."

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE best article in the *Edinburgh Review*—that on Mr. Froude and his Erasmus—is noticed elsewhere.

## MR. MEREDITH'S NOVELS.

The reviewer regards Mr. Meredith's novels as a curiously interesting study, and says that they should be read, or rather analyzed, in small installments. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Meredith did not flourish in the time of the patriarchs. When men came to the maturity of their intellect in the course of four or five centuries he might have formed a taste, although he could never have originated a school. The reviewer says: "'What is the meaning of it all?' we ask again, as we have to ask so often in attempting the interpretation of these novels. As the mystic of fiction, Mr. Meredith takes precedence before Browning, the mystic of poetry, as in the eccentric contortions of his style he far surpasses Carlyle. To the last, and after conscientious and scrutinizing study, we dare hazard no conjecture as to whether he thinks in the dialect he has originated, or does his work in ordinary English, translating as he goes along."

## THE BRITISH CABINET.

The writer of the article on "The History of the Cabinet" reviews Mr. W. M. Torrens' book, and points out the curious anomaly in the English Constitution that the most important body has no formal official existence: "The most important person and the most important body in the State are still never mentioned in any statute; the names of the Cabinet are never officially announced; its proceedings are never officially recorded. And, perhaps, if, at some distant age, Macaulay's New Zealander were to stumble on copies of the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament and of the statute book of the realm, and from these materials were to found a treatise on the constitution of the United Kingdom during the present reign, he would come to the conclusion that Ministers were responsible to the Crown, and not to Parliament; that the Privy Council was the most important body in the State; and the President of the Council the leading member of each administration."

## THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE *Scottish Review* retains its quaint antiquarian flavor. Dr. Allaria endeavors to show that the Culdees (which he translates spouses, or servants of God) were "clerics living in common, similar in every way to those now known as Canons Regular," "but a branch sprung up from the old order of clerics established by St. Patrick and his disciples." Karl Blind tries to make out that the Egyptians, who were great drinkers of beer, derived taste and beverage from the Teutonic Thracians. Mr. Maitland Anderson recalls the Duke of Chandos' act of founding the chair of medicine and anatomy in St. Andrew's University. Chapters out of Shetland folklore are served up by Mr. Haldane Burgess. Mr. Grey Graham draws a most appalling picture of the famine and other miseries of rural Scotland at the beginning of last century. Mr. T. W. L. Spence lays heavy stress on the distinction between ordinary pauperism and pauper lunacy. The district asylums are used for the insane, not of the pauper class, but of the bulk of the community, and the pauper band should be on no account deepened.

## THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

LADY HERBERT OF LEA'S "Six Weeks in Russia" forms one of the most interesting features of the *Dublin Review*. She reports that the condition of the peasantry in the government of Kieff would contrast favorably with many parts of Great Britain and Germany. People and landlords display the most striking mutual affection. She is much impressed with the way in which religion is associated with every act of daily life in Russia, and with the tender religious feeling shown by her modern artists. "Certainly," she says, "our Lord reigns in Moscow, receiving there the homage due to His Divine majesty as no other city in the world." "In no country in the world is there greater devotion to the Blessed Virgin than in Russia." She insists that "every thinking man and woman in Russia desires a renewal of union with the Holy See." She is disgusted with the fact that the ecclesiastical ruler of Russia, the Procurator, is a layman, but reflects with joy that even he is not immortal, and hopes that a change may soon come. She adds in a note the curious hope that the enormous number of requiem masses and prayers offered for the late Czar may "convince our Protestant country men and women of the necessity of such sacrifice for their beloved dead."

An anonymous writer reminds the Archbishop of Canterbury that the dispensing power of the Pope only extends to Church-made or Papal law, but cannot touch law which is God-made or Divine. Professor St. George Mivart enlarges on the slavery of materialistic philosophers to their visualizing imagination, and calls it "Science in Fetters."

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MR. GLADSTONE'S translation of Horace leads the reviewer to reflect on the changes in the standard of culture in the House of Commons which the ex-Premier's measures have caused. "It is a noteworthy circumstance that this book, which may be the euthanasia of scholarship in public men, should be the work of him to whom the extinction of that scholarship is mainly due. Mr. Gladstone is not the first man who has both been Prime Minister and published translations from Horace. He may be the last." The unfading popularity of Horace

is traced to the fact that he is "the poet of the rippling surface of the sea of life, and his very shallowness is in his favor." He is "the poet of every-day life, who invests the most ordinary events with the charm of a poetic dress and exalted language," "the poet whose *summum bonum* was nothing more difficult to attain than restful ease."

#### ORIGIN OF AMERICAN HUMOR.

Of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the reviewer remarks that his was a humor rare in America: "One set of circumstances checked, another fostered the growth of humor in the New World. Out of the shock of the opposing tides emerged the matter-of-fact, dry, sarcastic character of the national product. Puritan grimness restrained the flow of animal spirits, enforced the duty of concealing ridiculous ideas, and so determined its demure, covert character. At the same time the meeting of savagery and civilization sharpened to their keenest edge the sense of incongruities, the perception of concealed analogies, the appreciation of hidden resemblances. The native wit bears upon it the stamp of the influences of two contend-

ing forces. . . . Holmes' humor was not the lean, joyless, silent laugh of the Puritan."

#### ERASMUS VS. LUTHER.

Augustine, Erasmus and Voltaire appear to the reviewer to be the three men of letters most notable in their influence during the Christian era. Augustine summed up the classical and stamped the mediæval age, while Erasmus stood for the Renaissance in its non-Italian phase. The life of Erasmus is then passed under review in its four periods: the spring (1467-97), the summer (to 1509), the autumn (to 1520), and the winter (to 1536) of his intellectual life. His work, put in a sentence, was "the vindication of the essential and inalienable prerogatives of human reason," both in religion and in morals. Luther appealed to passion, he to intellect. In ethics, "as in the domain of religious toleration and exegetical criticism he—not Luther—is the precursor of a better age. Not in the storm of theological controversy, not in the earthquake of religious revolution, but in the still small voice of the scholar urging the pleas of reason, do we discern the promise and presage of the liberties of the modern world."

### THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

#### THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are scarcely up to that publication's usual level. The Dreyfus affair has apparently inspired M. Vandal to resuscitate the ignoble story of a certain Michel, an employee of the Ministry of War of 1812, who in that year sold to Russia, through the intermediary of Colonel Tchermitchev, a number of French military plans. This man and a number of his accomplices were tried, and Michel was guillotined on the Place de Grève, May 1, 1812, in spite of several desperate efforts made in his favor; for Napoleon the First considered death the only punishment for a traitor.

#### LAND LAWS OF THE NATIONS.

The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat treats of a discussion which took place at the Chicago World's Fair upon the land laws of different nations. It was the last of the smaller congresses held during the exposition, and one of the most interesting. He considers the whole question as of extreme importance to the future of America and of humanity, and he notes with satisfaction that the discussion turned on the best method of securing the rights of private property and of regulating loans upon land. No one present, says he, dared to lift up his voice against these two fundamental points of old English law—the absolute possession by the individual and the inviolability of the citizen's home. All the American delegates were of one mind in considering these two principles as forming the basis of the Republic and its greatness, of individual liberty, political rights, and of American civilization. He quotes much from Mr. Robert Torrens, the former Registrar-General of South Australia. He calls attention to the careful geometrical divisions of American town lands, and to the complicated and irregular divisions of land in France; there is also an interesting paragraph upon the methods by which the mothers of families may be endowed with inalienable resources either by the French system of the *dot*, or that of the American system of the homestead, which secures the

home to the women of a family in case of commercial misfortune.

#### AN APOSTLE OF FORCE.

In the same number M. Bernardini deals with the theories of Frederick Nietzsche, a German Pole, who became Professor of Philology in the University of Bâle in the year 1868, where he built up an immense intellectual edifice, his chief thought appearing to have been that the general estimate of moral values was all wrong. He was in enmity with most other thinkers, more particularly all those who worked for the Christian democracy, and especially hated English morality and the Methodist Revival. He thundered against the emancipation of women, admired the scientific achievements of France, and thought that the English had lowered the intellectual standard of Europe. The religion of pity he regarded as particularly odious. He may be taken as an apostle of the religion of force. It is consolatory to add that his mind finally gave way before he was fifty years of age.

#### FRANCE UNDER CITIZEN AND SOLDIER.

In the second number of the *Revue de Paris* the Baron de Barante deals with M. Thiers' first Ministry; he publishes a number of exceedingly clever and interesting letters written February-August, 1836, from the Duchess de Dino, Princess Lieven, and a number of other notable personalities of that day; the subject cannot but be more or less out of date, but these letters give a curious picture of France when Louis Philippe was king, and proved what a statesman the country even then possessed in Thiers.

Personal reminiscences of Napoleon the First seem never ending; the latest and not the least interesting contribution to Bonapartist literature consists of a fragment of the memoirs of General Baron de Salle, edited by his great-grandson, M. de Champeaux. The General has left a singularly clear and remarkable record of the battle of Waterloo, now published for the first time, and which, strangely enough, confirms the view taken by Lord Wol-

seley—namely, that the Count d'Erlon caused to a great measure the defeat of the French.

#### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

PIERRE LOTI'S account of Jerusalem is both picturesque and realistic. The traveler was painfully struck by the modernness and European hotel atmosphere of the Holy City, and again and again in the midst of a splendid piece of descriptive writing, full of the mysticism and beauty of the East, he breaks off to put on record how odious he found his tourist companions, with their illustrated papers and keen interest in all that was going on in far away Europe, and, worse still, the Syrian hawkers who flooded the hotels with cheap "objects of piety" and so-called souvenirs of the holy places. The French novelist seems to have been most impressed by the scenes he witnessed at the Holy Sepulchre, and he winds up some fine pages with the words, "And all this has gone on for close on two thousand years! One Basilica may have given way to another; sieges, battles and massacres have raged round the spot; yet during the last two thousand years this place has been the common meeting ground for those who came to offer up heartbreaking supplications or triumphant thanksgiving!"

#### THE DOG: ORIGIN AND CHARACTER.

The many pleasant things noted down by M. Blanchard about the dog, "friend and companion of man," will find an echo in many of his readers' breasts. The canine race have not yet produced a Darwin to account for their beginnings. It was believed for a long time that the dog was only a kind of superior and civilized wolf, but this is now admitted to be a mistake. Buffon made some curious experiments, the results of which proved that they did not belong to the same race. There are, however, wild dogs in various uncivilized portions of the world—among other places the pampas of Buenos Ayres. M. Blanchard declares that dogs that are brought up and live alone never learn how to bark. The writer confirms the popular idea as to the ferocity of the bulldog. At one time every butcher's shop in Paris was guarded by a pair of these faithful but ferocious animals, but so many accidents took place that the Prefect of Police at last issued an order that the whole bull dog race was to be banished from the town.

The faithfulness of the dog is proverbial, and several examples are here cited. Socrates is stated to have said, "Each time I think of certain men I feel as if I loved my dog the more." Some stories concerning these animals' intelligence and understanding, vouched for by M. Blanchard, are extremely curious, notably that of a dog who used to go and pay two long visits every day to a sick friend of his master's, never outstaying his welcome, and this in spite of the fact that he was rarely offered any refreshments?

#### WAGNER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A sympathetic and discreet article on the part taken by Wagner in the Saxon revolution of 1848-49, when the famous composer was still a young man, is due to the pen of M. Lichtenberger, who in these pages analyzes Wagner's unfinished composition of "Jesus of Nazareth," where are to be found what were then his socialistic and humanitarian theories. There can be no doubt that Wagner took an active part in preparing for the Dresden insurrection, though, thanks to the strong good sense of his *fräulein*, he was made to stay indoors during the first day or two of this miniature revolution, and did not, as has

been asserted by many, help to put fire to the old Opera House. Still, he was so compromised owing to his friendship with Bakounine, the famous Russian Nihilist who organized the insurrection, that he had to fly under a false name, first to Weimar, and then to Switzerland; and it comes out clearly that had it not been for Frau Wagner, the world would almost certainly have been the poorer in the musical sense to an unrealizable extent, for the leaders of the insurrection were all condemned to death, their sentences being commuted, it is true, to penal servitude for life. The composer seems to have remained faithful for at least a few years to his revolutionary ideas, and in some one of his later operas there is a trace of his early socialism to be found.

#### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE article on the coming French exhibition of 1900, by the Comte de Colonne, noticed elsewhere, is the most interesting contribution to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

#### THE FRENCH BANKING SYSTEM.

Vicomte d'Avenel, under the general title of "The Mechanism of Modern Life," discusses the French banking system. Of banking, in the English or American sense of the word, the average Frenchman has no notion. Not one in ten among them belonging to the moneyed classes has a banking account, and the Bank of France itself can only boast of fifteen thousand cheque-using clients. In the United States an honest man's \$10 cheque is to all intents and purposes as good as a \$10 bill; in France a cheque signed by a Rothschild would be looked on with suspicion and probably banked within an hour. This state of things has both its advantages and disadvantages; it is far more difficult to raise money on a bill in Paris than it is in New York, where almost any one boasting of a good-natured friend whose financial condition is better than his own can "fly a kite" with comparative ease. In Paris three, rather than two, signatures are often required, and a bill which runs any risk of being dishonored rarely finds its way into the market. It is interesting to learn that over a hundred women are employed in Paris banks.

#### FRENCH ESTIMATE OF CAPRIVI.

M. G. Valbert contributes some interesting pages on Count Caprivi, his enemies, and fall. He describes the late German Chancellor as being "a man of irreproachable character, with a quick sense of opportunism, thoroughly master of himself, preferring to speak too little than too much, but using language always suitable to the circumstance." People were surprised to see Caprivi appointed as Bismarck's successor, but they were far more astonished when he was suddenly asked to resign his position without adequate reason being given. On the whole, the French critic gives Count Caprivi a very good character, contrasting him, in many ways favorably, with Bismarck; he further declares that during the four years Caprivi was in power he did not make a single grave error. He was his Kaiser's loyal and devoted servant and did his best to conciliate all parties. What, then, led to his deposition? M. Valbert evidently attributes Caprivi's disgrace to William II's irritability of temper and desire of self-assertion. But while the Count is philosophically enjoying his leisure in a villa close to Lake Lemman, his successor, Prince Hohenlohe, has made a bad start and is already unpopular in Berlin.



## THE STORY OF SWITZERLAND.

In the second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Benoist tells the story of Switzerland. Even geography, declares the writer, ordained that Helvetia must be governed on a democratic basis. Switzerland has existed more or less in its present shape six hundred years. Again and again the powerful nations surrounding the Swiss States refused to legitimize by recognition a democratic, and in those days almost unheard-of, form of government. Both France and Germany labored unceasingly to annex the choice morsel; at one time the King of France claimed four cantons, and the German Emperor eight, but in addition to a strong feeling of patriotism, the Swiss loves liberty better than life itself; no man had the power, even if he had had the wish, to turn traitor. "From a political point of view class feeling did not and could not exist; there were no princes, no nobles, only temporary magistrates, and laws made by all and for all in a spirit of free liberty." The Reformation seriously threatened, at one time, the unity of Switzerland; but, finally, the various cantons agreed to differ, and even in the beginning of the eighteenth century religious communities flourished in many Protestant towns, and the Reformed Church was allowed full liberty in Catholic cantons. Another storm which might well have permanently engulfed the Swiss Confederation was the French Revolution; for a time Switzerland followed the general current, and exchanged her well-considered confederate system for that of one central republic; but Napoleon realized the mistake that had been made, and gave back to Switzerland a modified form of her old governmental system. M. Benoist sums up his article with the words: "The Swiss Confederation is based on a peasant democracy, which attaches importance to certain old laws of personal and public liberties widely different from modern ideas of freedom," and he compares, greatly to the detriment of his own country, the republican institutions of France and Switzerland.

## FRENCH NEWS OF ENGLISH ARTISTS.

M. de la Sizeranne continues his studies on English contemporary art. He criticises Mr. Ruskin's theories and deplores the influence he has had on English painting telling at great length the story of the latter's famous quarrel with Mr. Whistler and the law suit which resulted. M. de Sizeranne is much impressed by the universalism of English artists. The following remarks will probably contain much that will be news to the persons concerned: "William Morris, the upholsterer and stained glass designer, is the greatest English poet of the day, and one of the leaders of the Socialist party; Leighton can speak several languages; Burne-Jones, who is an Oxford man, is exquisitely erudite in everything that concerns legendary literature; Watts is a philosopher; Alma Tadema an archaeologist; Poynter lectures as once did Reynolds; Stevens and the late regretted Philip G. Hamerton wrote better than they painted; Millais and Herkomer can speak with authority on every art, and the latter has lectured at Oxford. . . . Theological conferences take place in the studio of Mr. Cl—, and if *la belle dame sans merci* should happen to take a walk in the garden of Mr. H. H— at Hampstead, the first person she would meet would be Mr. Gladstone delivering a speech on Home Rule!" which shows that the French critic is fairly at home in London.

Other articles deal with Roman Africa, Russian Turkestan, the Latin Renaissance, and the latter part of the Second Empire.

## REVUE POLITIQUE ET PARLEMENTAIRE.

THE new monthly journal of political science whose first number appeared at Paris in July last, under the editorship of M. Marcel Fournier, seems to be steadily gaining in the esteem of foreign publicists. Its chosen province differs somewhat from that of other periodicals devoted to French and international politics. It aims to discuss important legislative measures in advance of their passage, and to keep its readers constantly in touch with political movements throughout the world. Its chronicle of current events is carefully edited. The January number contains an exhaustive treatment of the French income tax, by Prof. Emile Worms.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* Signor Bonghi, writing as a personal admirer, but a political opponent, of Crispi, pronounces judgment on the existing parliamentary crisis in Italy. While giving credit to the Prime Minister for his courage and his honesty, Bonghi denounces him for his policy of proroguing Parliament, an act which he considers will go far to destroy an already tottering parliamentary system. He protests against government by decrees, to which Crispi is having such constant recourse; but in the midst of the grievous troubles with which Italy is overwhelmed he pins his faith to the stability of the monarchy. The *Antologia* prides itself on maintaining a very independent attitude on all religious subjects; hence, as a sign of the times, considerable interest attaches to a very thoughtful article by R. de Cesare on "A Programme of Ecclesiastical Policy." After indicating the symptoms of a recent *rapprochement* between the Vatican and the Quirinal, he asks whether, in face of the anarchy to which both Church and State are opposed, the moment has not arrived for formulating a programme which should have for its object the re-entrance of the Church into political and social life, and for its basis real freedom of religious worship. Signor de Cesare recommends as preliminary steps that the government should relinquish its right to interfere in the appointment of bishops, that seminarists should be exempt from military service, that the stipends of the lower clergy should be increased, and that the religious orders should be permitted to hold property. Such a policy, he thinks, might unite all the best conservative elements in the country at the coming election, which, as matters now stand, will resolve itself into an ignominious contest for place and power between the friends and the enemies of Crispi.

The *Riforma Sociale*, which certainly possesses more "actuality" than any other Italian magazine, is able to congratulate itself and its readers on the promising results of the first year of its existence, just completed; and points to its articles by foreign writers—no less than fourteen having been contributed within the twelve months by Englishmen—as one of the most popular of its features. The editor, Professor Nitti, vehemently attacks the Italian government for the proposed suppression of the schools of Agriculture at Portici and at Milan, a measure of economy which he regards as illegal in itself, and disastrous in its results.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* continues its usual bitter crusade against the moral delinquencies of the Masonic lodges; and puts in an eloquent plea for the religious education of the Italian youth. In Italy, in educational matters, there would appear to be no *via media* between clericalism and secularism.



## THE NEW BOOKS

### RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Our Fight with Tammany.** By Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Dr. Parkhurst has only added another to the distinctly public services for which New York and the nation stand in his debt, by undertaking just at this time the preparation of a brief record of the reform movement in which he has been the central figure. Such a record was needed, not merely as an exposition of events which have had everything to do with the shaping of recent history in a great municipality, but as an inspiration to good citizenship and patriotic endeavor in every community where official corruption threatens the purity of civic life. This book was needed to show just what was aimed at in the campaign of 1894 in New York City, and just what was hit. Furthermore, it was needed to show that the leaders in that campaign do not rest with victory, but realize more keenly than outsiders can that "it is harder to use success than to win it." As to the personal element in the narrative, it is needless to say to those who have the slightest acquaintance with the personality of the Madison Square pastor that the motive of self-glorification is as far as possible removed from his purpose. He tells this story because he alone can say of all its details, from the inception of the crusade of the Society for the Prevention of Crime against the police to the present hour, "I know." He takes the situation altogether too seriously to palter with considerations of personal triumph.

**Swiss Solutions of American Problems.** By W. D. McCrackan. Paper, 12mo, pp. 81. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Mr. W. D. McCrackan is well known as a writer on Swiss institutions. He is an earnest advocate of the adoption in the United States of such institutions as the referendum, initiative, proportional representation, and other methods used in Switzerland for registering the popular will. This pamphlet contains lucid expositions of these and other features of Swiss political and administrative machinery, written with special reference to American adaptation and use.

**The Currency and the Banking Law of the Dominion of Canada, Considered with reference to Currency Reform in the United States.** By William C. Cornwell. Paper, octavo, pp. 86. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

The careful discussion of the Canadian banking system contained in Mr. Cornwell's pamphlet is especially welcome at this juncture in the experience of the United States. It seems truly remarkable that so little attention has been paid by our legislators, apparently, to the currency laws of our nearest neighbor on the north, whose conditions so closely resemble our own in many respects. Mr. Cornwell describes these laws in an interesting and suggestive way, and appends a complete copy of the present Dominion Banking act.

**The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution, with some Account of the Attitude of France Toward the War of Independence.** By Charlemagne Tower, Jr., LL.D. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 504-537. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$8.

The remarkable service of the Marquis de La Fayette in the American cause during the Revolution is commemorated in Mr. Tower's comely volumes with rare fidelity. Public and private collections of manuscripts have been exploited to furnish information regarding the young French officer's career in this country, and many details have thus been brought to light which had been obscured or hidden in the lapse of years. This is particularly true of the military operations in which La Fayette held an independent command, and of his diplomatic efforts at the French Court while on leave of absence from the army. An etched copy of the portrait of La Fayette painted by C. W. Peale for Washington, forms the frontispiece of the first volume, while a copy from a miniature of Madame de La Fayette occupies a like position in the second volume. Both volumes are well supplied with maps to illustrate the text.

**Outlines of English Industrial History.** By W. Cunningham, D.D., and Ellen A. McArthur. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Those of our readers who are familiar with Dr. Cunningham's larger work, "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," can readily understand the scope of the present "Outlines," which is simply a brief and convenient treatment of the same topics that are covered by the longer treatise. Some of these topics, as indicated by the chapter headings, are: "Immigrants to Britain," "Physical Conditions," "The Manors," "The Towns," "The Beginnings of National Economic Life," "Money, Credit and Finance," "Agriculture," "Labor and Capital" and "Results of Increased Commercial Interchange."

**The Making of the England of Elizabeth.** By Allen B. Hinds, B.A. 12mo, pp. 161. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

In the period of English history covered by this monograph, various events gave rise to bewildering controversies which have gone on unceasingly ever since. None but an investigator of acknowledged acumen and authority should venture at this day to express positive opinions on these controverted points. That the writer of the essay before us has a standing of this character in the field of historical research is attested by the scholarly rank which he has attained at Oxford and which fully entitles him to a hearing on the questions discussed in his treatise.

**Prince Henry the Navigator. 1394-1460.** By C. Raymond Beazley, M.A., F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This work is much more than a biography: it gives an account not only of the stirring events that characterized Prince Henry's time, but of the centuries of preparation that preceded the exploits of that bold navigator. The story of exploration and expansion is treated by the author as a continuous record beginning with Rome's dominion in Europe, and in this movement the life of the Portuguese Prince is taken as the central epoch. This account is based on original sources, and is noteworthy as one of the very few attempts in our literature to describe in a detailed and connected way the progress of geographical science during the Middle Ages. Seventeen reproductions of ancient maps, and other well-executed illustrations, accompany the text.

**A Sketch of the Life of Rev. Joseph Hardy Neesima, LL.D.** By Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 156. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Mr. Davis is professor of theology in the Doshisha University, Japan, of which Joseph Hardy Neesima was founder and first president. In preparing this sketch of Neesima's life, he has largely utilized the letters, diary and journal of the talented Japanese educator. The first edition of the work was published across the Pacific a few years ago. It is an interesting account though less complete, of course, than Mr. Hardy's well-known biography, and is brightened by sixteen appropriate full-page illustrations. Just at this time, when our attention is directed so much to the Japanese as warriors it is pleasant to be reminded of the life of this man so active in labors which make for peace.

**The Life and Work of the Most Reverend John Medley, D.D., First Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada.** By William Quintard Ketchum, D.D. Octavo, pp. 335. Saint John, N. B.: J. & A. McMillan. \$2.

This volume is a memorial biography of the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in New Brunswick, and to some extent a history of the development of Church interests in that province. It contains extracts from Dr. Medley's private letters, sermons, official addresses, etc., and is illustrated by a portrait and a view of the cathedral at Fredericton.

**Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1895.** Compiled by Geo. E. Plumb. Paper, 12mo, pp. 456. Chicago: Daily News Co. 25 cents.

The almanacs issued from the great newspaper offices of the country at the beginning of each year are becoming veri-

table annual cyclopædias. They contain important information in a compact and convenient form. Besides the usual array of statistics, we note in the current number of the "Daily News Almanac" several special articles on such topics as proportional representation, the referendum, the Gothenburg liquor system, the Commonwealth Army movement of 1894, etc., etc.

**The Wealth of Labor.** By Frank Loomis Palmer. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

**A New Gospel of Labor.** By A. Roadmaker. Paper, 12mo, pp. 239. Seattle, Wash.: S. Wegener. 50 cents.

**Napoleon III and Lady Stuart.** An Episode of the Tuileries. Translated from the French of Pierre de Lano. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

#### RELIGION, CHURCH HISTORY AND ETHICS.

**New Streams in Old Channels.** Selected from the writings of Lyman Abbott, D.D. Edited by Mary Storrs Haynes. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.

This little volume will extend the strong and distinct influence of Dr. Abbott as a religious thinker and especially as an interpreter of the "new theology." Dr. T. T. Munger in a brief introduction thus summarizes the service of Dr. Abbott to our time: "His work lies chiefly in three departments: theology, evolution and socialism; things not far apart, and daily drawing together, and revealing a common basis. In these related fields Dr. Abbott has become a great public teacher, and the leading feature of his teaching is that it shows how they are related." The selections of this book vary in length from single sentences to paragraphs occupying a page. They express in stimulating language convictions upon most of the great questions of individual religion and its relations to practical life, in the spirit of Dr. Abbott's liberal Christianity.

**Herald Sermons.** By George H. Hepworth. 16mo, pp. 251. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

The peculiar circumstances under which these forty-five "sermons" first appeared determined their range and character. They were contributed to the columns of the Sunday edition of the New York *Herald*. Mr. Hepworth is careful to state that the idea of which they were the fulfillment was a journalistic one, not ministerial—was from the brain of Mr. Bennett, not from that of the sermonizer. Mr. Hepworth discusses in a practical, sympathetic, reverent spirit and in a simple, forcible style such topics of general human significance as "A Happy New Year," "Heaven," "Our Homes," "Prayer," "Resignation," "Science and the Soul," "The Discipline of Life," "Theatres and Their Influence," "Views of Death," "The Problem of Poverty," etc. His tone is optimistic and sensible, and he keeps free from sectarian confusions. An excellent portrait of the author is given as a frontispiece.

**Master and Men; or, The Sermon on the Mountain Practiced on the Plain.** By William Burnet Wright. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Wright devotes a sermon to each of the gospel "beatitudes," and in connection with each studies some human character whom he considers to exemplify its particular form of blessedness. Thus George MacDonald is a type of the "poor in spirit," Moses of the "meek," Socrates of those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness," George Fox of those who "see God," etc. Mr. Wright's style is direct and spirited, and has many excellent literary qualities. He takes the evangelical standpoint and believes that the Sermon on the Mount "contains the true solution of every problem which has troubled mankind in the past or troubles men in the present."

**Landmarks of Church History to the Reformation.** By Henry Cowan, D.D. 32mo, pp. 163. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

**The Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity.** By G. M. Grant, D.D. 32mo, pp. 145. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

These small volumes belong to a series of "Guild Text-Books," of which several numbers have been noticed in the *Review*. The series is remarkably successful in presenting concisely, accurately, in a live and intelligent manner subjects which the student of religious history ought to know.

Dr. Cowan's manual summarizes the great councils of the church, the influences of monasticism, political events, the crusades, papal power, scholasticism, eminent religious thinkers and reformers, etc., etc., in an orderly account, from the days of the apostles to the death of Calvin. Principal Grant considers his subject from the standpoint of a firm believer in Christianity as the one all-satisfying religion, who can nevertheless appreciate the many elements of truth in other great religions. He examines the strength and weakness of Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Hinduism and Buddhism. Both of these manuals are as excellent for private reading as for class instruction.

**Saint Paul and His Missions.** By the Abbé Constant Fouard. 12mo, pp. 447. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This work has been translated from the French by the Rev. George F. X. Griffith, with the author's sanction and co-operation. The volume is in continuation of Fouard's "Saint Peter and the First Years of Christianity," which has also been rendered in English by Mr. Griffith. The record of Paul's missionary work as here given follows closely the narrative of the Acts and the Pauline epistles, but the notes at the bottom of the pages contain many references to non-scriptural sources of information. The Abbé writes less as a Catholic than as an enterprising student of the Apostle's character and career. The language of the translation is admirably clear. The book is not written for scholars, but may be read with ease by any one at all interested in the subject. Two large charts picture respectively the first and second and the third missionary journeys of Saint Paul.

**Lutherans in All Lands. The Wonderful Works of God.**

By Rev. J. N. Lenker, D.D. Octavo, pp. 840. Milwaukee: Lutherans in All Lands Company. \$2.75.

This is the fourth, revised and enlarged, edition of a work showing a vast industry and zeal. Mr. Lenker has drawn his materials from personal correspondence and from reference to numerous authorities, mainly German and Scandinavian. He presents a systematic, detailed exhibit, including a large number of statistical tables, of the condition of the Lutheran denomination to-day in all parts of the globe, and of the work it is doing along the lines of education, charity, missions, religious literature and various practical Church effort. One is surprised at the range and careful organization of these enterprises. In the United States the Lutheran body has a strength of which it need not be ashamed, particularly among the Germans in Pennsylvania and other states and among the Scandinavians in the region northwest of Chicago. Mr. Lenker enumerates twenty-six theological seminaries, thirty-two colleges, forty-four academies, one hundred and forty-six magazines and newspapers and twenty publication houses controlled by his denomination in this country. In 1890 Lutheran communicants in the United States numbered 15,000; in 1893 they numbered 1,234,762. There are to-day more than a half-million communicants in the six Western states, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The patriotic citizen, whether religious or not, will be glad to note these evidences of church prosperity in the great Mississippi Valley, destined to become the centre of our national strength. Mr. Lenker's compilation contains hundreds of illustrations—portraits of Lutheran leaders, views of churches and institutions, etc. The majority of these cannot be commended from an artistic standpoint, but they doubtless are of interest to Lutherans. Typography and binding are satisfactory.

**Religious Progress.** By Alexander V. G. Allen. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Mr. Allen's previously published works are "The Continuity of Christian Thought" and "Jonathan Edwards" in "American Religious Leader Series." His latest small volume contains two lectures delivered a year ago before the Divinity School of Yale University. They discuss in a broad and philosophic spirit "Religious Progress in the Experience of the Individual" and "Religious Progress in the Organic Life of the Church." Mr. Allen's style is intellectual, undogmatic, and the ideas he here brings forward will stimulate a thoughtful reader, whether a theological student or not. On the whole the author inclines to a somewhat conservative idea of progress.

**Biblical Inspiration and Christ.** By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

**That Monster, the Higher Critic.** By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 41. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

Doctor Vincent's pamphlets are written in a crisp, independent style. He rejects the old ideas of inspiration and believes "The Bible is a means, not an end. The design of revelation does not culminate in a book, but in Christ." He

gives an explanation of what the "higher criticism" really is and offers a vigorous defense of its rights. "Let it be plainly understood, and the sooner it is understood the better for all parties, that criticism, Higher Criticism, has come to stay, and to fight if necessary."

**Religion and Business. Practical Suggestions to Men of Affairs.** By Henry A. Stimson. 12mo, pp. 149. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Stimson is pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York City. In the present volume he considers in a directly practical, religious spirit the topics "Fishers of Men," "God as a Partner," "Business in Religion," "Religion in Business," "Business and Christian Service," "The Demand for Progress," "The Home and the Business," "The Sure Promise," and "Christ and the Poor."

**The Power of the Will; or, Success.** By H. Risborough Sharman. 16mo, pp. 128. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

Like many another ethical thinker the author of these pages believes that a cultivated will is the secret of a true success in life. He addresses himself in a vigorous and a very practical way to common men and women, many of his ideas having been first given in lectures to working people. Mr. Sharman's subject is an old one, but his treatment of it is certainly sensible and stimulating—religious, but moral rather than religious, as a whole.

**The Victory of Our Faith.** By Anna Robertson Brown, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 36. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

A religious effort to help the educated men and women of our day to escape from the thralldom of pessimistic despair or indifference in which so many are bound. The author speaks sympathetically, from a firm belief in the efficacy of Christian faith. She has previously published the booklet "What Is Worth While?"

**The Supremacy of the Spiritual.** By Edward Randall Knowles, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 61. Published by the Author.

The first thirty pages of Mr. Knowles' booklet are occupied by a semi-scientific, semi-philosophical essay upon the "Ether" and its identity with the spiritual substance back of all material phenomena. The remaining pages contain English and Latin religious poems, inspired by the Catholic faith.

**The Natural History of Hell. Being a Discussion of Some of the Relations of the Christian Plan of Salvation to Modern Science.** By John Phillipson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Industrial Publication Company. 25 cents.

#### ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

**Three Men of Letters.** By Moses Coit Tyler. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Of the three men who occupy Professor Tyler's attention in this book, one is Bishop George Berkeley, who is considered principally in connection with his sojourn in America, Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817, and Joel Barlow, one of our leading literary lights at the opening of this century. Professor Tyler writes of these old-time celebrities with the accurate scholarship united with a genial, sparkling style which made his history of our early literature such excellent reading. Every serious student of American letters must know something of Joel Barlow, and he can find no more entertaining account of the author of the ponderous national epic, "The Columbiad," than that in these pages. Very many readers will be glad to know that Professor Tyler's great work upon our colonial literature will be continued soon by "The Literary History of the American Revolution."

**Corrected Impressions: Essays on Victorian Writers.** By George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Saintsbury, the well-known English critic and literary historian, in these pages gives some account of the way in which the great Victorian writers first impressed him and the way in which time and study have corrected those impressions. The papers view matters, therefore, very largely from a personal standpoint; are, as Mr. Saintsbury says, samples of

"how it struck a contemporary." The authors considered are Thackeray, Tennyson, Carlyle, Swinburne, Macaulay, Browning, Dickens, Matthew Arnold, Anthony Trollope, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë (these last three grouped as "mid-century novelists"), William Morris and Ruskin. Four of the twenty-two papers were first printed in the *New York Critic*. Mr. Saintsbury writes in an easy, pleasant style, and the general reader as well as the student of English literature will find these "critical notes" very enjoyable reading. A portrait of the author is given.

**The Aims of Literary Study.** By Hiram Corson, LL.D. 32mo, pp. 153. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

[Professor Hiram Corson is one of the veteran teachers of English literature in this country, having held the chair in that branch at Cornell University for something more than a generation. The main portion of his little work on the "Aims of Literary Study" has already appeared in "Poet-Lore." Professor Corson's well-known opposition to the confusion of philological study with the study of literature as art appears in these pages. Other matters emphasized are the value of literary study in enriching and disciplining the emotions, the danger of expending too much energy upon commentaries rather than upon great works themselves, and the important assistance which a proper vocal rendering gives to an appreciation of poetry. All real students of literature will find Professor Corson's principal ideas worthy of close attention, and the lover of its finer meanings, in verse especially, will probably agree with him in the main.]

**From a New England Hillside. Notes from Underledge.**

By William Potts. 32mo, pp. 305. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little volume is uniform in style with that by Professor Corson noticed just above. It contains the chronicle of a thinker and a lover of nature in rural New England, from October, 1883, to October, 1894. In certain respects it bears some resemblance to Miss Mitford's "Our Village." The events of the changing year in fields and woods are noted, and to some extent the human affairs of a country region. Mr. Potts is a writer who, with ample knowledge of the pressure of modern city life, believes that "something can be gained even now by going 'back to nature.'" His little book is an excellent addition to the long list of our "prose pastoral" books, and is written in a quiet, reflective style most appropriate to that form of literature.

**St. Andrews and Elsewhere: Glimpses of Some Gone and of Things Left.** By the Author of "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews." Octavo, pp. 397. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

This is another volume by the rather prolific author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson," who has occupied a pulpit in St. Andrew's, Scotland, for more than thirty years. It is quite largely autobiographical, and touches upon many matters which are mainly of local concern, yet it contains much that the American reader interested in Scottish and English ecclesiastical life will enjoy. For instance, Mr. Boyd gives separate chapters to recollections and anecdotes of Archbishop Tait and Dean Stanley, and briefer notice to Fronde, to whose memory the book is dedicated, to W. E. Henely and other well-known men. A few chapters are moralizing essays on such subjects as "Saying Good-bye," "Periodicity of Sensations," and the never-ending struggle of life. Mr. Boyd has an easy style, conversational rather than literary.

**The Melancholy of Stephen Allard. A Private Diary.** Edited by Garnet Smith. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The general tone of this volume is somewhat like that of the *Journals of Amiel* and *Maurice de Guérin*. It contains the supposed diary of a young Oxford graduate, who is a victim of the introspective melancholy which attacks many over-intellectual individuals in our day. The book is virtually a study of this form of mental disease, enriched by most abundant reference to the philosophical and literary works, ancient and modern, which bear upon the subject. "Stephen Allard" gives a profound analysis of his own melancholy, and considers the remedies of love, metaphysics, stoicism, action, culture, religion, and even music, none of which he finds satisfactory. If the reader has any sympathy with the type of mind presented in these pages, he will find the volume one of the most entertaining among recent publications. It is written in a clear and highly cultivated style.

**Greek Studies. A Series of Essays.** By Walter Pater. 16mo, pp. 328. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

In this volume are collected a number of essays by the late Mr. Pater, which originally appeared in various magazines.



They compose two groups, one of them dealing with Greek mythology and Greek poetry, and the other with the history of Greek sculpture and Greek architecture. Mr. Pater is eminent among recent English writers for his mastery of style, and his very careful scholarship. Mr. Charles L. Shadwell, who has prepared this volume for the press, says in his preface that Mr. Pater's critical delicacy and penetration to the meaning of things, apparently the gifts of nature, were due to "hard, patient, conscientious study." These essays will interest not only the student of Greek life, but all lovers of art and of a competent interpretation of art.

**Ethics of Literature.** By John A. Kersey. Octavo, pp. 572. Marion, Indiana: Published by the Author.

It can safely be said that this is one of the largest volumes of a literary nature which has come from a Hoosier pen. Mr. Kersey believes that a great many of our judgments respecting famous authors and works of literature will not stand candid examination. He is something of an iconoclast and enters the arena as a free lance against quackery, imposture and frivolity. A few of his chapter headings may serve to indicate the character of his matter and style: "Religion's Obsequious Homage to Science," "Philosophic Fume, Mysticism, Eccentricity and Egotism," and "Substance of the Unsubstantial." He offers a labored criticism of books in many fields, of Butler's "Analogy of Religion," Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," "Paradise Lost," "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," Kidd's "Social Evolution," etc., etc.

#### TRAVEL.

**On India's Frontier; or, Nepal, the Gurkhas' Mysterious Land.** By Henry Ballantine, M.A. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Son. \$2.50.

The author of this book of travel was recently American consul at Bombay. He gives a pleasant narrative of his journeys, largely made on foot, in an interesting country on the frontier of India, inhabited by a powerful tribe and visited by very few foreigners except British officials. His written account is supplemented by about fifty full-page illustrations showing the scenery, temples and other public buildings, types of population, and government authorities in that remote corner of the world. Mr. Ballantine censures the lack of courtesy on the part of some of the representatives of the British government along the Indian frontier.

#### FICTION.

**The Ralstons.** By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 340-336. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

After the idyllic interlude of "Love in Idleness," Mr. Crawford has returned to the series of novels picturing contemporary society life in New York City, which was begun by "Katharine Lauderdale." The connection between that story and the opening pages of "The Ralstons" is a close one, though to some extent Mr. Crawford reintroduces his characters. Briefly, the principal events which form the framework of the new novel are these: The exceedingly bad treatment of Katharine Ralston by her father; a fierce quarrel between her father and her husband, ending in physical violence and hastening the death of "Robert the Rich," in whose house it occurred; the spirited squabbling of the Lauderdale "tribe" over the disposal of the rich relative's eighty millions; reconciliations between Katharine and her father and between him and her husband; the revelation to the family of her marriage, so long kept secret; a rupture between Katharine and Hester Crowdie, due to the insane jealousy of the latter, and the death of Crowdie caused by an overdose of morphia ignorantly administered by his wife. In general, Mr. Crawford, who has told us so distinctly that the novelist's business first and last is to please his readers, writes only dialogue or explanatory narrative in this story. There are, however, a few passages more in the style of the modern "psychologists" of fiction, particularly those which analyze Katharine's idealization of love and her husband, and present Grigg's conception of the soul and immortality. To many readers the delightful element in "The Ralstons" must be Mr. Crawford's artistic use of his materials, for the characters and their environment are not eminently reliable. The god mammon can be seen receiving, perhaps with a scornful smile, the more or less humble worship of most of the people in this little comedy. Selfishness is a ruling motive in their actions. But it is doubtless well to know the truth about our frail human nature and about our American plutocracy, even if we are taught by one who has no desire to teach. Some admirers of Mr. Crawford may wish that he would produce a little less rapidly than he has recently; but they will read "The Ralstons" with eagerness and will anxiously await the declaration in future volumes of the mental and moral results of Katharine's marriage, as to which we are not yet fully informed.

**Hero-Tales of Ireland.** Collected by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 610. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin is one of the most enthusiastic workers among our American students of folk-lore—that fascinating field which has been cultivated with much diligence in recent years. He has heretofore published several volumes devoted to this subject. Most of the tales of this new book were originally printed in the Sunday edition of the *New York Sun*. Mr. Curtin collected them personally in Ireland and he even gives the names of the individuals who related them to him. They are told in modern language, but are concerned with heroes and adventures of an ancient epoch and have characteristics of earliest methods of story-telling. The central figures, though now represented as human, were probably in the first forms of the tales considered divine persons. In an introduction of forty pages Mr. Curtin gives with other matter some hints of the results of his eight years' investigation of the mythology of our American Indians. He makes a plea for the speedy collection of folk-lore material from all the primitive peoples of the globe. Such labor completed might reveal a "history of the human mind in a form such as few men at present even dream of." Considered simply as olden-time stories, these "Hero Tales of Ireland" are very successful.

**Ballads in Prose.** By Nora Hopper. 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

This volume contains eleven prose tales and as many short poems relating to the old days of magic and mystery in Ireland. They are told in a simple, imaginative style appropriate to the subject-matter, and offer entertaining reading. The author has prepared a short glossary which helps one to catch the spirit of the time of Druids and enchantment.

**Slum Stories of London.** By Henry W. Nevinson. 32mo, pp. 238. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The material—backram—which covers this small volume gives its name to a series in which are included Mrs. Gardner's "Quaker Idyls," Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," Beer's "Suburban Pastoral," and other recently issued favorites in fiction. These ten stories of the London slums, forming a connected series, are told in dialect by one of the boy characters therein. Mr. Nevinson's pathos—not that humor is lacking—is effective, for it comes to the reader indirectly, through the lips of one so accustomed to the sad and sordid side of life as to be somewhat indifferent to its tragedies. The humble people in these pages are real human beings. The book is very readable and a genuine contribution to the literature of the modern city's "submerged tenth."

**The Land of the Sun. Vistas Mexicanas.** By Christian Reid. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

We classify this with fiction as the author includes it in a list of novels. The story narrative is interesting and continuous, but the book is essentially a record of travel in Mexico. The author conducts a party of people from New Orleans to the towns Zacetas, Guadalajara, to the City of Mexico, Puebla, etc. Excellent descriptions are given of the various charms of the region, particularly in the way of natural scenery, historical and antiquarian relics, picturesque local customs and noble architecture. Some high-class Mexicans are characters in the story. An even score of attractive illustrations help carry the readers' imagination to the "land of the sun."

**Under the Corsican.** By Emily Howland Hoppin. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Co. \$1.

An excellent story with the scenes laid in Paris in the first decade of our century, and a plot against the life of Napoleon as the central thread of affairs. The few characters are interesting people and are distinctly drawn. The young conspirator, Anatole d'Harcourt, and the young girl, Gabrielle Gourtin, daughter of an inn-keeper, both meet a tragic end. The tone of the story is quiet, as a whole, though it is really a romance and relates stirring events.

**Little Dorrit.** By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 818. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

After a period of semi-neglect Dickens is coming into favor again. The REVIEW has previously noticed issues in this new edition of his works. The volumes are reprints from the texts of first editions, contain all the original illustrations, and are introduced by Charles Dickens, the novelist's eldest son, who gives a history of the writing and publication of each book, with other interesting details. Binding and typography are good, and considering the merits of the edition the price seems decidedly low. "Little Dorrit" in its primary appearance (1857) was made attractive by forty illustrations by "Phiz" (H. K. Browne), which are, of course, reproduced in the present volume.



The Doctor, His Wife, and the Clock. By Anna Katharine Green. 32mo, pp. 131. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

"Anna Katharine Green" is best known as the author of the remarkably successful hit "The Leavenworth Case," of "Marked 'Personal,'" etc. Her present story, which is the third issue in Messrs. G. P. Putnam's "Autonym Library," is a spirited and tragical bit of detective fiction. The initial event is a murder in Lafayette Place, New York City, within a stone's throw of the office of this REVIEW. While making criminal incident prominent, Mrs. Rohlf's does not neglect interesting character study.

Jean Belin, the French Robinson Crusoe. From the French of Alfred de Bréhat. 12mo, pp. 350. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

A book which ought to fascinate all young people who enjoy "Robinson Crusoe" and "Swiss Family Robinson." "Jean Belin" is introduced as a little Paris waif. His merits win him good friends, with a company of whom he is shipwrecked upon an uninhabited part of the coast of Africa. Here many adventures befall him and all his inventive resources are called into service. The story is told with a French clearness and simplicity. There are twelve illustrations.

In the Veldt. By Harley. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The reader is here given eleven short tales of contemporary English life in South Africa. They are bright, clear cut, strong in "local coloring," largely humorous or semi-humorous in nature, and told in a free and easy style without straining for literary effect. They relate to such topics as racing, hunting, primitive methods of traveling, especially to phases of the soldier's life in peace and in fighting, and follow essentially the Kipling method of colonial fiction-writing.

Sweetheart Gwen. By William Tirebuck. Paper, 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

A reissue of an excellent and decidedly original story by the author of "Dorrie"—whom Mr. Andrew Lang called, "in her way the most taking figure in recent fiction." The scenes of "Sweetheart Gwen" are laid in rural Wales and the local elements of language, manners and nature are very prominent. The story is in part the study of a child. The character drawing is distinctly good and a hearty humor abounds.

In Wild Rose Time. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 299. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Miss Douglas has added a new member to her list of pleasant stories of domestic life. The scenes and characters of "In Wild Rose Time" belong mainly to the slum region of the "East Side" of New York City. A little crippled girl, "Bess Quinn," and her unselfish sister "Dilsey" are central figures. Miss Douglas makes their story a pathetic one, and she infuses a strong religious element through her pages.

Madame Sans-Genes. An Historical Romance. Founded on the Play by Victorien Sardou. Translated by Louie R. Heller. 16mo, pp. 400. New York: Home Book Company.

Another translation of a romance of the time of Napoleon which we noticed in this department of the REVIEW last month. A frontispiece shows Mme. Réjane as "Catharine."

In Market Overt. A novel. By James Payn. Paper, 12mo, pp. 302. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Poppæa. By Julien Gordon. 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

Berris. By Katharine S. Macquoid. Paper, 12mo, pp. 286. New York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

At Last. By Mrs. Maria Elise Lander. 12mo, pp. 310. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. \$1.50.

#### POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Inevitable, and Other Poems. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 16mo, pp. 100. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Bolton is best known as a writer of excellent popular biographical works, though this new volume is not her first publication in verse. She expresses herself well in metre, but

commendation of these little poems belongs rather to their matter than to their technical finish. Of the longer pieces, "The Battle of Cuzzola," "A Queen's Undying Love" and "Giorgione," are written in blank verse. There are a number of sonnets upon various subjects. Mrs. Bolton's language is clear and some of her lyrical poems are especially satisfying to the ear. She voices in a sympathetic way our common human aspiration and needs. As a frontispiece a portrait from a recent London photograph is given.

The Poems of Henry Abbey. 16mo, pp. 290. Kingston, N. Y.: Published by the Author. \$1.25.

This is the third, enlarged, edition of the poems of a writer who occupies a worthy if not eminent position among our American versifiers. Mr. Abbey has a particular liking for long narrative poems of a style not now in great vogue, but welcome to the real lover of poetry if they are well executed. He finds the sources of some of these tales in Oriental legends. Thoughtful reflection and moral meaning are prominent in most of Mr. Abbey's verses, but he writes many lines which are worth reading for their musical effect alone. His volume as a whole deserves a cordial reception, and it might be considered as a sort of protest against some of the over-refined mechanism of our modern rhymers.

Shakuntala; or, The Recovered Ring. A Hindoo Drama by Kalidasa. Translated by A. Hjalmar Edgren, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Although this drama originated in the far East, the credit of making it available to English readers must be given to Western scholarship, for the translation from the Sanskrit has been performed by a professor in the University of Nebraska. Dr. Edgren has rendered the metrical portions of the play into unrhymed octosyllabic iambic lines. The drama is of interest as a picture of ancient Hindoo life, and in itself as a story of love and magic. The general conception is poetical, in the old romantic meaning of that adjective.

Cecil the Seer: A Drama of the Soul. By Walter Warren. Octavo, pp. 151. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The German Universities: Their Character and Historical Development. By Friedrich Paulsen. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

This is a work of large interest to those concerned with the history of higher education and with its present problems, general and national. The author is Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy in the University of Berlin, and the work was prepared in connection with the German Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair. The translation has been made by Prof. Edward Delavan Perry, of Columbia College, and an able introduction of twenty pages upon "The Relation of the German Universities to the Problems of Higher Education in the United States" has been contributed by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler. The body of the work presents with great clearness the "General Character of the German University," outlines of its historical development from the middle ages to our own century, the relation of the universities to state, church and community, "Teachers and Teaching," "Students and the Pursuit of Study," and "The Unity of the University." Appendices contain a list of German universities with the dates of foundation, and a bibliography of several pages. Much matter in this volume will be valuable to those outside the educational profession. The treatment is eminently practical.

The Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System. A Historical Sketch. By George H. Martin, A.M. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A sketch of the progress of school legislation in the State which is believed by Dr. Harris to possess a more interesting educational history than that of any other of our commonwealths. Much has been written on various phases of Massachusetts school history; Mr. Martin treats the development of the State's educational system from the evolutionary point of view. He disclaims any attempt to write an exhaustive history, but his sketch might well serve as the basis of a more elaborate treatise to be prepared later, it is to be hoped by Mr. Martin himself.

Roderick Hume: The Story of a New York Teacher. By C. W. Bardeen. Paper, 12mo, pp. 319. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

As Number Six of his "Standard Teachers' Library," Mr. Bardeen publishes a new edition of a story by himself, first

issued in 1878. In "Roderick Hume" Mr. Bardeen followed a very realistic method, the characters and incidents being based mainly upon his own observations of actualities. The story in itself is of interest to teachers, but its value lies mainly in its picturing of various phases of the school principal's life in a typical small community of the Empire State. The board of education, the regents' examination, the agents for text-books, the mischievous pupil, the dishonest teacher, the school janitor, all receive attention. Love also plays no small part in the development of affairs. Mr. Bardeen's style is unaffected and straightforward. His novel would seem to be almost unique in our literature of "local fiction."

Lessons in the New Geography for Student and Teacher.

By Spencer Trotter, M.D. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Dr. Trotter is Professor of Biology in Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania), and in the suggestive chapters of this little work he considers geography in the broad spirit of the biologist. The "new geography" is not a study of dry and isolated facts, but it examines the earth as the one changeless and fundamental factor in all human affairs. It stimulates the imagination of the pupil and assists him to a truer conception of natural history, history, economics, politics and other fields of knowledge. Dr. Trotter writes pleasantly and systematically of "Geography in Its Relations to Life," "Some Past and Present Aspects of the Earth," "Climate," plants and animals which have affected man, "Man" and "Commerce." He has given lists of readings in connection with the several lessons. Some useful material is given in an appendix, and there is a thorough index. Maps and a few other illustrations accompany the text.

Elimination System. Spanish in Spanish. By Louis Duque. 12mo, pp. 402. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. \$1.50.

The method of acquiring Spanish followed in these pages is based upon the author's large teaching experience and he believes it to be at once scientific and practical. The text begins in English, but Spanish words and phrases are gradually introduced until in the twelfth lesson the elimination of English is completed. Each lesson contains reading matter, grammar, explanation of idioms, etc., an exercise for written translation into Spanish and an exercise for oral translation from Spanish. The four divisions of the book treat respectively of the parts of speech, syntax, prosody and the principles of Spanish phonetic orthography. Nearly thirty pages are given to a list of words constructed with prepositions, twenty pages to Spanish phonetics and seventy pages to Spanish-English and English-Spanish vocabularies. It is proposed to extend this elimination system, which seems sensible and effective, to text-books in German, Italian, Latin and Greek.

Partir á Tiempo. A Comedy in One Act. By Don Mariano José de Larra. Paper, 12mo, pp. 51. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

This issue is Number Two in the publisher's "Teatro Español." It is edited by Alexander W. Herder, of Princeton University, who supplements the text with six or seven pages of philological notes in English.

El Final de Norma. By Pedro A. de Alarcón. Edited and Annotated in English by R. D. de la Cortina, M.A. Paper, 16mo, pp. 297. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

Professor Cortina's notes, mainly philological, occupy about fifty pages. This novel is the first issue of a series of "Novelas Escogidas."

Little Nature Studies for Little People. From the Essays of John Burroughs. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 141. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

This is a primary text-book in science and in reading, based on the works of John Burroughs and revised by him. There are numerous suggestions to teachers, but most of the space is filled by large print and pleasant illustrations for the little folks. The volume is worthy of place in the growing literature which aims to open the charms of nature to the child mind.

#### SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Aeronautical Annual, 1895. Edited by James Means. Paper, octavo, pp. 172. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. \$1.

Aërial Navigation. By A. F. Zahm. Paper, octavo, pp. 32. Philadelphia: Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Means' sub-title reads "Devoted to the Encouragement of Experiment with Aërial Machines, and to the Advancement of the Science of Aërodynamics." A large portion of his annual is given to extracts from the literature of aërial locomotion, arranged in chronological order from Leonardo da Vinci's "Treatise Upon the Flight of Birds" to Franklin's aeronautical correspondence. Six pages are occupied by a bibliography, and much of the remaining space by a reprint of the editor's pamphlet on "The Problem of Manflight." Mr. Means is "firmly convinced that the soaring-machine [with which he has experimented at Boston and elsewhere] . . . is the instrument by which we must for the present acquire knowledge." The annual is illustrated by diagrams of modern machines and by many interesting reproductions of old-time cuts, of manuscript and mechanical drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, and of a portrait of that artist drawn in red chalk by himself. The bare fact of the appearance of such a volume as this is of course highly significant. Mr. Zahm's pamphlet is a lecture upon the present problems and progress of aërial navigation.

Popular Scientific Lectures. By Ernst Mach. 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

Some time ago the REVIEW noticed a translation of Professor Ernst Mach's "Science of Mechanics," a considerably larger volume than the present. Thomas J. McCormack is the translator of both volumes. In these lectures the author, Professor of Physics in the University of Prague, shows something of the more poetic side of research and the "substantial sameness of scientific and every-day thought." Four lectures deal principally with the methods and nature of scientific inquiry; of the remaining eight one is "On Instruction in the Classics and the Mathematico-Physical Sciences," one upon the "Causes of Harmony," one upon the "Forms of Liquids," etc. The text is explained by forty-four small cuts and diagrams. There is a thorough index.

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. Engineering Series, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Science Series, Vol. I, No. 1. Paper, octavo. Madison: Published by the University.

The University of Michigan has in late years developed a great activity in its scientific and technical departments. The first four numbers of the "Engineering Series" of the Bulletin of the University are separate lectures delivered before the "College of Mechanics and Engineering" by competent authorities, and treat respectively of "Track," "Some Practical Hints in Dynamo Design," "The Steel Construction of Buildings" and "The Evolution of a Switchboard." The first number of the "Science Series" examines and tabulates the results of a laboratory investigation, by Herman Schlundt, of the "Speed of the Liberation of Iodine in Mixed Solutions of Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Iodide and Hydrochloric Acid."

Butterflies and Moths (British). By W. Furneaux, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

This work dealing with one small branch of natural history is by the author of "The Out-Door World." If it were devoted to American entomology it would be worthy of a more than perfunctory mention in this corner of the REVIEW. About one hundred and thirty pages are, however, as useful upon one side of the Atlantic as the other. They give an outline of the life history of the butterfly and practical directions as to the collection and care of specimens. The volume is beautified by twelve colored plates and by nearly two hundred and fifty illustrations in the text.

On the Origin of Language, and the Logos Theory. By Ludwig Noiré. Paper, 12mo, pp. 57. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 15 cents.

An issue in the "Religion of Science Library." The author advances a novel, scientific but easily comprehended theory of the origin of language. Noiré thinks human speech developed through these stages: "The inner perceptual image that man wished to excite in his fellow man;" *gesture*, accompanied by inarticulate sounds; the permanence of those sounds as primitive language-roots.

Ædology: a Treatise on Generative Life. By Sydney Barrington Elliot, M.D. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Law of Heat. By Maria Remington Hemiup. Octavo, pp. 1,132. Geneva, N. Y.: Published by the Author.

# CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

## ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

### Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.

The Secret of the Roman Oracles. Rodolfo Lanciani.  
Some Confessions of a Novel-Writer. J. T. Trowbridge.  
Bova Unvisited. Elizabeth Pullen.  
Immigration and Naturalization. H. S. Everett.  
Some Words on the Ethics of Coöperative Production. J. M. Ludlow.  
The Direction of Education. N. S. Shaler.  
William Dwight Whitney. Charles R. Lanman.

### Century Magazine.—New York. March.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—V. William M. Sloane.  
Eugène Ysaÿe. H. E. Krehbiel.  
Hermann von Helmholtz. Thomas C. Martin.  
The Horse-Market. Henry C. Merwin.  
Pieter de Hooch. Timothy Cole.  
Two War-Time Conventions. Noah Brooks.  
Beyond the Adriatic: A New Field of Travel. Harriet W. Preston.  
Jean Carriès: Sculptor and Potter, Émile Hovelague.  
Blackmail as a Heritage. Clarence C. Buel.

### The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. March.

Queen Victoria and Her Children. S. P. Cadman.  
Christianity and English Wealth. David H. Wheeler.  
Underground Railway in London. A. E. Daniell.  
Gustavus Adolphus. Max Lenz.  
The World's Debt to Medicine. John S. Billing.  
Scott's "Woodstock." E. G. Moulton.  
Glimpse of a German Watering Place. Sidney Whitman.  
Chauncey Mitchell Depew. Franklin Morris.  
The New Reign in Russia. Victor Yarros.  
The Bicycle—Its Pleasures and Perils. Robert Lew Seymour.  
The Laws of Tempests. Alfred Angot.  
Journalism of the Catholic Church in the United States. J. J. Dunn.  
Woman Among the Early Germans. Louise P. Bates.

### Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. March.

Mont Saint-Michel. J. Howe Adams.  
The Beautiful Models of Paris. Fr. Thiébauld Sisson.  
A President of France. Ernest Daudet.  
Pearl-Diving and Its Perils. Lient. Herbert P. Witmarsh.  
Beauty from an Indian's Point of View. R. W. Shufeldt.  
The Observatory of the Vatican. J. A. Zahn.  
The Story of a Thousand.—VII. Albion W. Tourgée.

### Engineering Magazine.—New York. March.

The Relation of the Railway to Its Employees. W. H. Canniff.  
Relations of the Employee to the Railroad. Cy. Warman.  
Recent Architecture in France. Barr Ferree.  
Sewers and Sewage Disposal. Rudolph Hering.  
Pavements, Sidewalks, Roads, and Bridges. Major J. W. Howard.  
Electric Wiring and the Fire Hazard. F. E. Cabot.  
Mine Management and Superintendence. Covington Johnson.  
Causes of Floods in Western Rivers. Charles B. Going.  
The Conquest of Steel over Cast Iron. Horace L. Arnold.  
Electric Power in Southern Cotton Mills. A. F. McKissick.

### Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. March.

Edison. Henry Tyrrell.  
The Great Salt Lake and Mormonism. M. V. Moore.  
Dogs and Their Keeping. S. H. Ferris.  
Bulgarian Village Life. Celia R. Ladd.  
The United States Revenue Cutter Flag. Capt. H. D. Smith.  
Some Personal Recollections of Charles Reade. Howard Paul.

Cameos and Cut Gems. Theo. Tracy.  
The National Deaf-Mute College. Catherine F. Cavanagh.  
How Bronze Statues Are Cast. S. M. Miller.

### Harper's Magazine.—New York. March.

Fox Hunting in the United States. Caspar W. Whitney.  
The Trial Trip of a Cruiser. William F. Sicard.  
The Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem. Laurence Hutton.  
The New York Common Schools. Stephen H. Olin.  
The Industrial Region of Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia.  
An American Academy at Rome. Royal Cortissoz.  
Hereditry. St. George Mivart.

### Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. March.

A Glimpse of Cuba. James K. Reeve.  
Furs in Russia. Isabel F. Hapgood.  
Electric Locomotives on Steam Roads. George J. Varney.  
The Story of the Gravels. Hervey B. Bashore.  
A Question of Costume. W. D. McCrackan.  
The Artist's Compensations. William C. Lawton.

### McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

An Ocean Flyer.  
F. Marion Crawford: A Conversation. Robert Bridges.  
Napoleon Bonaparte.—V. Ida M. Tarbell.  
An Alpine Pass on Ski. A. Conan Doyle.  
The New Treatment of Diphtheria. Hermann M. Biggs.  
Diphtheria Anti-Toxine—Its Production. William H. Park.  
The Lord's Day. W. E. Gladstone.  
"Human Documents."  
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

### Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Senator Elkins. Frank A. Munsey.  
With Brush and Rod. C. Stuart Johnson.  
The Players. James Clarence Harvey.  
Among My Autographs. Lawrence Mendenhall.  
Ferdinand De Lesseps. Theodore Schwartz.  
Russell Sage. Harold Parker.

### New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

Massachusetts in the Civil War. Thomas S. Townsend.  
Northampton Association of Education and Industry. Oliver Rumsay.  
Pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans. Edwin A. Barber.  
Weather Studies at Blue Hill. Raymond L. Bridgman.  
The Part of the Massachusetts Men in the Ordinance of 1787. Elizabeth H. Tetlow.  
Harriet Beecher Stowe at Cincinnati. George S. McDowell.  
Old Dutch Houses on the Hudson. William E. Ver Planck.  
Old Milk Street, Boston. Hamilton A. Hill.  
The First Harvard Graduate Killed in the Revolution. C. K. Bolton.  
The Civil War Envelopes. J. H. Adams.

### Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.

A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States. E. Benjamin Andrews.  
American Wood-Engravers. Francis S. King.  
The Art of Living: House-Furnishing and the Commissariat. Robert Grant.  
Bedding-Plants. Samuel Parsons, Jr.  
When Slavery Went Out of Politics. Noah Brooks.  
Thoreau's Poems of Nature. F. B. Sanborn.  
Orchestral Conducting and Conductors. William F. Apthorp.

## THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

### American Amateur Photographer.—New York. January.

With the Camera in Newfoundland. John Fretwell.  
Fish Photography. M. Y. Beach.  
Beginners' Column.—XV. Blue Printing. John Clarke.  
Arc Light Photography. M. Y. Beach.  
A Trip to Florida and Cuba. Nellie E. Arbison.

February.

Beginners' Column.—XVI. Bromide Paper Contact Printing. J. Clarke.

New Method of Developing Photographic Prints. H. J. Newton.

### American Anthropologist.—Washington. (Quarterly.) January.

Stone Art in America. J. W. Powell.  
The Huacos of Chica Valley, Peru. S. M. Scott.  
Caste in India. J. H. Porter.  
Micmac Customs and Traditions. S. Hager.  
The Olmos Writings. J. C. Pilling.  
Chinese Origin of Playing Cards. W. H. Wilkinson.

**American Catholic Quarterly Review.**—Philadelphia. January.

John Baptist de Rossi. T. J. Shahan.  
The Centenary of Maynooth. J. F. Hogan.  
The Grandeur of Ancient Rome. Robert Seton.  
Catholic Educational Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.  
The Recent Decrees on Church Music.  
The Apostolic Delegation. Thomas Bouquillon.  
The Relations of Experimental Psychology. E. A. Pace.  
A Negative View of the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus." A. J. Maas.  
The Treasures of the Church. William Barry.

The American Magazine of Civics.—New York. February.  
Money. James A. Quarles.  
Prison Reform, and How it Concerns the Public. W. C. Selleck.  
The Catholic Church and the Coming Social Struggle. C. Robinson.  
Economic Co-operation.—II. E. M. Burchard.  
Suffrage for Woman. Mary E. Brooks.  
Aitriuria. Edward B. Payne.  
The Coming System of National Credit. A. C. Houston.  
The Elements of Good Citizenship. Fred De Land.  
The Republic: Endurance by Means of Revolution. W. Macomber.  
What the Citizen Owes the State. L. W. Keplinger.  
The Mohonk Conferences. F. C. Sparhawk.

**The American Monthly.**—Washington. February.

Israel Putnam. Kate S. Wright.  
Woman's Part in the War for Independence. Cornelia W. Rankin.  
Sketch of Leven Bowell. Kate Noland-Garnett.

**American Naturalist.**—Philadelphia. January.

Birds of New Guinea. George S. mead.  
Leuciscus Balteatus: A Study in Variation. C. H. Eigenmann.  
On the Evolution of the Art of Working in Stone. J. D. McGuire.

**American University Magazine.**—New York. February.

Napoleon as an Orator.—III. Eugene Van Schaick.  
The Elmira Reformatory School of Letters. James R. Monks.  
Undergraduate Customs of Princeton. H. S. Fisher.

**Antiquary.**—London. February.

Further Notes on Manx Folk-lore. A. W. Moore.  
Notes on Engravings of St. Alban's Abbey. F. G. Kitton.  
Archæology in the Warrington Museum. J. Ward.

**The Arena.**—Boston. February.

Penology in Europe and America. Samuel J. Barrows.  
The Dynamics of Mind. Henry Wood.  
The Italy of the Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.  
The President's Currency Plan. W. J. Bryan.  
The Chicago Populist Campaign. W. J. Abbot.  
Triennial Meeting of the Council of Women. Countess of Aberdeen.  
Open Letter to Senator John Sherman. G. W. Pepperell.  
The New Woman of the New South. Josephine K. Henry.  
Attitude of Southern Women on the Suffrage Question. Annah Watson.  
Sexual Purity and the Double Standard. J. Bellanger.  
Bimetallism and Legislation. C. S. Thomas.  
Social Conditions as Feeders of Immorality. B. O. Flower.  
Gambling and Speculation: A Symposium.

**Art Amateur.**—New York. February.

The Inness Paintings.  
Carolus Duran.  
Drawing for Illustration. Ernest Knauff.  
Flower-Drawing in Pen and Ink. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.  
Hints on Artistic Anatomy.  
Landscape Painting.—XII. M. B. O. Fowler.

**Art Interchange.**—New York. February.

Amateur Photography as an Art Educator.  
House Decoration as a Business for Women. P. G. Hubert, Jr.  
Leaded Glass for Amateur Workers. A. K. Watt.  
Essentials of an Art Atmosphere. Estelle M. Hurll.

**The Bankers' Magazine.**—New York. February.

The Credit of the United States Government.  
The World's Wool Situation. S. N. D. North.  
Latest Aspects of the Bank Crisis in Australia. G. Marsland.  
History of Bank Currency in the United States. Theodore Gilman.  
Mortgage Banking in Germany. D. M. Frederiksen.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—London. February.

The Australian Banking Outlook.  
Joint-Stock Company Legislation.

The Reimposition of Import Duties on Cotton.  
The Seven States Examination of the New York Life. W. Schooling.

**Biblical World.**—Chicago. February.

Interpretation of the Old Testament. C. R. Brown.  
The Teaching of Jesus.—II. George B. Stevens.  
The Originality of the Apocalypse. George H. Gilbert.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**—London. February.

The End of a Chapter of French Literature.  
A Congested District: South-West Cork and Kerry.  
The Fancies of a Believer.  
The Naval War in the East. W. Laird Clowes.  
General Boulanger: An Object-Lesson in French Politics.  
A Change of Czar.

**Board of Trade Journal.**—London. January 15.

The Russian Customs Revenue.  
The Orange and Lemon Industry of Sicily.  
The Railways of the United States.  
The Foreign Trade of British India.  
Gold-Mining in Victoria.

**Bookman.**—London. February.

On Some Tales of Mr. Kipling's. S. R. Crockett.  
Some Reminiscences of Christina Rossetti. With Portrait. Katharine Hinkson.  
The Rev. William Barry: A Notable Critic.  
From an Unpublished French Essay of Charlotte Brontë.  
The Murder of Darnley. D. Hay Fleming.

**Borderland.**—(Quarterly.) London. January.

Life on the Other Side: Letters from "Julia."  
Robert Louis Stevenson. A. Cargill, and W. T. Stead.  
More About Hypnotism. Miss X.  
Recent Exposures in Theosophy and Spiritualism.—W. Q. Judge, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Mellon.  
The Phenomena of Mediumship.  
Second Sight in the Highlands. Miss X.

**Calcutta Review.**—(Quarterly.) London.

The Dawn of Indian Research. C. Johnston.  
The Conquering March of Russia. Major-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.  
Loose Stanzas, by Omar Khayyám. H. G. Keene.  
The Criminal and Crime. Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan.  
Ancient Religions Before the Great Anno Domini.  
The German Code of Judicial Organization. H. A. D. Phillips.  
Modern Progress in India. R. C. Dutt.  
The Berars. C. E. Biddulph.  
Bengal: Its Castes and Curses.  
The Edinburgh Academy in India. C. W. Hope.

**Canadian Magazine.**—Toronto. February.

A Neglected Chapter in the War of 1812. A. F. Hunter.  
Manitoba Revista. Barlow Cumberland.  
False Insurance Methods. John Ferguson.  
Canadian Short-Story Writers. Allan D. Brodie.  
The New Tzar's Reign: His First Steps. Felix Volkhovzky.  
The Royal Military College of Canada.

**Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. February.

Some Royal Pets. A. Fish.  
E. L. Stevenson as a Samoan Chief. W. H. Triggs.  
Commencing in the Commons. A. F. Robbins.  
The Beauties of Tick-Work. Josepha Crane.  
Lewis Morris, Austin Dobson, Jean Ingelow, Christina Rossetti; Two Pairs of Modern Poets. A. H. Japp.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. February.

Electricity in Textile Manufacturing. Louis Bell.  
Recent American Direct-Connected Engines and Dynamos. T. G. Smith.  
Preservation of Wood. O. Chanute.  
Something About Fire Engines. Joseph Sachs.  
Direct Electric-Driven Machines. W. E. Hall.  
Tooth Gears, or Ropes and Belts? W. H. Booth.  
Straightening a Leaning Chimney. J. C. Platt.  
The Incandescent Lamp of To-day. Johannes H. Cuntz.  
John Fritz. J. F. Holloway.  
Mechanical and Electrical Efficiencies. E. J. Willis.

**Catholic World.**—New York. February.

Reconciliation between State and Church in Italy. W. J. D. Croke.  
Catholicism in Scandinavia. Francis Janssens.  
Father Tanqueray's Special Dogmatic Theology. A. F. Hewitt.  
The Pullman Strike Commission. George McDermot.  
In Hoffman's Studio. Mary C. Crowley.  
Missions to Non-Catholics. Walter Elliott.  
A Poet's Romance. Walter Lecky.  
The History of Marriage.



**Catholic University Bulletin.**—Washington. January.  
The Church and the Sciences. Cardinal Gibbons.  
Leo XIII and the Catholic University. Thomas O'Gorman.  
Theology in Universities. Thomas Bouquillon.  
A Programme of Biblical Studies. C. P. Grannan.  
The MacMahon Hall of Philosophy. Edward A. Pace.  
The American School at Athens. Daniel Quinn.  
The Scientific Congress at Brussels. Thomas J. Shahan.  
**Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh. February  
Treasure Islands in the Polar Sea.  
Old London Duelling Grounds.  
Glasgow.

**Charities Review.**—Galesburg, Ill. January.  
Society Can Afford to Neglect None of Its Fragments. W. E. C. Wright.  
Concerning Labor Tests. Ansley Wilcox.  
Investigation. Mary L. Birtwell.  
Care of the Insane. S. G. Smith.  
Concerning Causes of Poverty.

**Church at Home and Abroad.**—Philadelphia. February.  
The New Spanish Reformation. James Johnston.  
Hainan Heathenism. Frank P. Gilman.  
An Outside Survey of the Shantung Mission. W. P. Chalfant.

**Church Quarterly Review.**—London. January.  
The Primitive Church and the Papal Claims.  
Professor C. B. Upton's Hibbert Lectures on the Bases of Religious Belief.  
Dr. Pusey.  
Bishop Creighton's "History of the Papacy."  
Mr. Gladstone on the Atonement.  
The Science of Church Missions.  
R. W. Dale's "Christian Doctrine."  
The Younger Poets.  
Recent Works on Egypt.  
Note on the Elections for the London School Board.

**Contemporary Review.**—London. February.  
The House of Lords : A Plea for Deliberation. J. Fletcher Moulton.  
Pascal. Walter Pater.  
The Rural Revolution ; Parish Councils. Richard Heath.  
Armenia. F. S. Stevenson.  
Nervous Diseases and Modern Life. Prof. Clifford Allbutt.  
Hegel. R. B. Haldane.  
The Evolution of Cities. Elisée Reclus.  
The Divine Sacrifice. Emma Marie Caillard.  
The Method of Teaching Languages. Prof. John Stuart Blackie.  
The Voluntary Schools. Archdeacon Wilson.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—London. February.  
Birds in Winter.  
The Old Criticism.  
Misunderstandings.

**Critical Review.**—(Quarterly.) January.  
McCurdy's History, Prophecy, and the Monuments. Prof. A. B. Davidson.  
The Oracles Ascribed to Matthew by Papias of Hierapolis. Rev. A. Wright.  
Hort's Judaistic Christianity. V. Bartlett.  
Froude's Life and Letters of Erasmus. Prof. J. Gibb.

**The Dial.**—Chicago.  
January 16.

Christina Georgina Rossetti.  
Novels and Novel Readers. Richard Burton.

February 1.  
The Use and Abuse of Dialect.  
Tributes to Miss Rossetti.  
The Future of the Negro in Fiction. Lavinia H. Egan.  
Lafayette and Mirabeau. D. L. Shorey.

**Dublin Review.**—(Quarterly.) London. January.  
Clerical and Social Life in Devon in 1287. Bishop of Clifton.  
Buddhist Sects in Japan. Prof. C. de Harlez.  
Two Medieval Christmas Offices. F. E. Gilliat-Smith.  
Auch : A Gascon City and Its Church. R. Twigge.  
Six Weeks in Russia. Lady Herbert of Lea.  
An Electoral Experiment in Belgium. W. C. Robinson.  
Mrs. Augustus Craven. Miss E. M. Clerke.  
The Early History of Baptism and Confirmation. Dr. J. R. Gasquet.  
The Dispensing Power of the Catholic Church.  
Science in Fetters. Prof. St. George Mivart.

**Economic Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) January.  
The Church of God and Social Work. Canon H. Scott Holland.

Co-operative Production. H. W. Wolff.  
Graduated Taxation. J. G. Godard.  
The American Situation. J. C. Hopkins.  
Bogus Building.  
The Quarterly Review and "The New Christian Socialism." Symposium.

**Edinburgh Review.**—(Quarterly.) London. January.  
Twelve Years of Indian Government.  
Mr. Meredith's Novels.  
Navy Records of the Armada.  
Modern Magic.  
The History of the Cabinet.  
The Commonwealth and Protectorate.  
Professor Froude's "Erasmus."  
Early Christian Monuments.  
House of Lords ; a Counterfeit Revolution.

**Education.**—Boston. February.  
The Future of the College. E. D. Warfield.  
Every-day Uses of Herbartism. John T. Prince.  
Methods of Historical Study. L. R. Harley.  
Early Schoolmasters of New York. H. C. Kirk.

**Educational Review.**—New York. February.  
Education of the Nervous System. Henry H. Donaldson.  
Dr. McCosh as a Teacher of Philosophy.  
Values in Secondary Education. W. B. Jacobs.  
Uniform Standards in College Preparation. W. H. Butts.  
The Religious Issue in the London Schools. J. G. Fitch.  
The Kindergarten and the Elementary School. C. C. Van Liew.  
Higher Education of Women in the South. Mary V. Woodward.  
Choosing School Boards and Superintendents in New York.

**Educational Review.**—London. February.  
Personal Recollections of Frances Mary Buss. Mrs. Bryant, and Miss A. Ridley.  
The Superannuation of Headmasters. Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy.  
The New Preliminary Local Examination. Rev. C. G. Gull.  
The Position of Private Schools with Regard to the Organization of Secondary Education. William Brown.  
The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—London. February.  
Two Dozen Greek Coins. E. L. Cutts.  
A Flight of Quails. Grant Allen.  
Sir C. M. Palmer, and Jarrow-on-Tyne. F. Dolman.  
How the Policeman Lives. W. Wemley.

**Fortnightly Review.**—London. February.  
England and the Gothenburg Licensing System. Edwin Goadby.  
The Novels of Mr. Hall Caine. George Saintsbury.  
Turkey and Armenia. Richard Davey.  
The Method of Organic Evolution.—I. Its Causes. Henry Holt.  
Ancestor Worship in China. R. S. Gundry.  
G. A. Sala's Autobiography ; London Pen and Gown in the Sixties and Since. T. H. S. Escott.  
Belgian Socialism. H. G. Keene.  
Experiments by Colonization. Edward Salmon.  
Woman and Socialism. Dr. Karl Knödel.  
A Note on Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." W. L. Courtney.  
The Crimea in 1854, and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.

**The Forum.**—New York. February.  
Should the Government Retire from Banking ? W. C. Cornwell.  
Why Gold is Exported. Alfred S. Heidelberg.  
The Programme of German Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht.  
The Social Discontent.—I. Its Causes. Henry Holt.  
Has the Law Become Commercialized ? W. B. Hornblower.  
The Outlook for Decorative Art in America. Frank Fowler.  
A Religious Study of a Baptist Town. W. B. Hale.  
Steps Toward Government Control of Railroads. Carroll D. Wright.  
Colorado's Experiment with Populism. Joel F. Vaile.  
The Great Realists and Empty Story-Tellers. H. H. Boyesen.  
Student Honor and College Examinations. W. LeC. Stevens.  
True American Ideals. Theodore Roosevelt.  
The Barnacles of Fire Insurance. Louis Windmüller.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—London. February.  
Further Travels in Bozland. P. Fitzgerald.  
London's Heights. C. N. Barham.  
Some Recent Researches on the Air. C. M. Aikman.  
Wark, An Old Border Castle. C. Hill Dick.  
On Some Very Curious Correspondents. W. H. Bradley.  
The Germans at Home. V. Rendall.  
Sir Thomas Browne. E. W. Adams.  
"King Arthur" at the Lyceum. H. J. Jennings.

**Geographical Journal.**—London. January.

Across Southern Bashan. With Map. G. Robinson Lees.  
Notes in Eastern Mashonaland. W. Alfred Eckersley.  
Notes on Mr. Selous's Map of Mashonaland and Manika. With Map. E. G. Ravenstein.  
Mount Brown and the Sources of the Athabasca. With Map. Prof. A. P. Coleman.  
The Westland Alps, New Zealand.

February.

Kolgueff Island. With Maps. A. Trevor-Battye.  
An Artistic Expedition to the North Pole. J. V. Payer.  
Crater-Lakes North of Lake Nyasa. With Map. Dr. D. Kerr-Cross.  
The Development of Certain English Rivers. Prof. W. M. Davis.  
The Great Siberian Railway. With Map. P. Krapotkin.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—London. February.

Literary Households. Sarah Tytler.  
The Story of a London Factory Girl's Club. Mary Canney.  
Something About Type-Writing and Typists.  
Archæology for Girls.—IV.

**Good Words.**—London. February.

Some Authors I have Known. With Portraits. John Murray.  
When the Kitchen is Dark: House Vermin. H. Stewart.  
The Gothenburg System. E. S. Talbot.  
The Corean People. R. K. Douglas.  
Isaac Newton. Sir Robert Ball.  
About the New Cure for Diphtheria. Dr. W. J. Fleming.  
The Building of an Atlantic Greyhound. R. McIntyre.

**The Green Bag.**—Boston.

Samuel J. Tilden as a Lawyer. A. Oakley Hall.  
The English Law Courts.—I. The Privy Council.  
The Law of the Land.—IX. The Scientist. W. A. McLean.  
Some Peculiarities of French Legal Procedure.  
Charles O'Connor.—II. Irving Browne.

**Home and Country.**—New York. February.

Cups and Saucers. V. L. Hopper.  
Denizens of the Winter Woods. John Fairfax.  
The Rehabilitation of Valley Forge. Charles B. Todd.

**Homiletic Review.**—New York. February.

Fallacies of Higher Critics. William Henry Green.  
Social Evolution. William W. McLane.  
The Minister's Study of Science. Horace E. Warner.  
Some Practical Thoughts on Composing Sermons. Gross Alexander.  
Cyrus and the Return of the Jews. William Hayes Ward.

**The Irrigation Age.**—Chicago. February.

Irrigation Principles.—IV. W. H. Hall.  
Irrigation and State Boundaries. O. M. Donaldson.  
Measurement of Water in Streams.  
Water Irrigation of Orchards. F. C. Barker.

**Jewish Quarterly Review.**—London. January.

James Darmesteter and His Studies in Zend Literature. Professor F. Max Müller.  
Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology. S. Scherhater.  
On the Apocalypse of Moses. F. C. Conybeare.  
The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. B. L. Abraham.  
Beliefs, Rites and Customs of the Jews Connected with Death, Burial, and Mourning. A. P. Bender.  
Dominus, a Jewish Philosopher of Antiquity. Dr. S. Krauss.  
A New Translation of the Book of Jubilees. Rev. R. H. Charles.

**Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.**—Philadelphia. December.

Transition Curves. Edwin E. Woodman.  
Tests of Cement Joints for Pipe Sewers. F. R. Coffin.

**Juridical Review.**—(Quarterly.) London. January.

Proof in Civil Cases in Scotland. Sheriff Henderson Begg.  
Religious Instruction in Board Schools. J. E. Graham.  
Recollections of Colonial Service in British Guiana. Sir D. P. Chalmers.  
Arrested Development and Responsibility. Dr. T. S. Clouston.  
Arbitration. J. M. McCandlish.  
The Historical and Philosophical Methods in Jurisprudence. A. Thomson.

**Knowledge.**—London. February.

Arthur Cowper Ranyard and His Work. With Portrait. W. H. Wesley.  
The Smallest Flying Squirrel. R. Lydekker.

Automatic Stability in Aërial Vessels. T. Moy.  
The Hessian Fly. E. A. Tutler.  
Gold in the British Isles. E. A. Smith.

**Ladies' Home Journal.**—Philadelphia. February.

The Queen of Italy. Arthur Warren.  
My Literary Passions. William Dean Howells.  
'Andromaniacs.' Charles H. Parkhurst.  
The Enemies of Plants. Eben E. Rexford.

**Leisure Hour.**—London. February.

The Hausa People; Africa. H. H. Johnston.  
Robert Louis Stevenson. With Portrait. Mrs. J. M. Scott-Moncrieff.  
Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.  
The Wit of Common Speech. Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling.  
Mysore, and the Late Maharajah. Gen. Sir George Walseley.  
Christina Rossetti. With Portrait. Mrs. Watson.  
New Oxford. W. J. Gordon.  
A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. May Crommelin.

**Lend a Hand.**—Boston. February.

Abolition of Pauperism.  
Indians of Minnesota. Bishop H. B. Whipple.  
Massachusetts Indian Association. Mary E. Dewey.

**London Quarterly.**—London. January.

Puseyism and the Church of England.  
The Karakoram Mountains and Tibet.  
Foreign Missions; The New Acts of the Apostles.  
Christian Theology and Modern Thought.  
Manxland and "The Manxman."  
The Unification of London.  
China, Corea, and Japan.

**Longman's Magazine.**—London. February.

English Seaman in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.  
Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Suez and Panama Canals. W. H. Wheeler.

**Lucifer.**—London. January 15.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. V. P. Jelihovsky.  
The Heavenworld. H. Coryn.  
Theosophy and Crime. B. Crump.  
Illusion. M. U. Moore.  
Father Bogolëp; a Master of Occult Art. Continued. N. S. Leskoff.  
The Mosaic Story of Creation. M. Knights.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. February.

Recollections of the Chinese War. Lieut.-Colonel Hill James.  
The Sexcentenary of the English Parliament. J. W. Root.  
The Modern Theatre; Dramatis Personæ.  
Dusky Sound, New Zealand; In the Wake of Captain Cook.  
The Escape of Maria Clementina. Andrew Lang.  
Rev. A. J. Church's "Fall of Athens;" A Lesson from History.

**Manchester Quarterly.**—Manchester. January.

Alexander Ireland. With Portrait. J. Mortimer.  
Syracuse, the Country of Theocritus. C. E. Tyrer.  
Winckelmann and the Art of Ancient Greece. J. Walker.  
John Varley's Cash Book. J. Mortimer.  
Miss Lahee; a Lancashire Novelist. W. Dinsmore.

**Menorah Monthly.**—New York. February.

What is Judaism? M. Ellinger.  
An Atrocious Chapter in the History of Humanity. R. Grossman.  
American Jewish Historical Society. Oscar S. Straus.  
Methodist Review.—Nashville, Tenn. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb.

The Higher Criticism. Wilbur F. Tillett.  
Study of History and Political Science for Southern Youths.  
Oliver Wendell Holmes. W. M. Baskerville.  
Old Japan. J. C. C. Newton.  
Christian Liberty and Church Organization. E. L. T. Blake.

**Midland Monthly.**—Des Moines, Iowa. February.

A Bit of Holland in America. Cyrenus Cole.  
Among the Moors. Catharine C. Taylor.  
Saundersings in Summer-Land. J. T. Connor.  
Joseph Keppler. C. F. Collisson.  
The Land of Ophir. Ben el Hassan.  
Life in Andersonville Prison. J. N. Miller.  
Women Writers in Washington. Juliette M. Babbitt.

**Missionary Herald.**—Boston. February.

The War Between China and Japan. Henry Blodget.  
Medical Work in the Shansi Mission. I. J. Atwood.  
Variety and Extent of Organized Congregational Work.

**Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. February.  
The Pentecost at Hilo. A. T. Pierson.  
Foreign Missions and Sociology in China. Arthur H. Smith.  
Three Missionary Ambitions. A. J. Gordon.  
The Chinese Philosopher Laö-Tsé.  
Scriptural Reference to the Higher Classes. Gilbert Reid.  
A Half Century of Faith Work. A. T. Pierson.  
Missionary Success in Northern Formosa.

**Month.**—London. February.  
Miracles in Holywell, N. Wales, in 1894. Rev. M. Maher.  
The Gunpowder Plot.  
The East End of London. A. Streeter.  
Life and Letters of Dean Church. C. Kegan Paul.  
President Bonjean, a Modern French Hero.  
Father Southwell the Euphuist. Rev. H. Thurston.  
The Newly Established Diplomatic Relations Between Russia and the Holy See. W. J. D. Croke.  
Joan of Arc in History. J. G. Coleclough.  
The French Naval Station of Biserta. Lieut.-Col. Gowan.

**Music.**—Chicago. February.  
Music in Court. J. J. Kral.  
Woman Before the Musical Tribunal. Catherine Selden.  
The Story of Brass Wind-Instruments.—II. E. O. Hiler.  
Some Armenian Melodies. Mary Grace Reed.  
Beethoven's Note-Book of 1803.—I.  
Antoine Rubinstein.  
The Future of Music and the Inner Life of Man. W. S. B. Mathews.

**National Review.**—London. February.  
An Irish Compromise? Lord Stanmore, and others.  
Christina Rossetti. A. C. Benson.  
Foxhunters and Farmers. Everard Heneage.  
The Primrose League. Sir William T. Marriott.  
Autumn Manœuvres, for Civilians. Colonel Lonsdale Hale.  
Mr. H. D. Macleod on Bimetallism. T. E. Powell.  
A Visit to Dasher. Mrs. St. Loe Strachey.  
Gibraltar's Grievance. Charles Bill.  
The Commercial Collapse of Newfoundland. A. R. White-way.  
Work and Policy of the London County Council. R. Melvill Beachcroft and H. Percy Harris.

**Natural Science.**—London. February.  
Stevenson and Science.  
The Javanese Skeleton.  
The Mammals of the Malay Peninsula. Part II. H. N. Ridley.  
Antarctic Exploration. T. Southwell.  
Continuity of Protoplasm in Plants. Rudolf Beer.  
The Structure and Habits of Archaeopteryx. Illustrated. C. H. Hurst.  
Earthworms and Oceanic Islands. F. E. Beddard.

**New Review.**—London. February.  
The Teaching of Naval History. David Hannay.  
India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.  
Robert Louis Stevenson. Marcel Schwob.  
The Government: The Great Democratic Joke. "Outis."  
Christ's Hospital. E. H. Pearce.  
The Last Conquest of China. John O'Neill.  
Antitoxin Cure for Diphtheria: The New Cure. Dr. H. B. Donkin.  
Christina Rossetti. Alice Meynell.

**Nineteenth Century.**—London. February.  
Single Chamber "Democrats." R. Wallace.  
How to "Mend" the House of Lords. Earl of Meath.  
Infringing a Political Patent. St. Loe Strachey.  
Should We Hold on to the Mediterranean in War? Lieut.-Col. H. Elsdale.  
"Social Evolution." Benjamin Kidd.  
Delphi. Hon. Reginald Lister.  
Ghost Stories and Beast Stories. Andrew Lang.  
Sir Walter Scott and Mrs. Veal's Ghost. R. S. Cleaver.  
Is Bimetallism a Delusion? Edward Tuck.  
Auricular Confession and the Church of England. Canon Carter.  
Language *versus* Literature at Oxford. J. Churton Collins.  
The Crown's "Right of Reply." Alfred Cock.  
The Making of a Shrine. Mrs. Wolfsohn.  
Marriage of Innocent Divorcees. Lord Grimthorpe.  
Reminiscences of Christina Rossetti. Theodore Watts.

**North American Review.**—New York. February.  
The Financial Muddle. J. S. Morton, W. M. Springer, H. W. Cannon.  
Literature and the English Book Trade. Oudia.  
Politics and the Farmer. B. F. Clayton.  
The New Pulpit. H. R. Hoveis.  
Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson. Andrew Lang.  
Problems in the Indian Territory. O. H. Platt.  
The Matrimonial Puzzle. H. H. Boyesen.

Why we Need a National University. Simon Newcomb.  
The Psychological Comedy. C. S. Minot.  
Personal History of the Second Empire.—II. A. D. Vandam.

**Our Day.**—Springfield, Ohio. February.  
Walter Besant—A Character Study. Frances Handley.  
The Drift of Psychical Research. Frederic W. H. Myers.

**Outing.**—New York. February.  
With Gun and Palette Among the Red-skins.  
An Adventure with a Tarpon. Fred J. Wells.  
Irish Hounds and Hunting. Thomas S. Blackwell.  
Miniature Yacht Modeling.—I. Franklyn Bassford.  
Græco-Roman Games in California. Arthur Inkersley.  
Curling in the Northwest. Henry J. Burnside.  
National Guard of the State of New York. Capt. E. E. Hardin.

**Overland Monthly.**—San Francisco. February.  
Famous Californians of Other Days.—II. J. J. Peatfield.  
Evolution of Shipping and Ship-Building in California.—II.  
The Mongol Triad: Japan, Corea, China. Margherita A. Hamm.  
Wild Flowers of Hawaii. Grace C. K. Thompson.  
Divination and Fortune-Telling Among the Chinese in America.  
Pine Boughs: A Salmon River Outing. E. W. Wooster.  
Is Opposition to the Income Tax Either Logical or Legal? C. J. Swift.  
Oregonian Characteristics. Alfred Holman.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—London. February.  
Through Apple-Land: Tasmania. R. E. Macnaghten.  
Westminster. Walter Besant.  
Looting at Summer Palace, Peking.

**Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago. February.  
Intensification.  
On Color Photography. J. Jolly.  
The Worship of Technique.  
A Neglected Printing Process.  
Cause of the Fading of Albumen Prints. A. Haddon.

**February.**  
The Religion of Robert Burns. Walter Walsh.  
The Friendship of Whitman and Emerson. William S. Kennedy.  
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in Shakespeare. Ella A. Moore.  
Ibsen's New Play: "Little Eyolf."

**Photographic Times.**—New York. February.  
The Sky. H. P. Robinson.  
Atmosphere and Effect. Xanthus Smith.  
"Hypo," and How it is Abused. J. H. Janeway.  
Plate Values. S. Hemingway.  
Submarine Photography.  
The Tegetype Process. P. C. Duchochois.  
The Photography of Snow-Flakes. G. Nordenskiöld.  
Intensifiers. W. DeW. Abney.

**Poet-Lore.**—Boston. January.  
Rossetti's "Jenny." W. G. Kingsland.  
Shelley's Influence on Browning. Florence Converse.  
Who Wrote "Venus and Adonis?" Warren Truitt.

**Popular Astronomy.**—Northfield, Minn. February.  
Nearer to the Stars. E. E. Barnard.  
The Study of Physical Astronomy. T. J. J. See.  
Mars: The Canals.—I. Percival Lowell.  
The Astrolabe.—II. Margaret L. Huggins.  
The Spectroscope in Astronomy. Taylor Reed.  
On the Variable Stars of Short Period.—III. Paul S. Yendell.

**Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. February.  
Studies of Childhood.—VI. James Sully.  
A Day's Hunting Among the Esquimos. F. Nansen.  
Natures Triumph. James Rodway.  
Pleasures of the Telescope.—III. Garrett P. Serviss.  
The United States Geological Survey. C. D. Walcott.  
The Thorns of Plants. M. Henri Coupin.  
Some Material Forces of the Social Organism. John W. Langley.  
The Serum Treatment of Diphtheria. S. T. Armstrong.  
Windmills and Meteorology. P. J. De Ridder.  
Brain Development as Related to Evolution. G. Hilton Scribner.  
Symbols. Helen Zimmern.  
Sketch of C. A. Le Sueur. D. S. Jordan.

**Preacher's Magazine.**—New York. February.  
The Caparnaum Mission. Alex. B. Bruce.  
Esther the Queen. Mark G. Pearce.  
Ministerial Ethics. Charles B. Galloway.

## Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Erasmus.  
The Ordnance Survey.  
Our Sporting Ancestors.  
Horace and His Translators.  
The Methods of the New Trade Unionism.  
Professor Huxley's Creed.  
Oliver Wendell Holmes.  
English Surnames.  
The Squirearchy and the Statute Book.  
England in Egypt.  
Lost Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture.

## Quiver.—London. February.

American Quakers.  
Missionary Ships. Rev. R. Shindler.  
With the Fish-Curers. T. Sparrow.  
A Day in the Life of a Bishop.

## Review of Reviews.—New York. February.

The Cotton States and International Exposition. Clark Howell.  
Canada's Prairie Province. E. V. Smalley.  
Anton Rubinstein.  
Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles D. Lanier.  
Stevenson—and After. Jeannette L. Gilder.

## Sanitarian.—New York. February.

Economical and Efficient Disposal of Garbage. T. H. Manley.  
D. H. Stewart.  
Car Ventilation. Granville P. Conn.  
Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever. Felix Formento.  
New York Tenement Houses.

## School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. February.

National Uniformity in Secondary Instruction. W. H. Butts.  
Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. L. C. Hull.

## Scots Magazine.—Perth. February.

Robert Louis Stevenson. Alex. Small.  
A Novel Camping Tour in the Alps.  
The Roman Wall in Scotland. D. Fraser Harris.  
In Norway. W. Mason Inglis.

## Scottish Review.—(Quarterly).—Paisley. January.

The Culdees. Dr. A. Allaria.  
Ale-Drinking, Old Egypt and the Thrako-Germanic Race. Karl Blind.  
The "Princely Chandos" and the University of St. Andrews. J. Maitland Anderson.  
The Court of Ferrara in the Fifteenth Century. Count Gandini.  
Some Shetland Folk-Lore. J. J. Haldane Burgess.  
Rural Scotland in the First Half of Last Century. H. Grey Graham.  
Pauper Lunacy and Ordinary Pauperism.—A Contrast. T. W. L. Spence.  
The Franco-Italian Question in History. E. Armstrong.

## Social Economist.—New York. February.

Why Northern Wealth Grows Faster than Southern.  
French View of Socialism.  
Fallacies that Fool Flatists.  
Spencer's Ethical System. Van Buren Denslow.  
Social Conditions at the South. G. F. Milton.

## The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. February.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.  
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—V. G. R. Bishop.

## Strand Magazine.—London. January 15.

The Duchess of Albany. Mary Spencer-Warren.  
Some Curiosities of Modern Photography. W. G. Fitzgerald.

Hospital Days and Hospital Ways. Augusta E. Mansford.  
A Vision of Gold. J. Holt Schooling.  
Oxford at Home. H. George.

## Students' Journal.—New York. February.

Signaling at Sea.  
Woman Suffrage. Helen B. Montgomery.  
Engraved Shorthand—eight pages.

## Sunday at Home.—London. February.

Mr. Moody's Work at Northfield, Massachusetts. E. Porritt.  
A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Major A. Heber-Percy.  
Sunday at Shoreditch and Bethnal Green West.  
New Guinea Under Christian Training. Rev. J. Chalmers.

## Sunday Magazine.—London. February.

Labor and Laborers. Rev. Harry Jones.  
On Pulpits. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.  
The Huntingdon Club for Working Lads. Priscilla Emerson.  
Salisbury Palace. Precentor Venables.  
London Under England's Old Laws. W. J. Hardy.  
The Eve of Christianity; Greece and the East. F. T. Richards.

## Temple Bar.—London. February.

Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fannie Kemble, 1871-1883.  
Erasmus and the Reformation. J. C. Bailey.  
Magic Verses.  
Philip II of Spain. A. Harcourt.  
An Unpublished Page in Madagascar History. Alice Zimmerman.  
On Curio-Hunting in China.

## The Treasury.—New York. February.

The Kingdom of Heaven Like Unto Leaven. Richard S. Storrs.  
The Uses of Temple Beauty.—IV. David Gregg.  
Two Decades of Methodism. Albert D. Vail.

## The United Service.—Philadelphia. February.

China vs. Japan. W. H. Shock.  
Organization of the Line of the Army. Capt. A. D. Schenck.  
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

## United Service Magazine.—London. February.

Mounted Troops in War. Major-Gen. Hutton.  
The New Military Rifles. W. Laird Clowes.  
The Actual Sea-Power of England To-day. H. W. Wilson.  
The Volunteer Brigade Question.  
The Expedition to Madagascar. With Maps. Captain Pasfield Oliver.  
Life in Bermuda.  
Infantry Attack. Major A. W. A. Pollock.  
The War Between China and Japan. With Map. Colonel Maurice.

## Westminster Review.—London. February.

Intellectual Liberty and the Blasphemy Laws. E. G. Taylor.  
Betting and Gambling.  
Historical Lessons Taught by American Archaeology and Ethnology. J. F. Hewitt.  
The Sexual Problem; a Rejoinder. Beswicke Ancrum.  
Free Thought, Scepticism, Agnosticism. S. Dewey.  
The Actualities of Liberty. J. C. Macdonald.  
Wills and Inheritance. Lady Cook.  
Micawberism in Politics. J. J. Davies.

## Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.

Atmosphere. Edward L. Wilson.  
Marine Photography.  
Art Talk by a Veteran Photographer.  
Elementary Color Photography. W. T. Wilkinson.  
Papers for Professional Photographers. John L. Tennant.  
Process Work. A. C. Austin.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

## Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 5.

Japan. Dr. O. Nippold.  
The German Gustavus Adolphus Celebration. H. Kerner.  
The New Parliament Houses at Berlin. F. Wahr.

## Daheim.—Leipzig. January 5.

Massage and Gymnastics. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.  
Organ-Building. H. von Spielberg.

## January 19.

Sick-Nursing. T. Schäfer.

## January 26.

New Astronomical Discoveries. Dr. Klein.

## Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

Alcohol and Health. Dr. A. Schmid.  
Janssen's Eighth Volume. H. Kerner.  
The Italian Climate. E. Eckstein.  
Johann Strauss.  
Karl Baumeister, Artist. F. Festing.

## Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. January.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.  
The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians. Georg Ebers.  
The Quinine Fever Remedy. Prof. C. Binz.  
Where Are We and Whither Are We Tending? M. Carriera.  
Franz Defregger, Artist. Luise von Kobell.



Women of the Modern Stage. R. von Gottschall.  
Queen Victoria.  
Letters of G. F. Parrot. F. Bienemann.  
Bull-Fighting. U. R. Quiriones.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. January.

Eduard Mörike's Letters, 1838-1834. R. Krauss.  
Ground Rents and Dwelling-House Reform. H. Albrecht.  
The Brothers Grimm. H. Grimm.  
Catherine Sforza. O. Hartwig.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 1.

Music: *Gartenlaube* Waltzes. Johann Strauss.  
Women's Head Dress. C. Gurlitt.  
Headaches. Dr. H. Schaefer.  
Diamond and Gold Fields of South Africa. A. Richter.  
The Governors in Germany. Marie Loeper-Housselle.  
A Day at Würshofen. Max Haushofer.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.

The Agrarian Question a Social Question. Dr. G. Ruhland.  
Prince Ferdinand I of Bulgaria.  
Dr. Gustav Ruhland. With Portrait. E. Ramstein.  
Bayreuth and Homosexuality. Dr. O. Panizza.  
Individuality and National Life. Dr. M. Schwann.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. January.

Experiences of the Campaign of 1814.  
Japan. Spanuth-Pöhlde.  
Reminiscences of the War of 1866. G. E. von Natzmer.  
Reminiscences by Heinrich von Struve.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

January 2.  
The Reaction in Italy. G. Ferrero.  
The Condition of Universal Education in Austria.  
January 9.  
Education in Austria. Concluded.  
January 16.  
Ranks and Titles in Scientific Life. M. Wilckens.  
January 23.  
Max Ernest Mayer's Tragedy, "Everlasting Peace." Karl Bleibtreu.  
Contemporary Criticism. P. Pauli.  
The Meat Supply of Vienna. Dr. Jos. L. von Liburnam.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 14.  
Argentina. G. A. Lallement.  
Boiler Inspection and Industrial Inspection in Prussia in 1893.  
Dr. M. Quarek.

No. 15.

The End of the Berlin Beer War.  
Boiler Inspection. Continued.  
Treitschke's German History. F. Mehring.  
Agriculture in Uruguay and European Competition. Dr. P. Ernst.

No. 16.

Treitschke. Continued.

No. 17.

Legislation for the Protection of Workers in the Building Trades.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. January.

Madonna Alessandra: A Noble Mother. Helen Zimmern.  
Agriculture and Agrarian Rights. L. Fuld.  
The Devil Legends in Connection with the Christian Dogma of the First Century and Old German Superstition. A. Wünsche.  
The Over-Population Problem. Alexander Tille.  
Benefactors to Humanity; Drama. F. Philippi.  
Portrait of F. Philippi.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. January.

Dr. Franz Hartmann. Dr. H. Göring.  
Phrenological Examination of the Skull of Paracelsus. Dr. F. Hartmann.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

The Weimar Park, 1776-1832. Dr. Burckhardt.  
Count von Moltke. S. Whitman.  
Dutch Fisher-Life. K. Kollback.  
Lavater's Letters. G. Müller.  
American Sketches. Dr. M. W. Meyer.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Steglitzerstr.  
January.

Military Fancy Dress. H. von Zobeltitz.  
The Berlin Theatres. P. von Szczepanski.  
A Journey Through Corsica. Ida Boy-Ed.  
A Few Hours in Corea. A. Mensing.  
The Secrets of Artificial Plant Production. M. Hesdörffer.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

The Swiss Parliament. Dr. J. Langhard.  
The Guestphalia Corps House at Heidelberg.  
Heft 11.  
The Utilization of Niagara. U. Brachvogel.  
Eduard Grisebach. With Portrait.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—January.

The Swiss From an American Point of View. Numa Droz.  
Scientific Photography. Ch. Ed. Guillaume.  
"Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," by George P. A. Healy.  
Four Generations of Czars of Russia. A. de Verdilhac.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. January 15.

1894. G. de Molinari.  
Financial Progress in 1894. A. Raffalovich.  
Bank Note Reform in the United States. R. G. Lévy.  
Protection and Communism. Vilfredo Pareto.  
The Colonial Movement. Dr. Meyners d'Estrey.  
Agriculture and Agrarianism in Germany. Paul Müller.

Nouvelle Revue.—January 1.

Jerusalem. Pierre Loti.  
"Little Eyolf" (Second Act). Henrik Ibsen.  
James Darmesteter. E. Ledrain.  
Mlle. Desclée's Letters to Fanfan.—II. P. Duplan.  
The Siege and Assault of Gheok Teppé. A. de Mayer.  
Through Some French Exhibitions. M. Vachon.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.  
January 15.  
"Little Eyolf" (Third Act). Henrik Ibsen.  
The First Impressions of a Deputy. E. Dejean.  
Mlle. Desclée's Letters to Fanfan.—III. P. Duplan.  
Tonkin and the Red River. L. Escanda.  
Wagner and the Social Revolution (1848-1849). H. Lichtenberger.  
The Treatment of Diphtheria. A. Chaillou.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. January 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
Military Parade. Jean Reibrach.  
Pierre Loti. H. Caro Delvaillle.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

January 1.

Baroness de Vaux and Her Correspondence. P. B. des Valades.  
Maurice de Guérin. Concluded. G. Maze-Sencier.  
Armand de Chateaubriand. Continued. Comte G. de Contades.  
John Bull and His Country. Concluded. Baron E. de Mandat-Grancey.  
Song: "Chanson," by Henry Eymieu.

January 15.

Père Ollivier. Michel Solomon.  
Baroness de Vaux. Continued. P. B. des Valades.  
Armand de Chateaubriand. Concluded. Comte G. de Contades.  
The Graduated Income-Tax for France. J. A. des Rotours.  
Song: "Consolation," by F. le Borne.  
Organ Music: "Pastorale," by P. L. Hillemacher.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

January 5.

The French Parliamentary Crisis. Paul Lafitte.  
Literary Reminiscences of Bohemia. Jules Levallois.  
Catherine II and the French Revolution. Alfred Hambaud.

January 12.

M. Édouard Rod. Ch. Recolin.  
Egypt in 1798. Continued. Abel Hermant.  
Travels in Africa. Paul Monceaux.

January 19.

The Question of State Aid to the Destitute. Maurice Spronck.  
Gustave Planche and George Sand. Jules Levallois.

January 26.

Louis Marie La Revellière-Lépeaux and His *Memoirs*. E. Charavay.  
Ernest Théodore Hoffmann. E. Neukomm.

## Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

January 1.

Roman Africa. G. Boissier.  
The Latter Part of the Second Empire. E. Lamy.  
After a Visit to the Vatican. F. Brunetiere.  
The Mechanism of Modern Life.—III. Vicomte G. d'Avenel.  
A Journey in Central Asia—Russian Turkestan. E. Blanc.  
Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Poet-Novelist. Vicomte de Vogüé.  
Count Caprivi. G. Vabert.

January 15.

An Historic Democracy: Switzerland. C. Benoist.  
The Latter Part of the Second Empire. E. Lamy.  
The Forthcoming Exhibition of 1900. Comte A. de Colonne.  
Contemporary English Art. R. de la Sizeranne.  
Orchids. E. Planchaut.

## Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.

The Second Empire. Charles Woesta.  
Marquis Albert Costa de Beauregard. Henry Bordeaux.  
Belgium and the Fall of Napoleon I. P. Poulet.  
Round the Cape of Good Hope. Jules Leclercq.

## Revue de Paris.—Paris.

January 1.

Miguel. Henry Meilhac.  
A Betrayal in 1812. A. Vandal.  
The Chicago Congress on Real Property. Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat.  
R. L. Stevenson's Last Novel. P. Mille.  
Letters to the Foreign Lady. H. de Balzac.  
The Ideas of Frederick Nietzsche. L. Bernardini.

January 15.

Victor Duruy. E. Lavissee.  
The First Thiers Ministry (February to August, 1836). Baron de Barante.

On the Niger: An Attack on Samory. Commandante Peroz.  
The Correspondence of Adrienne Lecouvreur. M. Paleologue.  
The Memoirs of General Baron de Salo. Denys de Champeaux.  
Puis de Chavannes. Ary Renan.

## Revue des Revues.—Paris.

January 1.

The Third Sex: the New Woman. Prof. G. Ferrero.  
The Brain of Woman. H. de Varigny.  
Japanese Journalism. Motoyosi Saizaut.

January 15.

The Disappearance of the Aristocracy in Germany. Dr. P. Ernst.  
The Literary Movement in Poland. A. Krzyzanski.

## Revue Scientifique.—January 5.

Study at the Physiological Station at Paris. Concluded. M. Marey.  
Galileo and Modern Science. F. Picavet.

January 12.

Is Cancer Contagious? H. Morau.  
The Exaggeration of Aesthetics. Felix Regnault.

January 19.

The Civilization of the Chinese. L. de Saussure.  
Photographic Photometry. J. Janssen.

January 26.

Mountain Sickness. Mr. Kronecker.  
The Radiation of the Lower Temperatures. Raoul Pictet.

## Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January.

Land Nationalization. Charles Secrétan and H. Prioror.  
Puis de Chavannes. Gustave Geffroy.  
The Socialist Movement in Germany. H. Thurow.  
Socialism in England. H. W. Lee.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

## La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

January 1.

On Recent Parliamentary Events. Senator R. Bonghi.  
Tasso's Aminta. G. Carducci.  
The Solution of the Military Problem. G. Gioran.  
The Struggles of Nationalities in the Balkan Peninsula. C. de Stefan.  
The Origins of Christianity. Continued. R. Mariano.  
Our Protected States: Abyssinia and Somali. L. Robecchi.

January 15.

A Programme of Ecclesiastical Policy. R. de Cesare.

## La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

January 5.

Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on Discipline in the Eastern Church (Latin Version).  
The Jubilee Year of the Taking of Rome.  
The Education of Catholic Youth.

January 19.

Leo XIII and the Christian State.  
The Hittite-Pelasgians in the Islands of the Aegean Sea.  
The Morals of Freemasonry.  
Frederick II of Sicily and Provençal Poetry. F. Torraca.

Socialism and Anarchy. F. Nobili-Vitelleschi.  
Amongst Flies and Mosquitoes. Paolo Livy.  
The Origins of Christianity. Conclusion. R. Mariano.

## La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

January 1.

Religious Instruction in Schools. P. R.  
Scientific Socialism in Italy. G. Fiamingo.  
Love, the Only Educator of the People. Aug. Conti.  
The French Revolution and the First Empire. Continued. G. Grabinski.

January 16.

Catherine de Medicis, Duchess of Mantua. Conclusion. L. Grottanelli.  
The Istrian Agitation and the Triple Alliance. D. Zanichelli.  
Socialism in the Civil Code. L. Rossi.

## La Riforma Sociale.—Rome. January 8.

To the Readers of the Riforma.  
The Social Policy of Communes. Dr. Victor Mataja.  
Socialism and Anarchism. Prof. A. Posada.  
A Psychological View of Anarchism. A. Hamon.  
A Final Answer to M. Naquet. C. A. Conigliani.  
The Suppression of the Schools of Agriculture. Prof. F. S. Nitù.

## THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

## Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

January 5.

The Pentateuch and Prehistoric Archaeology. Honorato del Val.  
Modern Anthropology. Z. Martinez.  
Chronological and Astronomical Notes for 1895. Angel Rodriguez.

January 20.

Light in the Heavens. F. B. Garcia.  
Explosives. Justo Fernandez.  
The Religious Press in France and the Augustinians of Asuncion. J. Rodrigo.  
Catholic Priests and the Bicycle. A. Moreno.  
The Magnetic North Pole.

## España Moderna.—Madrid. January.

Goya. Z. A. Sanchez.

Recollections. José Echegaray.  
Some Unpublished Letters of Cadalso. E. Cotarelo.  
Historical Poems Relating to Chili. M. Menendez y Pelayo.

## Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid.

December 30.

Ferdinand VII in Bilbao. Pablo de Alzola.  
The Replanting of Forests. José Jordana y Morera.  
Portuguese and Spanish Poets of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. A. L. de la Vega.

January 15.

The Artistic Ideal in Its Relation to Religious Sentiment. Marcelo Macias.  
The Replanting of Forests and its Effects in Spain. J. Jordana y Morera.  
The Isunza Family. Conclusion. Julian Apriaz.

# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Outing.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Ant.	Antiquary.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RE.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CR.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Musie.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		
		NSR.	New Science Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]  
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the February numbers of periodicals.

Abelard and Heloise, Anatole France, Cos.

Africa:

The Land of Ophir, Ben el Hassan, MidM.  
French Fighters in Africa, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.  
Notes on Eastern Mashonaland, W. A. Eckersley, GJ, Jan.  
Notes on Mr. Selous' Map of Mashonaland and Manika, GJ, Jan.

Crater-Lakes North of Lake Nyassa, Dr. Kerr-Cross, GJ.

The Hausa People, H. H. Johnson, LH.

Agriculture: The Corn Exchange, LudM.

Air: Some Recent Researches on Air, C. M. Aikman, GM.

American Ideals, True, Theodore Roosevelt, F.

Anatomy, Hints on Artistic, AA.

Archæology:

Archæology for Girls, GÓP.

Early Christian Monuments, ER, Jan.

Architecture: Construction of a Great Building, F. H. Kimball, EngM.

Arctic Exploration:

An Artistic Exploration to the North Pole, J. V. Payer, GJ.

Treasure Islands in the Polar Sea, GJ.

Argentine Republic, May Crommelin, LH.

Armada, Spanish, Navy Records of, ER, Jan.

Armenia:

The Armenian Question, F. S. Stevenson, CR.

Turkey and Armenia, R. Davey, FR.

Armies:

The Royal Military College of Canada, CanM.

The Life of a British Soldier, Chaut.

Beginnings of a Cavalry Troop, Kenneth Brown, Lipp.

Organization of the Line of the Army, A. D. Schenck, US.

French Fighters in Africa, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.

Art in Glasgow, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Harp.

Arthurian Legend, Helen Shipton, MP.

Artists and Their Work, MM.

Asia Minor, Early History of, J. E. Gilmore, EH.

Asiatic Russia: From Baku to Samarcand, F. Vincent, Cos.

Astrolabe, The—II, Margaret L. Huggins, Past.

Astronomy:

What We Know About the Planets, Garrett P. Serviss, Chaut.

Pleasures of the Telescope—III, G. P. Serviss, PS.

- The Study of Physical Astronomy, T. J. J. See, PAST.  
The Spectroscope in Astronomy, Taylor Reed, PAST.  
The Heavens with a Small Telescope, J. E. Gore, MP.  
Athena, Ancient, and A. J. Church's "Fall of Athens," Mac.  
Atlanta Exposition: Cotton States and International Exposition, RR.
- Auch: A Gascon City and Its Church, R. Twigg, DR.  
Baku to Samarcand, From, Frank Vincent, Cos.  
Ballet, History and Progress of the, Rosita Mauri, Cos.  
Beast Stories and Ghost Stories, Andrew Lang, NC.  
Belgium:  
An Electoral Experiment in Belgium, W. C. Robinson, DR.  
Belgian Socialism, H. G. Keene, FR.  
Bermuda, USM.  
Besant, Walter—A Character Study, Frances Handley, OD.  
Bible and Biblical Criticism:  
Interpretation of the Old Testament, C. R. Brown, BW.  
Originality of the Apocalypse, G. H. Gilbert, BW.  
Fallacies of Higher Critics, W. H. Green, HomR.
- Birds:  
Birds in Winter, C.  
A Flight of Quails, Grant Allen, EI.  
Bosnia-Herzegovina, A Trip to, M. de Blowitz, FrL.  
Boulanger: An Object Lesson in French Politics, Black.  
Bridges: Famous Bridges of the World, Robert Jamison, Chant.  
Brontë's (Charlotte) Unpublished French Essay, Bkman.  
Browne, Sir Thomas, E. W. Adams.  
Buddhist Sects in Japan, C. de Harley, DR, Jan.  
Caine's (Hall) Novels, G. Saintsbury, FR.  
California:  
Famous Californians of Other Days, J. J. Peatfield, OM.  
Evolution of Shipping and Ship-Building—II, OM.  
Women Fruit Farmers in California, Antoinette Wakeman, Chant.  
Saunterings in Summer Land, J. T. Connor, MidM.
- Canada:  
Canada's Prairie Province, E. V. Smalley, RR.  
Manitoba Revista, Barlow Cumberland, CanM.  
The Royal Military College of Canada, CanM.  
Canadian Winter Sports, Robert S. Osborne, MM.  
The Economic Development of Canada, ScotGM, Jan.  
Mt. Brown and the Sources of the Athabasca River, GJ, Jan.
- Catholic Church:  
The Recent Decrees on Church Music, ACQ.  
The Apostolic Delegation, ACQ.  
The Treasures of the Church, William Barry, ACQ.  
A Negative View of the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus," ACQ.  
Catholicism in Scandinavia, F. Janssens, CW.  
Reconciliation Between State and Church in Italy, W. J. D. Croke, CW.  
Catholic Church and the Coming Social Struggle, C. Robinson, AMC.  
The Primitive Church and the Papal Claims, ChQ, Jan.  
Bishop Creighton's "History of the Papacy," ChQ, Jan.
- Ceylon: Among the Veddas of Ceylon, F. Fitz-Roy Dixon, FrL.  
Chandos, Earl of, and the University of St. Andrews, ScotR, Jan.
- Chase, Grant and Lincoln, Noah Brooks, CM.  
Childhood, Studies of—VI, James Sully, PS.
- China:  
China vs. Japan, W. H. Schock, US.  
China and Japan, Viscount Wolsley, Cos.  
China, Japan, Corea, Margherita A. Hamm, OM.  
The Last Conquest of China, J. O'Neill, NewR.  
Looting at the Summer Palace, Peking, PMM.  
Ancestor-Worship in China, R. S. Gundry, FR.  
On Curio-Hunting in China, TB.
- Christianity, English Morals and, D. H. Wheeler, Chant.  
Church, Dean, Life and Letters of, M.
- Church and Christianity:  
Why Young Men Avoid the Churches, H. W. Horwill, YM.  
The Fancies of a Believer, Black.  
The Divine Sacrifice, Emma M. Caillard, CR.  
The Eve of Christianity, F. T. Richards, SunM.
- Church of England:  
Puseyism and the Church of England, LQ, Jan.  
Auricular Confession and the Church of England, Canon Carter, NC.
- Cities, Evolution of, Elisée Reclus, CR.  
Citizenship, The Elements of Good, Fred De Land, AMC.  
Civil Service Reform, Present Status of, Theodore Roosevelt, AM.
- Clubs: Hunting Club for Young Lads, SunM.  
Colonies, British: Experiments by Colonization, E. Salmon, FR.
- Consul, Reflection of a, Francis B. Loomis, Cos.  
Co-operation, Economic—II, E. M. Burchard, AMC.  
Corea, Japan, China, Margherita A. Hamm, OM.  
Cotton States and International Exposition, Clark Howell, RR.
- Crimea in 1854 and 1894, Gen. E. Wood, FR.  
Critics and Criticism: The Old Criticism, C.  
Cromwell: The Commonwealth and Protectorate, ER, Jan.  
Cups and Saucers, V. L. Hopper, HC.
- Curling in the Northwest, H. J. Burnside, C.  
Delphi, R. Lister, NC.  
Dialect, Use and Abuse of, D. Feb. 1.  
Dickens, Charles: Further Travels in Bozland, P. Fitzgerald, GM.
- Diphtheria:  
The Antitoxine Cure for Diphtheria, H. B. Donkin, NewR.  
About the New Cure for Diphtheria, W. J. Fleming, GW.  
The Serum Treatment of Diphtheria, S. T. Armstrong, PS.  
Divination and Fortune Telling Among the Chinese in America, OM.  
Divinity School, The Harvard, J. W. Chadwick, NEM.  
Dobson, Austin, A. H. Japp, CFM.  
Duelling: Old London Duelling Grounds, CJ.  
Duran, Carolus, AA.
- Education:  
Values in Secondary Education, W. B. Jacobs, EdRA.  
The Kindergarten and the Elementary School, C. C. Van Liew, EdRA.  
Uniform Standards in College Preparation, W. H. Butts, EdRA.  
Higher Education of Women in the South, Mary V. Woodward, EdRA.  
The Future of the College, E. D. Warfield, Ed.  
Methods of Historical Study, L. R. Harley, Ed.  
The Voluntary Schools, Archdeacon Wilson, CR.  
Christ's Hospital, E. H. Pearce, NewR.  
National Uniformity in Secondary Instruction, W. H. Butts, SRev.
- Egypt:  
England in Egypt, QR, Jan.  
A Visit to Dasaour, NatR.  
Recent Works on Egypt, ChQ, Jan.  
Ale-Drinking in Old Egypt, Karl Blind, ScotR, Jan.
- Electricity:  
The World's Debt to Electricity, John Trowbridge, Chant.  
Electric Power for Isolated Factories, W. A. Anthony, EngM.
- English History: Escape of Maria Clementina, Andrew Lang, Mac.  
English Morals and Christianity, David H. Wheeler, Chant.  
Emin Pasha, The Death of, R. D. Mohun, CM.  
Engravers: American Wood Engravers, Gustav Kruehl, Scrib.
- Erasmus:  
Froude's Life of Erasmus, QR, Jan.; ER, Jan.: CritR, Jan.  
Erasmus and the Reformation, J. C. Bailey, TB.
- Eskimos: A Day's Hunting Among the Eskimos, F. Nansen, PS.
- Ethical System of Spencer, Van Buren Denslow, SEcon.
- Evolution:  
The Method of Organic Evolution, A. R. Wallace, FR.  
Social Evolution, W. W. McLane, HomR.  
Brain Development as Related to Evolution, G. H. Scribner, PS.  
Farmer, Politics and the, B. F. Clayton, NAR.
- Fiction:  
Novels and Novel Readers, R. Burton, D. Jan. 18.  
The Great Realists and Empty Story-Tellers, H. H. Boyesen, F.  
Canadian Short-Story Writers, A. D. Brodie, CanM.
- Finance:  
The Financial Muddle, NAR.  
Should the Government Retire from Banking? W. C. Cornwell, F.  
Why Gold Is Exported, A. S. Heidebach, F.  
Fallacies that Fool Fiatists, SEcon.  
Is Bimetallism a Delusion? E. Tuck, NC.  
H. D. Macleod on Bimetallism, T. E. Powell, NatR.
- Fish: Finny Protégés of Uncle Sam, C. B. Hudson, Cos.  
Fishing: An Adventure with a Tarpon, F. J. Wells, O.  
Fitzgerald's (Edward) Letters to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883, TB.  
Flowers, Wild, of Hawaii, Grace C. K. Thompson, OM.
- France:  
The Franco-Italian Question in History, ScotR, Jan.  
Personal History of the Second Empire—II, A. D. Vandam, NAR.  
Free Thought, Scepticism, Agnosticism, S. Dewey, WR.  
French Literature, The End of a Chapter of, Black.  
Froude, James Anthony, Augustine Birrell, Scrib.  
Fruit Farmers, Women, in California, Antoinette Wakeman, Chant.
- Gambling:  
What Is Gambling? John Bigelow, Harp.  
Betting and Gambling, WR.  
Garbage, Disposal of, T. H. Manley, D. H. Stewart, San.  
Geological Survey, The United States, C. D. Walcott, PS.  
Germany: The Germans at Home, V. Rendall, GM.  
Ghost Stories and Beast Stories, Andrew Lang, NC.  
Giants and Giantism, Charles L. Dana, Scrib.  
Gibraltar's Grievance, Charles Bill, NatR.  
Glasgow, Art in, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Harp.  
Glasgow and Its Municipal Industries, W. Smart, QJEcon, Jan.
- Gold:  
Gold in the British Isles, E. A. Smith, K.  
A Vision of Gold, J. H. Schooling, Str, Jan.  
Grant, Lincoln and Chase, Noah Brooks, CM.



- Greece, Ancient :  
 Two Dozen Greek Coins, E. L. Cutts, EI.  
 Lost Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, WR. Jan.  
 Harvard Divinity School, J. W. Chadwick, NEM.  
 Hawaii : Wild Flowers of Hawaii, Grace C. K. Thompson, OM.  
 Hegel, R. B. Haldane, CR.  
 Heloise, Abelard and, Anatole France, Cos.  
 Hinduism, A Glimpse at, Z. F. Griffin, Dem.  
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Annie Fields, CM ; QR, Jan.  
 Horace and His Translators, QR, Jan.  
 Hospital Days and Hospital Ways, Augusta E. Mansford, ScotR, Jan.  
 Howe, Julia Ward, and Her Daughters, Margaret Field, MM.  
 Howells, William Dean : My Literary Passions, LHJ.  
 Hunting : A Day's Hunting Among the Eskimos, F. Nansen, PS.  
 Huxley, Prof., Creed of, QR, Jan.  
 Ibsen : A Note on Ibsen's "Little Eyolf," W. L. Courtney, FR.  
 Impressions, C. F. Keary, NewR.  
 India :  
 Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise, Edwin L. Weeks, Harp.  
 Twelve Years of Indian Government, ER, Jan.  
 Indians :  
 Indians of Minnesota, H. B. Whipple, LAH.  
 Problems in the Indian Territory, O. H. Platt, NAR.  
 Ingelow, Jean, A. H. Japp, CFM.  
 Inness, George, Characteristics of, G. W. Sheldon, CM.  
 Insane, Care of the, S. G. Smith, CRev.  
 Insurance :  
 False Insurance Methods, John Ferguson, CanM.  
 The Barnacles of Fire Insurance, L. Windmüller, F.  
 Intellectual Liberty and the Blasphemy Laws, E. G. Taylor, WR.  
 Inventor, The Professional Mechanical, H. H. Supplee, EngM.  
 Iowa : A Bit of Holland in America, C. Cole, MidM.  
 Ireland :  
 Southwest Cork and Kerry : A Congested District, Black.  
 An Irish Compromise, NatR.  
 Iron Mask, The Man with the, Frantz Funck-Brentano, Chaut.  
 Irrigation, Ancient and Modern, in Egypt, C. Whitehouse, EngM.  
 Italy :  
 The Franco-Italian Question in History, E. Armstrong, ScotR, Jan.  
 The Court of Ferrara in the Fifteenth Century, ScotR, Jan.  
 The Queen of Italy, Arthur Warren, LHJ.  
 Japan :  
 Japan vs. China, W. H. Schock, US.  
 Japan, Corea, China, Margherita A. Hamm, OM.  
 Buddhist Sects in Japan, C. de Harlez, DR, Jan.  
 Rambles in Japan, Canon Tristram, LH.  
 Jews :  
 Cyrus and the Return of the Jews, W. H. Ward, HomR.  
 What is Judaism ? M. Ellinger, Men.  
 Journalism in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, Chaut.  
 Kennebec River : The Lower Kennebec, W. Thompson, NEM.  
 Keppler, Joseph, C. F. Collisson, MidM.  
 Kinetoscope, Wonders of the, Antonia Dickson, FrL.  
 Kipling's (Rudyard) Tales, S. R. Crockett, Bkman.  
 Kolgueff Island, A. Trevor-Battye, GJ.  
 Labor :  
 The Pullman Strike Commission, G. McDermot, CW.  
 Concerning Labor Tests, Ansley Wilcox, CRev, Jan.  
 Labor and Laborers, Harry Jones, SunM.  
 Methods of the New Trade Unionism, QR, Jan.  
 Law and Lawyers :  
 Samuel J. Tilden as a Lawyer, A. Oakley Hall, GB.  
 The English Privy Council, GB.  
 Some Peculiarities of French Legal Procedure, GB.  
 The Crown's "Right of Reply," A. Cock, NC.  
 Lesseps, Ferdinand de, and the Suez and Panama Canals, Long.  
 Le Sueur, C. A., Sketch of, D. S. Jordan, PS.  
 Liberty : The Actualities of Liberty, J. C. Macdonald, WR.  
 Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief, Alexander K. McClure, McCl.  
 Lincoln, Chase and Grant, Noah Brooks, CM.  
 Liquor Traffic :  
 The Norwegian System in its Home, D. N. Beach, NEM.  
 The Gothenburg System, E. S. Talbot, GW.  
 England and the Gothenburg Licensing System, FR.  
 Literature :  
 My Literary Passions, William Dean Howells, LHJ.  
 Literature and the English Book Trade, Ouida, NAR.  
 Language versus Literature at Oxford, J. C. Collins, NC.  
 An Occupation for Gentlewomen, Ata.  
 Living, The Art of : The Dwelling, Robert Grant, Scrib.  
 London :  
 London's Heights, C. N. Barham, GM.  
 Work and Policy of the County Council, H. P. Harris, NatR.  
 Old London Duelling Grounds, CJ.  
 Unification of London, LQ, Jan.  
 London Under England's Old Laws, W. J. Hardy, SunM.  
 Louis Philippe, The Fall of, Emile Ollivier, Cos.  
 Lowell Institute, The, Harriette K. Smith, NEM.  
 Lunacy : Pauper Lunacy and Ordinary Pauperism, ScotR, Jan.  
 Madagascar :  
 The Expedition to Madagascar, P. Oliver, USM.  
 An Unpublished Page in Madagascar, Alice Zimmermann, TB.  
 Magis, Modern, ER, Jan.  
 Manitoba Revista, Barlow Cumberland, CanM.  
 Marriage :  
 The History of Marriage, CW.  
 The Matrimonial Puzzle, H. H. Boyesen, NAR.  
 Marriage of Innocent Divorcees, Lord Griphthorp, NC.  
 Maynooth, The Centenary of, J. F. Hogan, ACQ.  
 Meredith's (George) Novels, ER, Jan.  
 Methodism, Two Decades of, Albert D. Vail, Treas.  
 Militia :  
 The Massachusetts Militia, T. F. Edmunds, NEM.  
 National Guard of the State of New York, O.  
 Minnesota, Indians of, H. B. Whipple, LAH.  
 Missions :  
 Foreign Missions and Sociology in China, A. H. Smith, MisR.  
 An Outside Survey of the Shantung Mission, ChHA.  
 The New Acts of the Apostles, LQ, Jan.  
 Science of Church Missions, ChQ, Jan.  
 Mobs : A Study of the Mob, AM.  
 Mohonk Conferences, The, F. C. Sparhawk, AMC.  
 Moltke, Count, Sidney Whitman, Chaut.  
 Money, James A. Quarles, AMC.  
 Moors : Among the Moors, Catharine C. Taylor, MidM.  
 Morals and Christianity, English, David H. Wheeler, Chaut.  
 Motive Power, The Selection of, —II, C. E. Emery, EngM.  
 Music :  
 Music in America, Antonin Dvorak, Harp.  
 Music in Court, J. J. Kral, Mus.  
 Some Armenian Melodies, Mary G. Reed, Mus.  
 The Future of Music and the Inner Life of Man, Mus.  
 Recent Decrees on Catholic Church Music, ACQ.  
 Names : English Surnames, QR, Jan.  
 Napoleon Bonaparte :  
 Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, W. M. Sloane, CM.  
 Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.  
 Wax Cast of the Face of Napoleon, Baron de St. Pol, McCl.  
 The Trumbull Portrait of Napoleon, NeCl.  
 Natural History :  
 A Walk in Winter, Charles C. Abbott, Lipp.  
 Denizens of the Winter Woods, John Fairfax, HC.  
 Navies :  
 New Weapons of the United States Navy, CM.  
 Should England Hold on to the Mediterranean in War ? NC.  
 The Teaching of Naval History, D. Hannay, NewR.  
 Navigation, Origin and Development of Steam, G. H. Preble, US.  
 Negro in Fiction, The Future of the, Lavinia H. Egan, D, Feb. 1.  
 Nervous Diseases and Modern Life, C. Allbutt, CR.  
 Nervous System, Education of the, H. H. Donaldson, EdRA.  
 Newfoundland, Commercial Collapse of, A. R. Whiteway, NatR.  
 New Guinea Under Christian Training, J. Chalmers, SunH.  
 New York : People in New York, Lucy S. Furman, CM.  
 New Zealand :  
 The Westland Alps, GJ, Jan.  
 Dusky Sound, Mac.  
 Northumberland and Essex, W. Besant and E. L. Arnold, Ata.  
 Novelists, Contemporary French, Arthur Hornblow, MM.  
 Ophir, The Land of, Ben el Hassan, MidM.  
 Ordnance Survey, QR, Jan.  
 Oregonian Characteristics, Alfred Holman, OM.  
 Oxford : New Oxford, W. J. Gordon, LH.  
 Palestine :  
 Across Southern Bashan, G. R. Lees, GJ, Jan.  
 A Visit to Bashan and Argob, A. Heber-Percy, SunH.  
 Parish Councils : The Rural Revolution, R. Heath, CR.  
 Parkhurst, Dr., and His Work, A. C. Wheeler, Chaut.  
 Parliament, The British :  
 The History of the Cabinet, ER, Jan.  
 House of Lords : A Counterfeit Revolution, ER, Jan.  
 How to "Mend" the House of Lords, Earl of Meath, NC.  
 Sing Chamber "Democrats," R. Wallace, NC.  
 The Sexcentenary of the English Parliament, J. W. Root, Mac.  
 The Government : The Great Democratic Joke, NewR.  
 Commencing in the Commons, A. F. Robbins, CFM.  
 Pascal, Walter Pater on, CR.  
 Pauperism, Abolition of, LAH.  
 Pauper Lunacy and Ordinary Lunacy, T. W. L. Spence, ScotR, Jan.  
 Perseverance, A few Words About, J. H. Vincent, Chaut.  
 Perthshire After the Great Gale, Ata.  
 Photography :  
 See Contents of AP ; PA ; PB ; WPM.  
 A Fad in Photography, Dem.  
 Some Curiosities of Modern Photography, W. G. Fitzgerald, Str., Jan.  
 Amateur Photography as an Art Educator, AI.  
 Physical Training in the Public Schools, M. V. O'Shea, AM.  
 Plants, The Enemies of, Eben E. Rexford, LHJ.

- Poetry:  
The Younger Poets, ChQ, Jan.  
Magic Verses, TB.
- Political Science:  
Infringing a Political Patent, St. Loe Strachey, NC.  
Micawberism in Politics, J. J. Davies, WR.  
Populism, Colorado's Experiment with, J. F. Vaile, F.  
Poverty, Concerning the Causes of, CRev.  
Primrose League, W. T. Marriott, NatH.
- Prisons:  
Life in Andersonville Prison, J. N. Miller, MidM.  
Prison Reform and How It Concerns the Public, W. C. Sel-  
leck, AMC.
- Privateers, New York Colonial, Thomas A. Janvier, Harp.  
Psychology, Relations of Experimental, E. A. Pace, ACQ.
- Psychical Research:  
See contents of Borderland.  
The Drift of Psychical Research, F. W. H. Myers, C.  
Pulpit, The New, H. K. Haweis, NAR.  
Pulpits, S. Baring-Gould, SunM.  
Puseyism and the Church of England, LQ, Jan.  
Quakers of America, Q.
- Railways:  
The Railroad of the Future, Theodore Voorhees, EngM.  
Relation of Railways to Municipalities, D. A. Jones, EngM.  
Steps Toward Government Control of Railroads, C. D.  
Wright, F.  
The Great Siberian Railway, P. Krapotkin, GJ.  
Car Ventilation, G. P. Conn, San.
- Regnault, Henri, W. C. Page, NEM.
- Rivers, Development of Certain English, W. M. Davis, GJ.  
Rome: The Grandeur of Ancient Rome, R. Seton, ACQ.  
Rosetti, Christina, NatR; Ekman; CFM: NewR; LH; NC.  
Rubinstein, Anton, R.
- Rural Life: The Squirearchy and the Statute Book, QR, Jan.
- Russia:  
Russia as a Civilizing Force in Asia, J. M. Hubbard, AM.  
A Change of Czars, Black.  
Six Weeks in Russia, DR, Jan.
- Russia in Asia:  
The Great Siberian Railway, P. Krapotkin, GJ.  
From Baku to Samarcand, F. Vincent, Cos.
- Sacrifice, Human: An Atrocious Chapter in the History of  
Humanity, Men.
- Sala, George Augustus, T. H. Escott, FR.  
Salisbury Palace, Precentor Venables, SunM.  
Savation via the Rack, Julian Hawthorne, Cos.  
Samarcand, From Baku to, Frank Vincent, Cos.  
Science in Fetter's, St. George Mivart, DR, Jan.  
Scotland in the First Half of the Last Century, ScotR, Jan.
- Scott, Sir Walter:  
Sir Walter and Mrs. Veal's Ghost, R. S. Cleaver, NC.  
Scott's Women Friends, Dora M. Jones, YW.
- Sermons, Some Practical Thoughts on Composing, G. Alex-  
ander, HomR.
- Shakespeare: In Shakespeare's Orchards, P. Robinson, MP.  
Shetland Folk-Lore, J. J. H. Burgess, ScotR, Jan.
- Shipping:  
Building of an Atlantic Greyhound, R. McIntyre, GW.  
English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century, J. A. Froude,  
Long.  
Shipping and Ship-Building in California—II, OM.
- Shrines: The Making of a Shrine, Mrs. Wolffsohn, NC.  
Silkworm, The Story of the, T. Tracy, FrL.  
Snowshoeing in the Northwest, W. S. Harwood, Dem.  
Social Discontent—Its Causes, Henry Holt, F.  
Social Evolution, W. W. McLane, HomR.
- Socialism:  
Woman and Socialism, K. Knödel, FR.
- Belgian Socialism, H. G. Keene, FR.  
French View of Socialism, SEcon.  
The Programme of German Socialism, Wilhelm Liebknecht,  
F.  
South, Social Conditions at the, G. F. Milton, SEcon.  
Spain, Phillip II, of, A. Harcourt, TB.  
Spain: The Romance of Spain, C. W. Wood, Arg.  
Speech Reading, The Subtle Art of, Mabel G. Bell, AM.
- Sport:  
Our Sporting Ancestors, QR, Jan.  
Foxhunters and Farmers, E. Heneage, NatR.  
Steamboats of the Hudson River, Samuel W. Stanton, EngM.  
Steam Navigation, Origin and Development of, G. H. Preble,  
US.
- Stevenson, Robert Louis:  
Stevenson in the South Sea, William Churchill, McCl.  
Robert Louis Stevenson, S. R. Crockett, McCl.  
Robert Louis Stevenson, Charles D. Lanier, RR.  
Stevenson—and After, Jeannette L. Gilder, RR.  
Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson, Andrew Lang,  
NAR; A. H. Japp, Arg; Marcel Schwob, NewR; Mrs.  
Scott-Moncrieff, LH.  
R. L. Stevenson as a Samoan Chief, W. H. Triggs, CFM.  
Suffrage for Women, Mary E. Brooks, AMC.  
Sunday at Shoreditch and Bethnal Green West, SunH.  
Symbols, Helen Zimmern, D. S. Jordan, PS.  
Tasmania: Through Apple Land, R. E. Macnaghten, PMM.  
Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:  
England and the Gothenburg Licensing System, E. Goadby,  
FR.  
The Gothenburg System, E. S. Talbot, GW.  
The Norwegian System in Its Home, D. N. Beach, NEM.  
Tenement Houses, New York, San.  
Thaxter, Celia, Annie Fields, AM.
- Theatres and the Drama:  
The Mechanism of the Stage, Arthur Hornblow, FrL.  
The Dean of the American Stage, Morris Bacheller, MM.  
Dramatis Personæ: The Modern Theatre, Mac.  
Theosophy: See Contents of Borderland and Lucifer.  
Thorns of Plants, The, M. Henri Coupin, PS.
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